
HISTORY

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

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Introduction

- (a) The banding definitions which follow reflect, and should be interpreted within the context of, the following general statement:

Examiners will give their highest marks to candidates who show a ready understanding of the relevant material and a disciplined management of the discussion the question provokes. They will be impressed more by critical judgement, careful discrimination and imaginative handling than by a weight of facts. Credit will be given for evidence of a good historical intelligence and for good use of material rather than for a stereotyped rehearsal of memorised information.

- (b) Examiners will use these banding definitions in combination with the paper-specific mark schemes.
- (c) It goes without saying that any explanation or judgement is strengthened if informed by the use of source material.
- (d) Examiners will also bear in mind that analysis sufficient for a mark in the highest band may perfectly legitimately be deployed within a chronological framework. Candidates who eschew an explicitly analytical response may yet be able, by virtue of the very intelligence and pointedness of their selection of elements for a well-sustained and well-grounded account, to provide sufficient implicit analysis to justify a Band 4 mark.
- (e) The Band in which an essay is placed depends on a range of criteria. As a result, not all essays fall obviously into one particular Band. In such cases a 'best-fit' approach will be adopted with any doubt erring on the side of generosity.
- (f) In marking an essay, examiners will first place it in a Band and then fine-tune the mark in terms of how strongly/weakly the demands of the Band have been demonstrated.

Band 5: 25–30 marks

The answer will be sharply analytical in approach and strongly argued. It will show that the demands of the question have been fully understood and that a conscious and sustained attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. It will be coherent and structured with a clear sense of direction. The focus will be sharp and persistent. Some lack of balance, in that certain aspects are covered less fully or certain arguments deployed less strongly than others, need not preclude a mark in this Band. The material will be wide-ranging and handled with the utmost confidence and a high degree of maturity. Historical explanations will be invariably clear, sharp and well developed and historical concepts fully understood. Where appropriate there will be conscious and successful attempts to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material critically and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations.

Band 4: 19–24 marks

The answer will be characterised by an analytical and argued approach, although there may be the occasional passage which does not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been very well understood and that a determined attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. The essay will be coherent and clearly structured and its judgements will be effectively supported by accurate and relevant material. Some lack of rigour in the argument and occasional blurred focus may be allowed. Where appropriate there will be a conscious and largely successful attempt to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations. The material will be wide-ranging, fully understood, confidently deployed and well controlled with high standards of accuracy. Historical explanations will be clear and well developed and there will be a sound understanding of historical concepts and vocabulary.

Band 3: 13–18 marks

The answer will attempt an analytical approach, although there will be passages which do not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in large part, and that a conscious attempt has been made to respond to them. There will be an effective focus on the terms of the question and, although in places this may break down, standards of relevance will be generally high. Although it may not be sustained throughout the answer, or always fully supported, there will be a recognisable sense of argument. The material will be clearly understood, with a good range, and organisation will be sound. There will be a conscious attempt to draw conclusions and form judgements and these will be adequately supported. Some understanding of differing and competing interpretations is to be expected and some evaluation of sources may be attempted but probably not in a very sophisticated form. Historical explanations and the use of historical concepts and vocabulary will be generally sound but some lack of understanding is to be expected.

Band 2: 7–12 marks

The answer may contain some analysis but descriptive or narrative material will predominate. The essay will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in good part, and that some attempt has been made to respond to them. It will be generally coherent with a fair sense of organisation. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be uneven and there will be a measure of irrelevance. There will be some inaccuracies in knowledge, and the range may be limited with some gaps. Understanding of the material will be generally sound, although there will be some lack of tautness and precision. Explanations will be generally clear although not always convincing or well developed. Some attempt at argument is to be expected but it will lack sufficient support in places and sense of direction may not always be clear. There may be some awareness of differing interpretations and some attempt at evaluating source material but this is not generally to be expected at this level and such skills, where deployed, will be unsophisticated.

Band 1: 1–6 marks

The answers will respond in some measure to the demands of the question but will be very limited in meeting these. Analysis, if it appears at all, will be brief and undeveloped. If an argument is attempted it will be lacking in real coherence, sense of direction, support and rigour. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be very uneven; the answer is likely to include unsupported generalisations, and there will be some vagueness and irrelevance. Historical knowledge, concepts and vocabulary will be insufficiently understood and there will be inaccuracies. Explanations may be attempted but will be halting and unclear. Where judgements are made they will be largely unsubstantiated and investigation of historical problems will be very elementary. Awareness of differing interpretations and the evaluation of sources are not to be expected. The answer may be fragmentary, slight and even unfinished.

Band 0: 0 marks

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.

