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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	**'As Roman emperors, Diocletian and Constantine created a new system of government.' Did they?** AO1 – The question concerns the reasons for the long reigns of Diocletian and Constantine after a period of short lived emperors. Candidates should consider the reforms of the two emperors and the extent to which their changes brought about a new system of government. AO2 – Both Diocletian and Constantine were men of humble origin who proved their ability on the battlefield. Their power resided with the command of the army as opposed to a strong political heritage. Diocletian established a command which promoted men from the land-owning class with military talent as opposed to the wealthy senators. The trend was continued by Constantine and is acknowledged to have secured a new system of meritocracy. Though the question has grouped the rules of Diocletian and Constantine candidates should demonstrate an awareness of discontinuities in their reigns. For instance, Diocletian's successful introduction of a new system of local government, a system of multiple emperors in the Tetrachy, was overthrown by Constantine who advocated a hereditary role of emperor. Ultimately candidates should recognise that both emperors introduced systems of rule which limited challenges of succession and secured long reigns.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	**To what extent had Christianity been adopted in Roman society by the close of the fourth century?** AO1 – The question refers to the uneasy relationship between existent pagan ritual and the newly adopted official religion of the Empire and Constantine. Candidates should discuss the coexistence of the two religious practices. AO2 – Responses may consider both elite culture and the religious practices of lower social orders. Arguments may include a discussion of the coexistence of Christian and pagan culture in high office. There was no purge of non-Christians and throughout the fourth century the office of prefect alternated between pagan and Christian. The Codex Calendar of 354 retained the veneration of classical myth and Roman history. Candidates should note the change over the course of the period. The establishment of bishops as effective leaders of city communes gave the Church a legitimate authority in civic hierarchy. By the close of the fourth century religious affiliation spilled over into the political arena and was expressed in events such as the revolt of Eugenius.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	**Why was the fall of the Roman Empire so drawn out?** AO1 – The question concerns the protracted nature of the fall of Rome. Candidates should demonstrate a knowledge of the long-held threat posed by the gradual incursion of the Barbarians. AO2 – Responses should challenge the view of the 'fall of Rome'. Arguments may engage with the historiographical issue surrounding the terminology of a 'fall' and cite the lack of a watershed or pitched military battle that marked defeat for the Roman Empire. There were few pitched battles and instead the Barbarians infiltrated local Roman politics, forging alliances with rival Roman factions. Candidates may cite cultural and legal assimilation as the Barbarians infiltrated local politics. Arguing that the fall of Rome was sudden, responses may cite the decisiveness of earlier events such as the collapse of the frontier system in the west in 406–13. Candidates should come to a clear judgement on the nature of the fall of Rome.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	**How important was the role of religion in the establishment of Frankish power in sixth-century Gaul?** AO1 – The question concerns the significance of religion in the establishment of the Merovingian dynasty, in particular by Clovis but looking beyond to his descendants. Candidates should consider the importance of religion when compared to other factors such as military success. AO2 – Clovis' conversion to Christianity was a significant factor in establishing Frankish authority in Gaul. It established a link with the Roman Empire and drew on the heritage of a Christian kingship paralleled with the authority of Rome, legitimising the rule of the Frankish kings. Clovis issued edicts and consulted Roman law. Responses may discuss the particular religiosity of the Frankish empire and cite examples such as Radegun who fled her husband to found a monastery. Answers should acknowledge the importance of military power to the establishment of Frankish power. Clovis was a talented military commander and secured political alliances that allowed him to expand his territories. Doubt may also be cast on the significance of religion and in particular the conversion of Clovis. The primary source, the account of Gregory, places the conversion of Clovis prior to his military accomplishments to accredit God in the success.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	**'Military success in the West was the greatest achievement of the reign of Justinian.' Was it?** AO1 – The question concerns the military successes of Justinian during his reign and whether this was the greatest achievement when compared to legal reforms and attempts at religious unity. AO2 – During his reign Justinian fought many battles to reclaim the lands of the Roman Empire in the West. He was successful in North Africa against the Vandals. This was in part due to the strength of the Roman army but also weaknesses in the Vandal forces. Internal rivalries within the kingdom as well as revolts in Sardinia distracted the Vandals from the invasion. The Roman forces were strong and Vandal soldiers were recruited en masse to the Roman army. Responses may also consider change over time and cite the revolts following the rapid reconquest, particularly from the wives of Vandal leaders who remarried the newly appointed Barbarian leaders. Whilst the conquest of the Vandal kingdom was swift with little opposition the establishment of clear Roman law and a stable kingdom in Africa was met with challenges. War with the Ostrogoths in Italy was also a success. Long term, major cities such as Rome were secured, but the war was drawn out and costly with heavy taxes that were widely resented. Justinian aimed for centralisation from Constantinople. During his reign, he redefined the role of Emperor as being personally responsible to God and attempted to define Christian orthodoxy. The legal reforms implemented in 527–33 unified multiple systems of law and consolidated a disparate body of old and regional practices. Responses may debate these factors, war, religion and law, and come to a judgement as to which was most significant. Responses however may also develop an argument that success at war was aided by the policy of centralisation. The ideology of a unified Christian empire granted the invasions legitimacy. Helderic's kingship had been bestowed by Constantinople, giving Justinian's forces a constitutional pretext to restore legitimate authority in Africa. Africa was to be reintegrated into the Roman Empire and the Catholic Church condoned the invasion.	**30**