Section 1: c.300–c.632

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>How innovative was Constantine’s rule of the Roman Empire?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the introduction of Christianity as the religion of the Empire, the elimination of rivals, the building of Constantinople and the administration of the Empire.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that Constantine adopted new methods in that he moved away from the Tetrarchic means of election to the imperial position and stressed his hereditary right. His victory over Maxentius led him to convert to Christianity. Encouraged by Pope Sylvester, he carried out a building programme in Rome, including the Lateran basilica, although the plan of this was based on traditional designs. He restored the property of Christians in the provinces from which it had been previously confiscated. He created a new capital in Constantinople and showed his self-confidence in its title.</p> <p>Alternatively, in other ways he ruled as emperors before him, and fought numerous wars to safeguard his position and expand his territories. Preserving the crown for one of his sons to succeed him was another priority he shared with previous rulers.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>‘The decline of the Roman Empire owed more to factors outside the Empire than to internal problems.’ How convincing is this view?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the attacks from the ‘barbarian’ tribes such as the Franks, Huns and Goths, and to the divisions within the Empire which weakened it.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the arrival of migratory tribes who were attracted by the lands of western Europe was the main factor. The Franks were accepted as co-defenders of the lands north of the Meuse and later expanded from this position. The Huns managed to subdue their neighbours and were under one leader by the time of Attila, and so were strengthened. The Goths were initially pushed into Europe by the onrush of the Huns and became predators in order to get food and supplies. Their sack of Rome under Alaric in 410 is seen as a defining moment.</p> <p>Alternatively, the propensity for the Empire to engage in debilitating civil war was another factor. The internal fighting from 363 to 395 destroyed the quality of the Roman army and led to reliance on untrained civilians or unreliable mercenaries. The role of Stilicho and the passivity of Honorius are other factors, and the rivalry between the eastern and western emperors also contributed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>How strong was the Church in the fifth century?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the strength of the Church in Rome, to the Council of Chalcedon and the pontificate of Leo I, and to developments in monasticism.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the Church had become an elaborate structure, with a large number of administrators and increasing wealth. Hence it was a valued partner with the state. The role of the bishops was developed. The principle that priests should be celibate was established. Leo I extended the authority of the papacy and advanced the cause of the Church in Gaul. The ascetics, such as Simon the Stylite, were influential and encouraged a greater understanding of what it meant to be a Christian. Followers of a pious lifestyle were generally admired. Christianity had some influence in that the amphitheatre games were discontinued.</p> <p>Alternatively, many Europeans clung to paganism, while the Church was weakened by division and heresy. The Donatists and Pelagians were overcome in the western Church while the Nestorians and Monophysites disrupted the eastern Church, and the dispute was adjudicated by the Council of Chalcedon. But these divisions were never wholly overcome and sometimes spilled over into political issues.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>'Little more than barbarians.' Discuss this view of the Visigoth rulers of Gaul.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the rule of kings like Athaulf, Wallia, Euric and Alaric II.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that, though the Visigoths had settled in Gaul in the Toulouse area, they were still seen as largely barbarians and hostile to Roman rulers. Athaulf claimed they could never be persuaded to obey laws.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the Visigoths simply exploited the confused situation. At one point four rival emperors vied for their aid. But they were dependent on grain supplies from the Mediterranean and were prepared to help the Romans fight the Vandals in return for food. Some Roman commentators, who blamed lax ways for the downfall of Rome, saw the Visigoths as providing a better chance of stability. They had an administrative system and raised taxation. Their armies often integrated Roman and Visigoth elements and had Roman trained officers. Alaric II legislated for his subjects. Roman customs were assimilated.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>With what justification can Justinian be considered a ‘great’ ruler?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to Justinian’s conquests, his administrative reforms, his law code, his building programme and his overcoming of opposition.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may try to define what ‘great’ means in the context of the sixth century, which is worthy of credit. Describing Justinian’s achievements and then deducing that he was ‘great’ will be less highly valued.</p> <p>Candidates may argue that Justinian’s aims to reunite all true Christians under his rule and liberate the whole empire from barbarians showed his greatness. The conquest of Africa from the Vandals was a great success, although the war in Italy was less decisive. Justinian’s law code has had a permanent impact. His buildings in Constantinople and Ravenna attest to his taste. He put down the Nika riots and he raised vast amounts of money to fund his armies.</p> <p>Alternatively much of his military success was owing to his general, Belisarius, and he would have fled in the face of the Nika rebels but for the determination of his wife, Theodora. His conquests in Italy had a devastating impact on that country. His heavy taxation was hugely unpopular and the expedients imposed by his minister, John of Cappadocia, weighed heavily on the people. His court was corrupt, with Theodora and her friend Antonina at large.</p>	30

Section 2: c.632–c.919

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Muslim rule in Spain from 756 to 961.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the rule of ‘Abd al-Rahman I, II and III and of Mohammed, as well as other rulers whose reigns were shorter.</p> <p>AO2 –Candidates may argue that much depended on the quality of the rulers, who were clearly a strength when they were successful and a weakness when they were not. Strengths came from the introduction of an administrative system based on that of the Abbasids, and the building of a new city, Murcia, in the south-east, where control was less effective. Fortresses were built, as at Toledo, and Cordoba became the site of a formal court. Law schools, essential in a Muslim state, were set up. The population gradually became almost entirely Muslim. ‘Abd al-Rahman III fought systematically to overcome divisive elements and was able to proclaim himself as caliph.</p> <p>The weaknesses came from the problems in maintaining control. There were frequent rebellions and some Christian groups deliberately sought martyrdom. Local lords asserted themselves as soon as the central government faltered.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>How far did the achievements of Pepin III depend on the foundations laid by Charles Martel?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the achievements of Charles Martel in extending the territories he controlled and the subsequent conquests of Pepin III.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that Charles Martel won a substantial victory over Neustria and benefited from the cooperation of his nephew Hugh. He also attacked the tribes east of the Rhine and defeated the Arabs at Poitiers in 732-733, which allowed him more control in Aquitaine and hence Burgundy. His methods could justly be described as ‘brutal’. Pippin was able to build on these conquests and to impose a greater degree of centralisation on the lands he governed.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the problems on the death of Charles Martel, which meant Pepin had to recover many of the lands which rebelled in 741-742, shows that Pepin had to start afresh. The 751 ceremony in which Pepin was made king and his intervention in Italy to help the Pope could be seen as his distinctive policies.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>Why was Charlemagne able to increase his empire to such an extent?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the conquests of Charlemagne mentioning the Saxons, Avars, Lombards and Denmark, and his failure at Roncevalles.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that Charlemagne’s own abilities explain the great extent of his empire. No other ruler could match this. He was able to control his nobles partly by consulting them at the Marchfield meetings and his successes bred more success. The provision of regular injections of booty encouraged his forces to remain loyal.</p> <p>Candidates could suggest that his determination not to give up with the Saxons was a factor in their final defeat, although Charles’ killing of Saxon leaders may have contributed. Charlemagne also followed a policy of picking off his enemies one by one. His prestige as a crowned emperor after 800 helped him as well.</p> <p>Candidates could also point out that one of the main sources, <i>The Annals of the Kingdom of the Franks</i> presents a very triumphalist picture of the reign.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>How important was trade in Viking expansion into mainland Europe?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the development of trade routes by the Vikings and to their raiding expeditions, and their attempts to settle on mainland Europe.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that trade was an important motivating force. Archaeological evidence from Birka and Hedeby shows the existence of large ports from which trading fleets would sail. Viking ships could navigate shallow rivers and even be carried from one stretch of water to another. This enabled them to penetrate Russia, reach Constantinople and trade with the east, exchanging their furs for silver from the mines of Afghanistan.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that they were not averse to easier methods of gaining profits, from raids on coastal settlements in northern Europe, often targeting monasteries which held rich booty, and were not well defended. As time passed, they became more concerned to settle as Rollo did in Normandy. Some may have been driven out by kings whom they had offended or whose rule they disliked, and there may also have been population pressures in Scandinavia.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>‘Germany experienced rampant disorder in the period 843-919.’ How valid is this judgement?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the reigns of Lothar, Louis II, Charles the Fat, Arnulf and Louis the Child.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that this was a time of utmost disorder. The descendants of Charlemagne were often more interested in fighting one another than in providing good government. The agreement made at Verdun in 843 was not always observed and some rulers had to make good their claims by appeals to the pope. A number of untimely deaths made the succession problematic. Charles the Fat was often in poor health and was deposed, while Arnulf tried to install an illegitimate successor. Arnulf, too, was ill and was eventually succeeded by a child who then died young. The problems which Conrad encountered in trying to deal with the Saxon and Swabian dukes illustrate the dire situation.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the nobles who controlled much of Germany as vassals, kept order and tried to stay aloof from the quarrels of the Carolingians, while increasing their own power.</p>	30