Section 2: c.632–c.919

Question	Answer	Marks
6	**'Long periods of peaceful coexistence characterise the experience of Christians and Muslims in the Iberian peninsula in the ninth and tenth centuries.' Discuss.** AO1 – The question refers to the relationships between Christian and Muslim inhabitants. It also refers to the model of 'Reconquista' and attempts in later centuries to predate religious warfare to the earlier medieval period. AO2 – Responses should come to a judgement on the nature of the relationship between Christians and Muslims. Answers may cite examples of political alliances between Muslim and Christian rulers, such as that between the Arista dynasty in Pamplona and the Bānū Qasī, and policies of religious toleration. Candidates may draw distinctions between rural and urban areas, citing a greater conversion to Islam in larger cities. Responses should note a change over time and the beginnings of a religious overtone in 884 with the 'Prophetic Chronicle'. Candidates may suggest that the model of 'Reconquista' is more appropriately applied to that period of fighting during the eleventh and twelfth centuries at a time of the crusades when a language of religious war was applied to the battles. Prior to this the outbreak of war was sporadic and rarely considered within the rhetoric of religious war.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
7	**How effective a ruler was Charlemagne?** AO1 – The question concerns the use of the law and written edicts in the reign of Charlemagne to implement justice and ensure legal continuity across the Carolingian empire. AO2 – Responses should consider the systems of government instituted by Charlemagne. Answers may refer to the General Admonition, the use of capitularies, edicts and uniformed legal codes to ensure loyalty to Charlemagne. The use of written codes and their dissemination across the Carolingian empire required an organised system of central government. Answers may demonstrate the success of the edicts and capitularies by citing the rise of Scabini in the 780s as a reflection of their assimilation into local legal culture. In addressing the extent of the 'reform' candidates may cite the precedent for edicts set during the Merovingian rule and assess the success of Charlemagne's edicts suggesting they were adhoc in nature and inconsistent in their language used in the early decrees. Also, candidates may cite a lack of evidence to support their widespread acceptance and use in local politics.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
8	**'The division of the Carolingian empire after the death of Charlemagne led to its downfall.' Did it?** AO1 – The question concerns the political and cultural divisions that emerged in the Carolingian empire after Charlemagne's preference for partible inheritance. AO2 – Responses should consider the impact of the division of Carolingian lands on the collapse of the empire in the late ninth century. Candidates may give detail to the split and the regions it gave rise to. Discussing the close of the Carolingian period answers may cite the inability of Charles the Fat to enforce his authority as heir to the Carolingian empire. This was in part due to the earlier divisions. Even after 884 constituent parts of the empire maintained their own regnal identities. Those elected to local office maintained their power as they were more accessible and resided locally. Responses should question whether the demise of the empire was due solely to the division of lands. Answers may consider the political inadequacies of Charles who failed to secure trusted intermediaries to deliver edicts. Also, Charlemagne's sons attempted to monitor succession in their own lands through primogeniture yet failed and faced challenges from the aristocracy with Carolingian links. Charles' rule as emperor thus lacked legitimacy.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	**How far did the success of the Vikings in this period depend on a lack of effective opposition?** AO1 – The question refers to the changes in raiding tactics over the period. In particular the question relates to the increasing tendency to remain in raided lands over winter, and sometimes longer, and the tendency to attack smaller and weaker towns more frequently. Responses may also consider the impact of 'push factors', lack of farming land and infighting at home, as a strong motivator for the Vikings in battle. AO2 – Responses should discuss the reasons for this change. Candidates may cite the lack of resistance and the profitability of these raids as a significant factor in the decision to remain over winter and in some instances longer. By the 840s Viking fleets were a permanent presence in Aquitaine and in England. Answers may cite the actions of Charles the Bald in expelling the Vikings from the Seine as evidence that it was his inaction in the Loire that led to a permanent Viking presence. Viking forces were able to take advantage of internal rivalries and as such posed an increasingly political threat to the stability of Western European powers. In suggesting that it was not due to effective opposition, responses may discuss the strength of the Vikings. Fleets increased in size dramatically after 840 and numerous fleets went out simultaneously, challenging domestic armies on multiple fronts. Viking fleets also travelled further up river attacking cities once considered safe. Responses may also discuss the attempts at defence against Viking invaders with the increased fortification.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	**Assess the achievements of Louis the German.**	**30**
	AO1 – The question concerns the methods of kingship in the East Frankish kingdom. In particular responses should demonstrate a knowledge of the cultural differences within the kingdom, the declining power of the church after the death of Louis the Pious and the significance of Bavaria to the kingship of Louis.	
	AO2 – The East Frankish kingdom lacked a distinct identity of its own. Unlike the West Frankish kingdom, the nobility in the east never drew up a union that recognised the borders established in 842. Louis centred his court in Bavaria at the expense of Saxony and Alamannia which he visited infrequently. Saxony was left to the local rule of the lay and ecclesiastical nobles. The church declined in political importance when compared to the position held under Louis the Pious. Missives decreased during Louis' reign and the lack of national synods failed to unite the church outside of Bavaria.	
	When compared to the West Carolingian court of Charles the Bald, Louis' court appears conservative. However, this reflects the nature of the geography and social hierarchies in the East. Significantly at court Louis developed the vernacular German giving a greater sense of a shared culture. Responses should consider the extent to which there existed a unified empire in East Frankia. Louis was also successful in limiting infighting between the nobles and in challenging the borders with West Frankia identified an eastern kingdom even if it lacked a unifying political identity.	

Section 3: c.919–1099

Question	Answer	Marks
11	**How strong was the Holy Roman Empire under the Ottonian dynasty?** AO1 – The question concerns the historical narrative of a weak and decentralised state. Responses should discuss the means by which the Holy Roman Empire was ruled and the strengths and weaknesses of the state. AO2 – Responses should recognise the political autonomy of the regions within the Holy Roman Empire. Otto the Great continued to recognise dukedoms and royal provinces in the kingdom's empire. Otto II attempted to integrate them into the inheritance of the king through marriage. Answers may compare this decentralised system of government to the states of Francia and England. In assessing the weaknesses of the German state responses may also look at the expansion into Italy and attempts to restore authority in Rome. Otto II attempted to implement his kingship over Italy but was unsuccessful and failed to reach Rome for an imperial coronation. Responses should address the evidence for a central and strong state. In particular the areas in eastern Saxony, northern Thuringia, the area at the Rhine and Main, and the lower Rhine with a centre at Aachen, became central hubs of political power. Otto II held regular assemblies here demonstrating a direct and controlling rule. Though strong and centralised government can be evidenced, the development of particular and unique regional identities in the regions of Bavaria and Lotharingia may be cited as evidence of a weakened state and a disconnected Holy Roman Empire.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	**How important was the role of the Church in securing the royal authority of the Capetian kings?** AO1 – The question refers to the role of the church in securing the royal authority of the Capetian kings, in particular the relationship between the bishops and the monarchy. AO2 – Responses should discuss the practical security offered by the bishops. Responses may cite the comital rights granted to bishops by the king. By 1031 there were numerous Episcopal states, including Rheims, Paris and Auxerre. Episcopal troops were also of significance and in 991 Louis IV secured a marriage between his daughter and the leader of the Rheims archiepiscopal military. Though the bishop states were not powerful enough to protect the king from any aristocratic uprising, they did prevent the church, army and major cities being absorbed into princely states. Answers should also note the cultural benefits of a closer relationship between state and church. Responses may cite the beginnings of a divinely ordained monarchy and the attempts to explicitly link back to the kingships of Clovis and Charlemagne. Responses may also discuss the political innovations which harkened back to empire and the expansion of royal territory as alternative factors which secured the Capetian rule. The extent to which it was the bishops who secured royal authority might be questioned as the monarchy secured the role of the bishops. What's more, the monarchy orchestrated a propaganda campaign that actively secured the authority of the monarch through a heritage of Christian kingship and empire. This was also achieved in territorial expansion and political models that resembled the empire.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	**How far were the Gregorian reforms motivated by religion?** AO1 – The question concerns the religious motivations for the Gregorian reforms. Responses should discuss the attacks on simony within the church and the marriage of the clergy. AO2 – Responses should consider the extent of the religious motivations for Gregory's reforms. Consideration should be given to the use of force by the papacy over the investiture controversy which was widely condemned as 'un-Christian'. The investiture controversy and the ensuing conflict promoted the papacy to a major territorial power and promoted its claim to universal overlordship. Whilst the initial Gregorian reforms were religious in nature, they conferred particular power and authority to the papacy in the ensuing conflicts.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	**How weak was the authority of the Byzantine Empire in southern Italy in the tenth and eleventh centuries?** AO1 – The question refers to the successes and failures of the Byzantine Empire in particular to secure its authority against an encroaching Muslim power and the arrival of the Normans. AO2 – Responses should discuss the attempts to confirm authority across the Empire, in particular the failures to secure a firm hold over southern Italy. Byzantine rule was challenged as revolts against the fiscal administration of the Empire broke out in Apulia in 1009 and 1017–18. Over the course of the late 10th century and into the eleventh, the Byzantine Empire was threatened by increasing raids from Arab Sicily. Answers may discuss the extent to which this was a failing of the Byzantine Empire or of the culturally and politically fragmented regions. Responses may also cite the strains on the Empire, such as the need to tackle challenges in Constantinople and the Lombard regions by Norman invaders. Answers should come to a clear judgement on the extent to which the Norman conquering of southern Italy was due to inherent weaknesses in the Byzantine Empire.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	**What best explains the success of the First Crusade?** ***(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)*** AO1 – The question concerns the motivations and justification for the First Crusade. Responses may consider both Christian unity and Muslim disunity for the successes in the First Crusade. AO2 – Responses should come to a clear judgement as to what best explains the success of the First Crusade. In discussing Christian Unity, responses may cite religion including the success of the preceding People's Crusade motivated by Peter the Hermit, the discovery of the Holy Lance at Antioch, rituals of praying at camp and the impact of Pope Urban II's call to Crusade. Responses may also consider military tactics, in particular the use of siege towers and ladders at Jerusalem. Although the aims of the First Crusade were religious, the declaration of a crusade coupled with war gained support from a range of recruits who brought with them a variety of motives including religion, financial gain and desires for travel. When discussing Muslim disunity, responses may cite internal rivalries in the region of the Levant, including ongoing religious disunity between Shia and Sunni Muslims. Reponses may also cite the success of the Muslims in the Second Crusade when united under strong religious leaders such as Nur ad Din and Saladin as evidence that the success of the First Crusade was a result of a weak and disunited opposition.	30