Section 3: c.919–1099

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>How far was the survival of the early Capetian kings the result of their own abilities?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the reigns of Hugh, Robert II, Henry I and Philip II.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that the Capetian kings had a realistic approach to government in a situation where they controlled only a small area between Paris and Orleans directly. They also recognised their need for support from the Church and were careful to maintain a good relationship. Robert was a devout Catholic and nicknamed ‘the Pious’ and the Pope supported his claim to Burgundy. Philip I was able to annex the Vexin and Bourges.</p> <p>Candidates could suggest that the kings were fortunate in that they all had sons to carry on the succession, and even the minority of Philip was surmounted with his mother as regent. Henry showed his power in several meetings with the emperor. The nobles who challenged them never united against the Capetians and were gradually worn down.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>‘A tolerant and politically skilful man.’ How much do these qualities explain Roger II’s successes as King of Sicily?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the achievements of Roger II in Sicily, notably his defiance of both the Emperor and the Pope.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that Roger showed his skill in building on the foundations already laid. His local government was so well run that his court was settled at Palermo and not peripatetic. He also established a code of law in 1140, with professional judges. His employment of Muslims testified to his tolerance.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could argue that Roger’s model government, staffed by Greek or Arab civil servants, was a model of bureaucratic efficiency, while his navy controlled the central Mediterranean. His army was strong enough to maintain his hold on central and southern Italy. When the Pope was foolish enough to excommunicate him, Roger proceeded to defeat Innocent and capture him, and force him to make peace. He was also very wealthy from taxes on trade, which were helped by the geographical position of Sicily.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>Was Gregory VII or Henry IV the victor in their dispute?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the reforms introduced by Gregory VII, to the defiance of Henry IV, Gregory’s excommunication and deposition of Henry, Canossa, and the final outcome.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that Gregory was the victor in that he reduced Henry to begging for forgiveness at Canossa and to swearing an oath to give satisfaction. He was supported by German rebels against Henry. His eventual successor, Urban II, was able, by preaching the Crusade which Gregory had hoped to do, to assert the supremacy of the papacy over Christendom and end the conflict with the Emperor, which had been so damaging. The standard argument for upholding royal authority was that it came from God but Henry, as an excommunicate, could not claim this and so his legitimacy was damaged and disobedience to his commands could be justified.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates may suggest that in the short term Henry IV was the victor. He took the initiative several times, in summoning the assembly at Worms, in going to Canossa, and in declaring Gregory deposed and electing another pope. Gregory died in exile, disgraced and unloved. But the German bishops did not support him in his judgement on the Pope and he lost moral authority.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>How hostile were relations between Byzantium and the West in the second half of the eleventh century?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the Emperors Constantine X, Romano Diogenes, Michael VII and Alexius, and their relationship with Western rulers.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that there was hostility especially regarding the Norman attacks on Byzantine lands in Italy. Robert Guiscard and Bohemond gradually conquered most of what had belonged to the emperors and Michael VII lost Bari, their last stronghold on the peninsula. There was also religious tension, as the schisms became permanent when the Pope refused to recognise the position of the Ecumenical Patriarch. Leo IX quoted the so-called Donation of Constantine to prove the supremacy of the Roman Church.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that relations were not always hostile as there was some common ground. The papacy was no happier than the emperors about the Norman advance in Italy, while the attacks by the Turks, and their defeat by the Byzantines at Manzikert in 1071 alarmed the western Christians. Alexius bribed Henry IV to attack the Normans and the death of Guiscard in 1085 lessened the hostility. The Western powers relied on aid from Alexius in the First Crusade, and it was his appeals for help against the Turks which had partly led to the Crusade in the first place.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>What best explains the enthusiastic response to Urban II's call for a Crusade in 1095?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the sermon preached by Urban at Clermont, and to the response it received from the Crusade of Peter the Hermit and the First Crusade.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that Urban's sermon was an effective piece of oratory, which stirred his listeners to action. He made the most of the sufferings of pilgrims to the Holy Land. In addition, candidates could refer to the prevailing economic situation, with recent famines and shortages and hence the attractiveness of a journey to the fertile east. Then some landless knights were enthusiastic as they saw a chance to gain estates or, at least, booty which western Europe would not provide. Younger sons of the nobility were similarly encouraged to join the Crusade. But religious zeal, the hope of salvation for performing a meritorious act and of doing God's will as expressed in 'Deus vult', was a strong motivating force in a highly religious age, where individuals were often very concerned about the fate of their immortal souls.</p> <p>Candidates should aim to reach a supported judgement about the most important factor.</p>	30