Section 4: c.1050–1250

Question	Answer	Marks
16	**To what extent did Frederick Barbarossa strengthen the Holy Roman Empire?** AO1 – The question refers to the nature of Barbarossa's rule, in particular his challenge to the right of the papacy in 1157–58 to confer the title of Holy Roman Emperor. Candidates should consider the changes to the role of Holy Roman Emperor and the physical borders of the Empire. Responses may consider the direct influence of Barbarossa in the changes as well as the extent to which the Empire was strengthened. AO2 – Responses should demonstrate a knowledge of the conflict between Barbarossa and the papacy. Barbarossa challenged the authority of the papacy to confer the role of Emperor on the elected German king. In doing so he claimed that the outcome of the election of the German princes was the will of God rather than a political manoeuvre and that the Empire existed under the especial protection of heaven, not a papal fief. He elevated the role of the emperor above other kings. The conflict also defined more clearly the boundaries of the Holy Roman Empire to cover Germany. Possession of the city of Rome was key to symbolise the authority of Barbarossa. Responses may discuss the difficulties of control in Italy, in particular early failed attempts against the Normans in Southern Italy and an inability to exert control over northern Italian City States. Whilst Barbarossa's character, evidenced in the chronicle of his Uncle Otto, contributed to a strong personality associated with the role of Emperor, the geographical boundaries of the Empire were threatened by a lack of authority in Italy.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
17	**How substantial were the achievements of Louis VI and Louis VII?**	**30**
	AO1 – The questions concerns the reigns of both Louis VI and Louis VII. In particular responses should demonstrate a knowledge of the innovations of preceding Capetian monarchs whilst exploring the differences imposed by Louis VI and Louis VII.	
	AO2 – Responses may cite that Louis VI and Louis VII relied on innovations of earlier Capetian kings. For instance, the reliance on charters and chronicles to disseminate news across the kingdom. Although they were not a new development, Louis VI and Louis VII increasingly made use of the documents to enforce law and order. Both also maintained earlier systems of local government travelling to visit officials in the countryside to collect taxes and dues. However, under Louis VI the royal household significantly changed and individual roles such as chancellor were issued suggesting the travelling government was becoming increasingly permanent in nature despite remaining ambulatory.	
	Whilst Louis VI and Louis VII maintained Capetian custom, such as patrilineal inheritance and the custom of consecrating sons before the death of the ruling monarch, refinement of government was a significant success contributing to the security of the Capetian dynasty. Though not an innovation, responses may also cite the increase in land Louis VI brought to the throne as a factor in securing the Capetian inheritance.	