Section 4: c.1050–1250

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>‘Frederick Barbarossa was a backward-looking ruler.’ Was he?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the hope that Frederick would end the rifts in the Empire and return it to the days before the Guelf-Ghibelline conflicts. In Italy he looked back to the Roman Empire and saw himself as the heir of Justinian.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that Frederick looked back more in Italy than in Germany. In Italy, he wanted all the rights which he believed had belonged to Roman emperors, but this alarmed the Normans, the Pope and the Lombard communes. Moreover, Frederick hoped to revive Roman law, which saw legal sanctions as superior to spiritual sanctions, and he summoned a Church Council as Otto the Great had done.</p> <p>Candidates could suggest that Frederick realised in Germany that he would have to acknowledge what had happened in recent years and that he could not regain lost lands. Thus, he granted them out on feudal terms. He allowed Henry the Lion a free hand in northern and eastern Germany, and this placated the Guelf. His aggression in Italy only led to an alliance between the Pope and the Normans, usually opposed to one another, and against him, while the rise of the city-states brought a new element into play, making it harder to revive previous aspects of imperial rule.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>What best explains the success of Louis VI and Louis VII in strengthening the French monarchy?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the way the kings built up their demesne, the role of the Abbot Suger, relations with the Empire and with England, and the succession to the throne.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the two kings showed much determination in increasing the power of the French monarchy. Thus Louis VI worked tirelessly to build up the observance of his rights in his lands, and the marriage which he brokered between his son and Eleanor of Aquitaine was designed to cement the position further.</p> <p>In addition, Louis VI was strong enough to intervene in Flanders to establish his choice as count there, and to assemble an army from his whole realm in 1124 to resist an invasion from Emperor Henry V, who retreated hastily.</p> <p>Both kings also benefited from the sage and practical advice of Abbot Suger. Louis VIII was even able to overcome the failure of his marriage and the loss of Eleanor’s lands, and the added blow of her marriage to Henry II. He was helped by growing national sentiment in France, looking back proudly to the glory days of Charlemagne. Both kings had male heirs and avoided the kind of quarrels in the family that wrenched the Angevins apart.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p data-bbox="316 248 1278 315">How far was Philip Augustus lucky rather than skilful in his dealings with the Angevins?</p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1318 483">AO1 – Candidates could refer to the problems Henry II experienced with his sons and how Philip exploited the situation, to Philip’s return from the Crusade and attempts to profit from Richard I’s imprisonment, and to Philip’s defeat of King John.</p> <p data-bbox="316 517 1307 819">AO2 – Candidates could argue that Philip was lucky in several instances. The fact that Henry II had four sons and found it difficult to satisfy them all as they grew older and wanted a share of his empire, was fortunate for Philip. The capture of Richard I while returning from the Crusade was another piece of good fortune, as it allowed Philip to make gains in Normandy. His final lucky moment came when John refused to attend Philip’s court when summoned after the abduction of Isabella, the betrothed wife of Hugh de Lusignan. This was an act of folly by John, since it gave Philip a good excuse to invade John’s French lands.</p> <p data-bbox="316 853 1294 1122">Alternatively, candidates could suggest that Philip played his hand with some skill. By sheltering various of Henry’s sons at his court, he fomented the discord among them and with their father. He also built up his financial resources, so he could take advantage of whatever opportunities he was given. He won over French nobles who had previously been loyal to the Angevins, as he looked like a better prospect as feudal lord. He was also a fine soldier as his capture of Château Gaillard and his victory at Bouvines illustrated.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>'Masterful and shrewd.' How far do these characteristics explain the successes of Innocent III?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to Innocent's aims for Church reform, his attitude to the Empire, his role in the Fourth Crusade, and his relationship with Philip Augustus and King John.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that Innocent was certainly masterful. He was convinced he was the vicar of Christ and that his power was omnipotent. Seven kings and two emperors were punished with the imposition of an Interdict or with excommunication in his pontificate of eighteen years. He instituted reforms, and then, unlike most previous popes, acted vigorously to enforce them. He disciplined bishops who were lax. He was also shrewd enough to know what was possible. Hence, he saw that some accommodation with the Emperor was desirable, and that the preaching of a Fourth Crusade might well revive religion as a real force in daily life. His Lateran Council of 1215 laid down the basis of much of the regulation of the Church and the clergy in a realistic way.</p> <p>But it could be claimed that Innocent was successful against the Cathars through the help of the Crusaders under Simon de Montfort. He did not succeed in all his undertakings, as the Fourth Crusade was a disaster and Innocent made some poor choices in affairs in Germany, notably his support for Otto.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>What best explains why Frederick II was unable to unite Italy?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to Frederick’s relationships with Gregory IX and Innocent IV, to the situation within Italy at the time and to his campaigns.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that no pope was likely to allow the emperor to conquer Italy and thus rule both Germany and the peninsula. Such a situation would imperil papal power, the security of the pope in Rome and his possession of the Papal States. Thus Gregory IX worked to set the city-states of northern Italy against Frederick. Even when Frederick thought he had solved this problem and had the pope he wanted elected in Innocent IV, the new pontiff turned out to be equally hostile and fled to Lyons, summoned a Church Council and declared Frederick deposed.</p> <p>In addition, candidates could suggest that the nature of Italian politics made it impossible for the Emperor to win an easy victory. Feuding communes in Lombardy and Tuscany meant that there were old rivalries which could not be overcome. Thus Verona and Padua were always opposed to each other, while Florence and Lucca fought with Siena and Pisa. Even within the cities, families took up Guelf or Ghibelline positions, so it was not possible for Frederick to build up any permanent loyalty.</p> <p>The campaigning began in 1237 in Lombardy. In 1240, Frederick marched on Rome, but Gregory urged the citizenry to resist. Frederick was excommunicated. In 1245, the new pope deposed Frederick while in Lyons. Frederick planned to march to Lyons, but paused to deal with a rising in Parma. Near the city, at Vittoria, he was defeated decisively in 1248. He died two years later.</p>	30

Section 5: Themes c.300–c.1200

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>How far was the emergence of feudalism a reaction to the breakdown of law and order?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the development of feudal relationships in France and in the Empire, and the conditions which led to their growth.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the Viking invasions had led to much lawlessness in Europe and that feudalism could provide greater security. If the farmers in a village were under the protection of a lord, who was himself protected by a greater lord, then there was a definite structure to society and a clear line of responsibility.</p> <p>Candidates could also suggest that feudalism was very beneficial to rulers, who could give land to their nobles in return for military service and thus could be sure of being able to raise an army when they needed one. It was also a means of binding men to their overlord, as betrayal of the oath of homage was seen as heinous.</p> <p>For the ordinary villagers, feudalism had many drawbacks, but the cohesive nature of village life and the sharing of resources in farming were often helpful to them and accounted in part for their acceptance of feudalism.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>How prevalent were organised and developed patterns of trade in this period?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates can refer to trade within Europe, and to trade between European countries and those in Asia.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the most developed patterns of trade were in the eastern Mediterranean. The Byzantine Empire was famous for the luxury goods it produced and Constantinople was the leading port for the exchange of such goods. The merchants of the Muslim countries, ruled from Baghdad, travelled as far as India and China and even to parts of Africa to purchase what Europe needed, which included silk, cotton and linen, manufactured in the Islamic empire.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that commerce in the West began to develop once it became safer to travel. Although the Vikings had become raiders, they had been traders too and river routes had been opened up by them. By the early medieval period, as towns grew so did trade and the low level of trade prevalent in the tenth century was rapidly improved upon. There were some more organised trade routes such as those centred on Venice, but the early trade in western Europe was often dependent on the enterprise of individual merchants.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>What best explains the spread of monasticism in the two hundred years after c.910?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the reformed monastic establishments such as that at Cluny and to new orders set up by the Cistercians, the Carthusians and the order at Fontevraud.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the monasteries which had been founded following the rule of St Benedict had been seen as doing the work of God in an often relatively uneducated way. The reformed and new orders saw the role of a monk differently. His task was to follow the Christian life and so reflect Christ. The spate of new foundations in this period owed much to pious laymen who funded religious houses in order to save their own souls.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could point to the greater degree of structure in the new monasteries. The Benedictine model was for all houses to be independent, but the Cluniacs gained such a reputation for piety that they were asked to reform other houses and so the order spread. Eventually there were over a thousand Cluniac foundations. Maintaining a uniform discipline helped the order to expand. Candidates could also refer to prominent individuals like St. Odo, Robert of Molesme, St. Bruno and Robert d’Arbrissel. St. Bernard could also be mentioned, although his prime was very much at the end of the period in the question.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>‘Disastrous in their impact on the peoples of the Holy Lands.’ How far do you agree with this view of the Crusades and the Crusader States up to 1204?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the impact of the first three Crusades and to the setting up of Crusader States in Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli and Jerusalem.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the impact for people living in the Holy Land was disastrous in a number of ways. In the First Crusade, the capture of both Antioch and Jerusalem was marked by mass slaughter. Crusader leaders seized land from those who held it and set themselves up as feudal lords. Castles were built to show the power exercised by the Crusaders.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the Crusaders were often realists. The Normans in Sicily had already had to assimilate with Muslim populations. There were insufficient Crusader knights to keep the Muslims entirely subject and so there was intermarriage, which had been forbidden at first, while Muslim farmers and merchants carried on their roles as before to keep the states prosperous. The revival of Muslim fortunes and the rise of Saladin, also led to the peoples of the Holy Land being less oppressed by the Christians.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>How dominant was religion in the political thought of the eleventh and twelfth centuries?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the impact of the translations of Aristotle’s works on political thought, and to the role of the Bible and the Church Fathers.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that political thought embraced one of the key ideas of the Church Fathers, namely that some key social institutions were not part of God’s original plan but, after the sin of Adam, coercive institutions were necessary. The main exponent of this idea was St. Augustine in his <i>Civitas Dei</i>, which was an essential text for the medieval student of political thought.</p> <p>Candidates could also suggest that in the twelfth century the study of law and of rights, which included natural rights, gave political thought another perspective. Aristotle’s <i>Politics</i> was studied widely as well, and led to discussion of the idea of ‘natural law’ and of good forms of government. These aspects of political thought were less influenced by religion. Aristotle, after all, was pre-Christian.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>What best explains the suppression of the Cathars?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the beliefs of the Cathars, to the murder of Pierre de Castelnau, to the role of the Pope, and to the campaign led by Simon de Montfort.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the doctrines of the Cathars were such that a violent response could be predicted. Their beliefs were derived from Manichaeism, which had been persecuted as a heresy since the third century. In particular, their assertion that the <i>perfecti</i> should be celibate and that prostitution was less sinful than motherhood, struck at the heart of society. The Church had tried to convert the Cathars through preaching campaigns, but these had failed, and so stronger action was needed.</p> <p>The Cathars also courted trouble with the murder of the papal legate in 1208. This was not likely to be overlooked by Innocent III, who preached a Crusade against the Cathars (Albigensians). Further factors leading to their suppression arose from the desire of other French barons to acquire lands in Languedoc, because of the Crusade and their dislike of Count Raymond of Toulouse, who was protecting the Cathars. The vigour of Simon de Montfort in fighting them, and his victory at Muret in 1213, convinced the crusaders that they had the backing of God.</p> <p>Candidates could point out that the suppression was not total and Cathar pockets remained intact.</p>	30

Section 6: 1250–c.1378

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>Did the War of the Sicilian Vespers last so long because the two sides were evenly matched?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the ambitions of Charles of Anjou, the role of the Sicilians themselves in Palermo and Messina, and the interest of Peter of Aragon. The intervention of the papacy could also be mentioned.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that neither side could win an outright victory. Charles of Anjou had the backing of the Pope, Martin IV, and expected to be able to regain control quite easily. But his government was very unpopular and the events at Vespers on 30 March 1282 simply gave the Sicilians an excuse to rise. Once they had the support of Peter of Aragon and had installed him as king, a stalemate was likely. The proposal to settle the dispute by personal combat reflects this situation.</p> <p>Candidates could also suggest that the war was prolonged by the deaths of the early participants. Charles, Peter and Martin died in 1285. In addition, the war moved to other theatres, such as Aragon, while Peter's brother, James, joined the French. The French were defeated in Spain, but won victories in Sicily itself. In the final stages of the war, it was again the Sicilians who refused to accept Angevin rule and, eventually in 1302, Frederick, Peter's son, was recognised as ruler of Sicily while the Angevins were confined to Naples. Thus neither side emerged fully victorious.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>How successful was Louis IX in achieving an 'age of peace' in France?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the requests for arbitration which Louis received, his later canonisation, his methods of governing France and to his crusading activities.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that Louis was a great peacemaker. He settled the problems involved with the inheritance of the Count of Flanders and the issues between Henry III and his barons, among others. He won the trust of his barons by observing their rights as well as his own. He managed to keep his brothers loyal to the Crown, and they married heiresses and so increased their lands. French dominance in Europe arose from the results of the alliances set up by Louis. In addition, he went on crusade twice, being captured and imprisoned on his first attempt, and finally dying in Tunis. This all led to him being canonised in 1297, a mere 27 years after his death.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that Louis was not devoted entirely to peace. He set up the Inquisition in France and many heretics were burned. His government was as absolute as that of his predecessors. He was also critical of Pope Innocent IV and the financial demands of the papacy, and took a Gallican view of the power of the Church.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p data-bbox="316 248 1198 315">How far was Philip the Fair responsible for the quarrel with the papacy?</p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1294 450">AO1 – Candidates could refer to the clash over the right to tax the French Church and over the right to jurisdiction over the French clergy. They could also mention the intransigent nature of the two protagonists.</p> <p data-bbox="316 483 1305 786">AO2 – Candidates could argue that Philip provoked the Pope by issuing a decree which forbade the export of money from France and thus prevented any revenue from reaching Boniface VIII. He was strong enough to force Boniface, who needed his support in Italy, to back down and issue a bull allowing the French king to be the judge of what taxation the clergy should pay. Philip was also proactive in his arrest and trial of the bishop of Pamiers and in his disrespectful response to the papal remonstrations. He was certainly responsible for sending Nogaret to Italy to bring the Pope to trial and for the outrage at Anagni.</p> <p data-bbox="316 819 1273 1088">Alternatively, candidates could suggest that Boniface was not an unfortunate victim. He had sparked the quarrel over taxation with the bull <i>Clericis laicos</i>, threatening to excommunicate any monarch taxing the clergy, although he had given way in the end and agreed to canonise Louis IX. He reacted strongly to the Saisset affair and revoked Philip's privileges, and summoned the French bishops to Rome, claiming that the papacy was superior to the French crown. In 1302, he issued the <i>Unam sanctam</i> bull.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>Assess the reasons why the papal residence in Avignon was so unpopular outside France.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the residence of the popes in Avignon between 1305 and 1377, the reasons for the move to Avignon and the consequences in Europe.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the main reason was that the papacy was seen as being subservient to the French king. Clement V, elected in 1305, was French, archbishop of Bordeaux and dependent on the favour of Philip IV, who insisted that the papal coronation be transferred to Lyons. Once Benedict XII built a palace at Avignon, the residence outside Italy began to look more permanent than transitory. These popes created French cardinals in large numbers, which made them look even more like puppets of the French king. Clement V was pressured by Philip into agreeing to the suppression of the Templars and Clement VI made vast loans to Philip VI.</p> <p>Candidates could add that the general belief in Europe was that popes should live in Rome, even though not all had done so, and the papal withdrawal was especially unpopular in Italy for that reason. Many papal appointments in Italy were given to Frenchmen.</p> <p>As the popes seemed unable to gain much respect from the people, the cardinals flourished and became both richer and stronger. This was another feature bringing the Avignon papacy into disrepute.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p>To what extent were the political difficulties of the Italian city states in the fourteenth century the result of foreign invasion?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the role of foreign mercenaries, to the invasion of Louis of Bavaria in 1327 and to the quarrels between the states of Italy.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that the main impact of foreign invaders came from the activities of the condottieri. As the factions within the Italian States vied with each other and one became victorious, the winners did not want to let the losers bear arms and so relied instead on foreign soldiers with their own troops. Sir John Hawkwood is the prime example.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the long-standing Guelf-Ghibelline antagonism between the Empire and the papacy caused many of the political divisions. In addition, the ambition of families like the Visconti in Milan caused problems. They swallowed up Pavia, Piacenza and Parma. Gian Galeazzo was made duke of Milan and dominated northern Italy to the detriment of other city-states. Venice and Genoa were at war for much of the century and Genoa then suffered from French intervention. In Florence, a war against Lucca led to financial crisis, worsened by the bankruptcy of the Peruzzi and the Bardi, and by the Black Death. The main problem they faced came from the revolt of the Ciompi in 1378, but Florence withstood the Visconti.</p>	30