Question	Answer	Marks
18	**Was Pope Innocent III more concerned with political ambition or religious reform?**	**30**
	AO1 – The question concerns the growth of the power of the papacy under Innocent III.	
	AO2 – Responses should discuss the political and religious reforms of the Pontificate of Innocent III. In discussing the political ambition of Innocent, answers may consider the expansion of the papal territories into Sicily, the implications of the Fourth Lateran Council and the elevation of the papacy to anoint the elected German king. No single answer is expected but responses should come to clear judgement on whether Innocent was more concerned with political power or religious reform. The Crusades in particular might be used to demonstrate the interconnected nature of the political and religious concerns of the papacy, in particular the revenue drawn in enforced taxation to support a religious war.	

Question	Answer	Marks
19	**How great a change was brought about by the Reconquest in the Iberian peninsula between c.1000–c.1300?**	30
	AO1 – The question concerns the Reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula by Christian forces in the period 1000–1300. The period does not cover the whole 'Reconquest' and answers may discuss the limitations of the question when considering a very broad process.	
	AO2 – Responses may consider the extent to which the Reconquest was religiously motivated, exploring the rhetoric of battle, the expulsion of Muslim populations and the legal reallocation of lands from Muslims to Christian settlers. Responses may discuss the differences between cities and suggest that the Reconquest was not uniform in its impact with significant differences between the provinces. The conflict brought about much more significant impact in certain areas, such as the border with Granada. Cities along the border maintained some individual autonomy and at times displayed peaceful relations between Muslims and Christians. What's more, the Reconquest was not widely applied at the time to the individual conflicts but applied later to contribute to a shared Christian Spanish identity. Candidates may also note that the 'Reconquest' was not limited to this period and conflict began much earlier and ended in 1491, suggesting it brought about only limited change in this period.	
	Answers may also consider the impact on the Islamic states, linking the 'Reconquest' to the Christian Crusades and the growth of a Muslim Jihad. This could also be linked more broadly to the development of state identities for both Muslim and Christian states. Responses can discuss a range of evidence and examples but should come to a clear and decisive judgement.	

Question	Answer	Marks
20	**Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Crusader States, 1095– 1204.** **(*Candidates offering Paper 5(b): The Crusades should not answer this question*)** AO1 – The question concerns the changing fortunes of the crusader states following the first crusade to the growth of Muslim opposition, in particular the strength of Jihad, by the close of the period. AO2 – When considering the early success of the crusader states responses may discuss the establishment of military orders and castles, contributing to a secure military state. The religious rhetoric of the crusades contributed to a shared goal and a united vision of Christendom, particularly with the imagery of the cross, worn across all armies regardless of affiliation, bearing the title 'the army of God'. Internal divisions and rebellions however caused factions within the crusader states. Responses may cite the issue of inheritance following the reign of Baldwin II and later the factions surrounding the rules of Guy and Raymond. Muslim opposition was able to take advantage of these weaknesses and grew in unity, with Zengi taking Edessa. Whilst the question focuses on the strengths and weaknesses of the crusader states, responses may discuss the growing unity of the Muslims, particularly with Nur ad-Din and Saladin developing the concept of Jihad in the mid twelfth century. The crusader states failed to provide a united front against the threat and lacked support from the West. The question has a wide time scale and responses may reflect on change over time, with internal weaknesses and the strength of Muslim opposition both contributing to a weakened presence of the West in Outremer.	30