Section 7: c.1400–c.1461

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p>To what extent were lay rulers responsible for the profound and protracted nature of the Great Schism?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: the background to the Papacy residing at Avignon; the development of the status of Cardinals and their changing roles; the death of Gregory XI in 1378; the election of Urban VI and his personality; the roles of Charles V and VI of France; the roles and attitudes of other lay rulers, such as those from the Iberian kingdoms, Scotland, England, the Empire, Bohemia and Hungary; the election of Boniface IX; and, the evidence provided by the termination of the Schism at Constance. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: reflection on both the ‘profound’ and ‘protracted’ nature of the Schism, and whether different factors were responsible for each; the growth in importance of the College of Cardinals in relation to the Papacy; individual Cardinals increasingly seeing themselves as semi- independent feudal magnates; Urban VI’s desire for radical reform and his refusal to compromise; Urban VI managing to alienate even many of his own supporters; the key role played by Charles V of France with the Avignon Papacy; many religious orders were divided on the issue; the mental incapacity and role of Charles VI of France; the reluctance of popes like Benedict XIII to fulfil their promises to step down to end the schism; the relationship between France and England, and between England and Scotland; the way in which diplomatic relations in Europe, especially towards the French, dictated attitudes towards the Schism; and, voting at Constance was done by nation, which was revealing.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p>What best explains the pivotal role that Valois Burgundy played in European politics of the period 1384–1467?</p> <p>AO1 –Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: events in France such as Agincourt and the madness of Charles; the 100 Years War; the work of Philip the Bold, John the Fearless and Philip the Good; marriages; the acquisition of Luxembourg; the acquisitions of 1384; the income of the rulers; the court and its status; the local administration; patronage of the arts. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: the extent to which it was their own ability or the weaknesses of others; the rulers ability to marry well; that France was ruled firstly by a madman, then defeated at Agincourt, and was then bitterly divided and had a long royal minority; the clever agreement with Queen Isabel; the Burgundian ability to take full advantage of the 100 Years War and the relationship with Duke Humphrey, and the early alliance with Henry V of England; the enormous income from France; income exceeded expenditure; economic factors, the wealth of the Low Counties, with a growing population; the high status of its Court and its patronage of the arts; the Golden Fleece and patronage of crusading; and, its quality civil service and administration. The main debate should be between the view that it was just good fortune, being able to play greater powers off against each other during their minorities, and the good judgement of three very competent rulers.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p>How effectively did the Roman Catholic Church deal with the challenge presented by Hus and the Hussites?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: the nature of the challenge presented by Hus himself, and the nature and extent of it; his preaching in Czech; his influence as an academic; his anti-clerical, anti-papal and anti-German views; his defiance of authority over the Schism; his hostility to indulgences; his association with Wycliffe; his trial and burning; the different challenges of the Hussites, both moderate and extreme, and how they took forward many of Hus’s views; the role of the peasantry and the minor nobility in supporting Hus’ ideas; how the movement became a socio-economic one and a nationalist one as well as a religious one; the leadership of Zizka and Prokop; the various foreign invasions designed to eliminate the movement; and, the Compacta of 1436. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: reflection on what an effective challenge might mean in this context; the fact that while the Church may have killed Hus, his ideas and influence lived on, and possibly even grew; there was no serious attempt to eliminate the issues which led to much of Hus’ protest; the suggestion that the Compacta of 1436 was the start of the Reformation; so many of the ideas associated with Hus later re-emerged; priests in the area married, and auricular confession was abandoned as was the Latin liturgy; a religious struggle became a national war; many gained church lands and therefore had a vested interest in change; the old Bohemian feudal church was dismantled; while arguably it was not seen to spread, the ideas emerged in Universities across Europe; and, whether a small patch was applied to a gaping wound.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p>‘A period of sustained recovery.’ Discuss this view of France in the reign of Charles VII.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: his inheritance, the son of Charles the Mad; the humiliation of Troyes; the successes after Orleans and Castillon; the relationship with Burgundy after Arras; the Pragmatic Sanction; the standing army; the gains of Normandy and Guyenne; the relationship with the Dauphin; increasing revenue; his relationship with the great feudal nobility; and, the integration of the nobility into officialdom. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: how ‘sustained’ the recovery might be seen as; some definition of ‘recovery’ in this context; by the end of the reign the 100 Years War was effectively over – and won by France; the Pragmatic Sanction saw the rise of Gallicanism with its attended advantages; the development of a standing army which could not only defend France, but ensure the expulsion of the English; the increase in commerce; by the end of the reign, the King controlled huge territories which had been controlled by vassals in 1420; the checking of acquisitions of new fiefs and fortifications; the limitation of seigneurial taxation; the extent to which his hold over the nobility had increased; changes in royal income, and its collection and administration; and, whether the events of the following reign demonstrated that the greater nobles had not quite been tamed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p>What best explains the rise of Muscovy in this period?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: the foundations laid by Dimitri I; earlier territorial expansion such as Rostov and Nizhnii Novgorod; the decline of the Golden Horde; Moscow’s development as a religious centre; the fall of Byzantium; the work of Vasilii I and II; the support of the Orthodox Church; and, the establishment of the Khanate of Kasimov. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: whether the base left to build on by rulers such as Dimitri I was of real quality; the extent to which external factors, such as the decline of the Golden Horde and the fall of Byzantium was more important than internal factors; the role of the two monarchs, Vasilii I with his work in pushing Timur away from Moscow and Vasilii II who established a direct succession, created a divinely backed autocracy, increased the states’ wealth and became the undisputed head of a ruling house; the support of the Church was also vital; and, by the end of Vasilii II’s reign, he was a tried and tested leader of a potential national movement against the Tatars. There are three factors to debate: the role of the Church, the role of the rulers and the role of external factors.</p>	30

Section 8: c.1461–c.1516

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p data-bbox="316 315 1150 349">‘Louis XI’s reign was highly beneficial for France.’ Discuss.</p> <p data-bbox="316 383 1318 651">AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: the ending of the 100 Years’ War and improved relations with England after the Treaty of Picquigny in 1475; the acquisition of Picardy and Burgundy; tax reforms; curbs on noble power; mercantile expansion; the beginning of involvement in Italy; and, periodic disputes with Burgundy. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p data-bbox="316 685 1318 1122">AO2 –Candidates should demonstrate an understanding and awareness of the historical concepts, and present a clear, focused and analytical explanation, weighing up the relevant and relative factors and approaches to arrive at a well-considered judgement. They should offer some reflection on what criteria for ‘beneficial’ can be judged against, and comment on whether one or both aspects were ‘highly’ beneficial or not, such as whether Louis exploited fully the opportunities wrought by peace (for example, in the development of roads) or whether decisions such as reforms to the army weakened France for the future. The consensus is that he was both prudent and cunning, and France was a much stronger unit at his death than when he inherited the throne. There are grounds for praise in both respects. It could be argued that he postponed problems at home rather than solved them, and involvement in Italy was to lead to later disasters such as Pavia.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p>‘Small in size, but great in influence.’ Discuss with reference to any <u>two</u> Italian city states in this period.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to any two of several possible states: Florence, Venice and Milan, but also Bologna and Rome. They must consider two states, rather than exclusively focusing on one state and they should offer some differentiation between the specific ‘influences’ which came from individual states. The range of possible areas of influence is immense, and responses should have a wider focus than the arts. Possible areas to examine could include: banking; politics; constitutionalism; warfare; learning; poetry; art; commerce; architecture; administration; medicine; and, education. Candidates could also discuss individuals such as: Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo, Tintoretto, Bellini, the Lombardo family and even the Aldine Press. Some awareness of the actual geographical size of the two states chosen should be evident, but too much detail on that front is not expected. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: the nature and extent of the respective influence of the two city states chosen. The focus of the response should be on the actual influence in whatever fields chosen from the specific city states under discussion.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p>'In this period, although the Ottoman Empire appeared strong, it had serious weaknesses.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: the huge costs of its standing army; the weaknesses of other states, such as the Empire, Anatolia, Greece and Persia; its military and economic successes dependent on the prebendal or 'timar' system; the impact of devaluation and inflation; dependence on the skill of single leaders such as Mahomet II; and, the potential weakness that might come from extensive fiscal and administrative decentralisation and military devolution. Possible strengths might be seen as: great military skill backed by religious fervour; excellent management and administrative skills; brilliant military tactics; quality management of human resources; great population increase in both home and subject territories; the ability to adapt and innovate; and, the way in which they managed their subject peoples and added them to their overall strength. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: whether there were serious underlying weaknesses within the Empire, and whether the Empire's growth and success was dependent on the weakness of others. There was certainly more than an 'appearance' of strength, as its ability to expand and consolidate its holdings was impressive, and the Empire did last for a very long time. Also, it was not just its military skills and good generalship that led to its success, it also had the ability to hold on to its acquisitions and utilise them well. Success was obviously helped by: favourable demographic and economic conditions; and, the ability to make use of opportunities to expand as shown, for example, by the moves into Serbia, the Crimea and Anatolia. The current view is that while there were potential problems, such as the cost of the military, the sheer size of the growing empire, the dependence on military skill and the weaknesses of potential opponents, the weaknesses were not serious.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p data-bbox="316 248 1209 315">‘A ruler of great ambitions, but without the ability to fulfil them.’ Assess this judgement on Maximilian I.</p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1318 680">AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: his unifying Hapsburg rule – Spain, in particular; his work in the Low Countries; Hungary; Italy and Switzerland; Tyrol; the 1495 Reichstag; his legacy of debt; his securing of the Holy Roman Emperor title for Charles V; the war against the Ottoman Empire; his work in attempting to unify the Hapsburg historical territories; and, his management of both his Hapsburg lands and also the other parts of his Empire. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p data-bbox="316 719 1310 1155">AO2 – There could be some debate on the nature and extent of his ambitions, or just a reference to having ‘great’ ones would also be acceptable. Discussion may centre on: the extension of Hapsburg power and influence; the way in which war and marriage further extended his power; Spain and the Low Countries being brought into the imperial fold; his success in Hungary, and in Tyrol with its important strategic value; and, the survival of his Empire (in parts) to 1918. On the other hand, discussion may concern: his ultimate failure in Italy; his lack of success in ensuring greater imperial control in Germany; his failure against the Turks – their advance was to continue; the failure to realise that his attitude towards Germany came at a cost – as Luther showed; and, the lack of unity in the historic Hapsburg territories. There is a case each way, and current thinking is that, given the circumstances, there were achievements.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p data-bbox="316 248 1278 315">‘Ferdinand and Isabella had made Spain into a great power by 1516.’ How far do you agree?</p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1315 748">AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: the ending of the attempts by Portugal to take over; Toro and Alcacovas; effective joint leadership; the ending of anarchy in Castile; the Acts of Resumption; destruction of castles; huge gains in royal jurisdiction; financial recovery, the ending much corruption and gaining new sources of income; trade and commercial development; the defeat of the Moors; Granada, Navarre and Italy; religious unity and the Inquisition; the critical importance of the New World acquisitions and wealth; and, the laying of the basis for the domination of Europe by Charles V. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p data-bbox="316 786 1310 1184">AO2 – Discussion may centre on: exactly what the definition of a ‘great power’ might be; the extent to which Spain’s rise might be at the expense of the weaknesses of others, such as France; the way in which two very diverse territories became an effective unit; the way in which royal income increased and was utilised; the expansion of Spain into the New World, as well as the other territorial gains in Europe; the military reforms and growth of both an army and a navy; and, the huge gains in royal jurisdiction over all of Spain. However, problems remained: there was still a considerable degree of localism and particularism; the way in which the New World income was utilised was not always wise; the use of the Mesta income led to other economic problems; and, the system was over dependent on good management from above.</p>	30