Section 5: Themes c.300–c.1200

Question	Answer	Marks
21	**'The term "feudal society" is too simple to describe the complexities of social relationships in the early Middle Ages.' Discuss.** AO1 – The question concerns the appropriateness of the terminology 'feudal society' to describe the social and economic relationships associated with manorialism. AO2 – Responses should engage with the practicalities of feudal structures. Feudalism was most highly developed in northern France and the Low Countries, in England and in southern Italy after the Norman Conquest. The essence of the system was the bond of service and loyalty between the lord and his vassals, based on the possession of the fief, a right which gradually became hereditary. This bond ensured the lord would provide support during war to his vassal. The term 'feudal society' goes beyond this relationship and includes the peasantry and wider social relationships. Responses should engage more broadly with the ideals of social order including the role of ecclesiastical authorities. Whilst the term 'feudal society' goes some way to describing the social and economic relationships of manorialism, actual experiences differed and each manor was unique. Candidates should address this and acknowledge the limitations of the terminology to describe wide ranging experiences across a broad spectrum of society and geography.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
22	**How important was population growth to the development of cities in the early Middle Ages?** AO1 – The question concerns the impact of population on the growth and development of cities in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. AO2 – Responses should consider the factor of population in the growth of cities. Answers may question the evidence for population growth. This may include a discussion of the difficulties in determining accurate figures for population and question whether urban populations were increased by population growth in the city or from migration from rural surroundings. Candidates may also consider the difficulties in determining a city in this period and identify differences in population size and function of cities in this period, in particular the nature and size of cities in Italian communes when compared to those smaller regional towns and cities in Germany. Responses should show an awareness of alternative factors that contributed to the growth of cities. This may include developing political systems which shaped civic institutions. Trade routes in particular shaped cities in the twelfth and thirteenth century. Ultimately whilst population contributed to the expansion of cities, urban populations were limited by the provision of food from surrounding rural communities and so population had a limited impact on the growth of cities. Trade routes contributed to the economic success of the city and the political, cultural and religious changes of the period shaped the nature of cities and contributed to the urbanisation of medieval society.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
23	**What best explains the rise of the friars?**	**30**
	AO1 – The question concerns the decline of the traditional monastic orders and the rise of the Mendicant friars, the Dominicans and Franciscans. Candidates should demonstrate a knowledge of the differences between the old and new orders and demonstrate an understanding for the rise in popularity of the Mendicant orders.	
	AO2 – Answers should demonstrate a knowledge of the differences in the orders and the criticisms levelled against the old monastic orders which attracted wealth and property to remote monasteries. In discussing the rise in popularity of the Mendicant orders responses may locate the discussion in the changing economic and social sphere of the thirteenth century. In particular candidates should discuss the adaptability of the Mendicant orders. In rejecting wealth and taking vows of poverty the friars tended to the increasing poor population emerging in the developing cities. They assimilated into academic life, affiliating themselves with universities and benefiting from papal decrees ordering universities to accept them in their institutions. Responses may discuss a number of factors but must come to a firm judgment on the most important factor.	

Question	Answer	Marks
24	**'Trade routes provided the greatest stimulus to intellectual developments in the twelfth century.' Did they?**	**30**
	AO1 – The question concerns the stimulus for the intellectual developments of the twelfth century in particular the increase in scholarly texts, translations and shared knowledge. Responses should consider the way in which trade routes, particularly those with the Greek Empire from Italian merchant colonies, encouraged translations of classical texts and their transmission into western Europe.	
	AO2 – Although the question relates to factors contributing to intellectual developments, responses should be able to give direct examples of how they impacted particular branches of knowledge. For instance, Latin translations of Aristotle came out of the new trade routes with Constantinople. Responses may also cite the indirect implications of growing trade networks including the development of financial instruments of exchange which required scholarly men and lawyers to accompany merchants to draw up contracts and sales on credit. Responses may also link trade to an increase in cities and the importance of civic life with more schools established for the lay population and the growing number of educated elite contributing to the running of the city	
	In considering alternative factors, responses may explore a number of factors. Warfare, in particular the crusades, established cosmopolitan centres such as Antioch which facilitated the translation of Arabic texts, particularly in maths, science and medicine, and their transmission into the West. Candidates may consider the role of religion. Monastic orders were established producers of written documents and were centres for the transmission of knowledge, sharing texts and practices across monastic houses. Also, the Church began to record ecclesiastical and canon law contributing to the emergence of law as a separate branch of study. Though no single response is expected, candidates should come to a judgement as to whether trade routes provided the greatest stimulus to the 'renaissance' in the twelfth century or whether alternative factors were of more significance.	

Question	Answer	Marks
25	**How effective was the Catholic Church in suppressing heresy in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?** AO1 – The question concerns the growing challenges to the Catholic Church in the period and the methods used to remove dissenting religious groups. Responses should consider the Albigensian crusade but also methods used to placate alternative factions such as Waldensians and attacks from within universities. AO2 – Answers should assess the success and failures of the Catholic Church in the Albigensian crusade. Responses may consider the failures of anti-heresy laws enacted by Louis VIII, Peter II of Aragon and Frederick II and the limited success of the Inquisition carried out by the bishops. The relationship between secular authorities who funded the Inquisitions and the papacy who instigated them altered over the thirteenth century and the Inquisition was met with significant challenges by monarchs, some of whom had protected the Cathars. Responses should also consider the approaches to different forms of heresy and explore the different types of punishment meted out. Often punishment was lenient and groups such as the Waldensians were granted special status. Although the Cathars declined this was not due solely to their persecution by the Catholic Church. Their popularity waned in light of the establishment of monastic orders who preached a religion that engaged with the lay population and spread dramatically with increased numbers of monks and greater control in the parish and city. The heresy policies of the Catholic Church were ineffective in removing dissenting forces. The number identifying as Waldensian had increased by the end of the period. Yet the rise of the Catholic Church, in particular the establishment of the monastic orders and a greater control over the parish, coupled with failures of the Cathar movement to attract new followers, ensured the dominance of Catholicism.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	**What best explains the development of the Gothic style in the twelfth century?** AO1 – The question concerns the changing patronage in art and architecture over the course of the period. In particular the extent to which secular authorities came to dominate artistic design towards the close of the thirteenth century. AO2 – Responses should consider the development of art and architecture across the period and explore the divisions between secular and religious influence. Answers may discuss the trends in secular and civic buildings. Castles were increasingly designed with luxury and grandeur in mind and less with fortification. Palaces were decorated with mosaics and decorative marble and paintings were bright and colourful to reflect the theatre of courtly life. This influence, though royal and urban, had foundations in the church. Religious imagery was conveyed in the art of civic buildings and religious saints were adopted as secular patrons. What's more, the civic and religious were interconnected. Laymen sought to establish monasteries and monarchs continued to establish large churches and cathedrals as memorials to deceased family members. Responses should consider the increasing role of secular authorities in the changes in art and architecture but should also recognise the interrelated nature of secular and ecclesiastical authorities in the period. Answers may also consider some of the practicalities that motivated the Gothic style, such as the structural need for buttresses.	30

Section 6: 1250–c.1378

Question	Answer	Marks
27	**How effective as a ruler of Sicily was Charles of Anjou?**	**30**
	AO1 – The question refers to the reign of Charles of Anjou after he deposed Manfred, King of Sicily, in 1266 through to the rebellions of the 1280s and the eventual removal of Charles and his replacement by Peter I of Sicily. Responses may consider the strengths and weaknesses of Charles I as well as the inherent difficulties in ruling Sicily.	
	AO2 – Considering the strengths of Charles responses may cite his initial military success, particularly in gaining income from the Tunis crusade to Sicily. Responses may also discuss the close alliance between Charles and the papacy. Charles offered the possibility of funds to support a Sicilian war, was outwardly pious with ambitions in Jerusalem where he gained prestige after gaining the crown of Jerusalem and laid no claim to papal lands. However, Charles demonstrated many weaknesses. After his success in Sicily he broke his pact with the papacy and sought alliances in the north. He claimed Sardinia for his younger son Philip against the wishes of the papacy and was declared king in Sassari. He imposed heavy taxes on Sicily and faced numerous rebellions, including the rebellion of 1267 and later the successful rebellion of the vespers in 1282. Responses may consider the extent to which these were a direct result of Charles' rule. He was an absent ruler and distracted by attempts to gain lands in the north of Italy as well as in Outremer. Yet there were inherent problems in ruling Sicily. The farming population of Italian migrants who grew in number expected lower taxes and greater privileges than the previous Greek and Muslim populations. The nobility looked to the Italian city states and desired similar independence, swearing allegiance only to the papacy.	