Section 9: Themes c.1200–c.1516

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p>‘An unattainable dream.’ How valid is this judgement on the code of chivalry?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the emergence of the mounted knight as an important figure and the development of the code of chivalry as a result, emphasising how the knight was distinct from other classes.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the ideal of the knight winning his lady and always behaving according to a code was not always fulfilled in practice. One of the ways in which chivalry was most idealised was in the idea of courtly love and some of the literature this engendered. The works of Marie de France and Chretien de Troyes exemplify this trend, and so do the numerous orders of chivalry founded in the fourteenth century onwards.</p> <p>Alternatively candidates could argue that the code had a practical use in that it involved expert training in horsemanship and warfare for the knights and it could lead to respectful treatment of prisoners. The English led by the Black Prince behaved in this way after Poitiers, although the cynical could suggest they were hoping for large ransoms to be paid.</p> <p>A further alternative argument is that the code was not always applied. The Black Prince slaughtered the people of Limoges in 1370. Or it could be argued that it hindered victory, as when armies refused to take advantage of one another so that they could be certain that the most adept knight were the winners.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
43	<p data-bbox="316 248 1189 282">Was Gothic architecture designed solely for the glory of God?</p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1289 416">AO1 – Candidates could refer to the buildings of France in particular, such as Notre Dame and Chartres, and to the architectural features which characterised the Gothic style.</p> <p data-bbox="316 450 1315 647">AO2 – Candidates could argue that the glory of God was an important factor in Gothic architecture. One of the aims of the builders of Churches was to bring them closer to the sky with pinnacles and spires and so closer to God. Some aspects of the buildings, such as the use of monsters in gargoyles, were designed to frighten superstitious peasants and make them more reliant on the Church for salvation.</p> <p data-bbox="316 680 1305 1052">Alternatively, candidates could suggest that there were other motivations. The earlier Churches had been dark and depressing, so the desire for more light was not solely for the glory of God. Bigger windows and higher rooflines helped to achieve this effect. In some cases, it was technical improvements such as the flying buttress and the pointed arch which enabled Gothic Churches to be constructed. This then led on to the vaulted ceiling and to the much more elaborate decoration of Churches which gave them an aesthetic which could be claimed as pleasing to God, but which was very much appreciated by man as well. Rivalry between architects and between cities showed a secular approach. In time, the new techniques were applied to castles along with Churches and Cathedrals.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
44	<p>How seriously was the Church in need of reform in the fifteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: different countries; the hierarchy and the lower clergy; the papacy; theology and structure; growing secularisation; the lessons of Hus and Wycliffe; individual popes such as Alexander VI; abuses; indulgences; relics; purgatory; nepotism; ecclesiastical wealth and tax exemptions; and, the successes of orders like the friars. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: whether it was the structure and leadership that was in greater need of change, or theology and practice; whether some countries, such as Spain, were less in need of change than others; whether the problems were profound and in need of radical change or could be managed with time and good leadership. They could consider cities like Copenhagen where one third of all property was owned by the Church and it paid no taxes, and in Mainz where 25% of the male population were ‘non-productive’ clergy, and that such problems would not go away easily. They may also discuss whether the increasing secularisation of the Church, and its close relationship with the state was a major problem. Careful reflection on the ‘seriously’ part of the question is needed, and a debate on whether it was major surgery and medication that was needed, or a milder dose of medicine might suffice.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
45	<p>How substantial were developments in trade in the later middle ages?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to trade between European countries within Europe or with countries outside Europe.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that there were very considerable changes in trade in this period. Travel as a whole became more widespread, with pilgrimages becoming popular and the Crusades leading to a drift eastwards over several centuries. Missionary friars went to India and even to China and where they led, traders followed. Marco Polo was unique in writing an account of his commercial adventures, but not in reaching China and trading along the Silk Road. In addition the development of banks and of letters of credit enabled the expansion of trade. As aids to navigation improved, it was possible for traders to go further by sea, and both Venice and Genoa established colonies in north Africa and the Levant.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that trade remained dominated by the Italians who had a great geographical advantage, and that the Black Death led to some decline in trade as it became recognised that disease could be spread through trade. The fall in the population also created a lesser demand for goods.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
46	<p>To what extent do improvements in technology explain overseas exploration in the fifteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: advances in technology such as ship building, caravels, navigation, mapping, sails, compasses, astrolabes, log lines; royal sponsorship such as that coming from Henry the Navigator of Portugal and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; the desire to find and exploit the wealth of the Indies; the differing motives of men like Columbus, Cabot and da Gama; the huge impact that men like da Gama made on his return from his second voyage with spices, gold, silver and assorted plunder; and, other factors such as commercial dominance and religious evangelism. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: whether technical advances such as new ship designs and navigational aids were as important as the simple desire for wealth and power by individuals and rulers; merchants and missionaries provided a lot of the stimulus and it was thought that one of the reasons why Ferdinand and Isabella backed Columbus was that they could use the wealth gained to fund an attempt to recapture Jerusalem from the heretic; Columbus' inspiration came largely from envy of the wealth of Genoa and Venice, and from reading about Ptolemy and Marco Polo; and, the drive for territory and status influenced rulers, as well as the desire to keep other nations out of a possible source of wealth. The focus should be on the extent to which new technology played a part in this expansion into the Americas and elsewhere. There should be an awareness of the developments and not just a focus on what the driving forces were behind the desire to expand overseas.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
47	<p>Why were so many social groups regarded as ‘outcasts’ in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: poverty and ignorance; disease and the absence of welfare; traditional antagonism to Jews; antagonism to Moslems; the need to explain and/or blame; the survival in many localities of popular beliefs and myths; the lack of education; poor quality clergy; the need for social uniformity and order; the need by ecclesiastical and secular authorities to impose order and control; the rise of the Inquisition; and, paranoia. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: the extent to which it was created by a mix of ecclesiastical and secular authorities trying to assert control and prevent any dissent; a growing desire by the Church and the state for social uniformity and cohesion; the growing belief from intellectuals in the fifteenth century, especially in the Church, that witchcraft equalled evil, in contrast to the more tolerant approach of the fourteenth century where there was little evidence of much persecution; a growing fear of diabolism within the Church and in the upper reaches of society; and, the growth of the Inquisition, initially with its hostility to the Cathars and the Waldensians, which led to an increasing intolerance of any deviation.</p>	30