Question	Answer	Marks
28	**'After 1261 the Mongols posed only a limited threat to Europe.' Did they?** AO1 – The question concerns the internal divisions in the Mongol empire into four regional Khanates. Candidates should demonstrate an understanding of the impact of internal conflict and the desire to make alliances in Western Europe. AO2 – Divisions within the Mongols meant that from 1261–2 leaders from the Khanates were ready to ally with foreign powers against other Mongols. For instance, Hulegu attempted to establish a relationship with Louis IX asking him to blockade Egypt by sea in a concerted effort of attack and dispatched an embassy to Pope Urban IV. Arguments may also cite that treaties and agreements between European powers and the Mongols overcame religious divisions. Il-Kahn offered to restore the Holy Land to the West after it had been conquered. Responses may consider the threat prior to the internal divisions and question whether the Mongols were intent to conquer the world. Evidence such as the exchange of embassy officials with the court of Luis IX in 1248 might be cited as evidence that expansionist aims could be muted when foreign alliances were needed. Responses may also consider the benefits to trade under the earlier Mongol rule as evidence of the benefits as opposed to threat of the empire. Candidates should consider whether the internal divisions of the Mongols marked a watershed in their relationships with Western Europe and whether the foreign policy and wider ambitions of the Mongols changed after 1261.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	**'Louis IX was more successful at home than abroad.' Was he?** AO1 – The question asks candidates to analyse the successes and failures of Louis IX abroad, in the crusades and in his foreign policy, and at home, in his domestic policies in France. AO2 – Responses may consider Louis' successful policies at home including the regulation of the coinage in 1250–60, use of mercy to regulate court decisions and moves towards a secular rule. Religious reforms focused on usury and the bestowment of funds through charitable institutions may also be cited as successful domestic policies. Though criticism was levelled against Louis' religious alliance with the mendicant friars it was his foreign policy which came under attack. Responses may consider the relationship with Henry III, in particular concessions to England and failed attempts at arbitration, and Louis' reluctance to get involved in the bid for Sicily. Louis' policy of peace in Christendom saw lands lost and opportunities missed. Attempts at crusade were often unsuccessful. Candidates could, however, cite that the peace at home during the crusades was a result of the image of a Christian king and so the crusades had a positive impact on domestic policy.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	**What best explains the success of the Philip IV?**	**30**
	AO1 – The question looks at the methods of kingship of Philip IV. In particular it asks candidates to address the significance of cultural practices emphasising the legitimacy and Christian piety of the French king as well as the increasing reliance on skilled legal advisors at council.	
	AO2 – Philip IV relied on ministers who were legally trained, including Guillaume de Plaisians and Guillaume de Nogaret, building a robust bureaucratic system of government. Philip and his council deceived the English King Edward I to retain lands in Aquitaine and used legal precedence and military strength to secure Lyon. Despite failures in monetary policy, with the earlier debasement of the coinage, Philip expelled the Jews in 1306 and quickly seized property and wealth. Similarly, Philip placed restrictions on the Knights Templar and again seized much of the organisation's wealth. In explaining why these policies were successful responses may cite the use of government. A dossier was drawn up to justify the move against the Templars and traditional religious rhetoric against the Jews was used to justify their removal.	
	Responses may include a discussion of the types of ceremony, symbolism and visual imagery used by the Capetian kings, specifically Philip, to secure the throne. Candidates may discuss the myth of a direct Carolingian dynasty and its contribution to the ideal of 'The Most Christian King' and the idea of France as a 'Holy Land'. The heightened significance of ceremonies including death bed scenes, funerals and coronations, all contributed to a more secure throne. In response to the Papal Bull of Boniface VIII, Philip's council moved against the Pope and called for an ecclesiastical council to depose him. Although no trial took place due to his untimely death, relations with Pope Clement V who succeeded in 1305 benefited France. The religious authority imbued in the French king who challenged the pope gave authority to Philip's decision to expel the Jews and to challenge the Knights Templar. It also gave increasing credence to the ceremony employed by Philip. Responses may cite ceremony, religious authority and an educated and astute council as reasons for the achievements of Philip IV but should come to a clear judgement as to what best explains his achievements.	

Question	Answer	Marks
31	**'The Avignon popes were subservient to the French monarchy.' Were they?** AO1 – The question concerns the relationship between the Avignon papacy and the French monarchy. AO2 – Responses should address the foreign alliances made by the Avignon papacy and question the impartiality of the papacy during this period. The elected popes were French and resided in Avignon as opposed to Rome. Candidates might cite the financial assistance given to the French monarchy including sums for the crusades, failure of the papacy to support the marriage of Edward's son to Margaret and the financial support given to France during the Hundred Years' War. To consider the impartiality of the papacy candidates may look to the constitutional arrangements of the papacy, claiming there was no obligation to reside in Rome. The building of the residence at Avignon, including the papal palace, summer palace, papal mint and multiple castles in the region established the papacy as independent of secular authority. Discussions may be varied but candidates should identify the significance of the term 'subservient' and consider alternatives such as favourable or preferential to the French monarchy.	30

Section 7: c.1400–c.1461

Question	Answer	Marks
32	**What best explains conflict between Italian city states in the first half of the fifteenth century?** AO1 – During the course of the early fifteenth century the Italian city states developed independent identities, economies and political structures which contributed to rising tensions and conflict. The question refers to the wars in Lombardy over the period 1423–54. Responses should give a clear judgement as to which factor best explains these tensions. Responses should focus on Florence, Venice, Milan, Naples and Genoa. AO2 – As city states expanded they used military force to gain new territories. Venice occupied Padua and Verona, and Florence occupied Pisa and Livorno. With new territories came expanding military forces and defences. Economies also grew, Florence was able to access luxury markets in silk, competing with the Venetian ports in the Mediterranean, and Milan's control over Genoa drew Milanese merchants into wider Mediterranean trade. Economic competition increased tensions and contributed to conflict. Venice supported Genoa against Milan in 1420s against the economic expansion of Milan. Geography also contributed to conflicts as alliances were drawn. Milan and Lombardy looked North to the states of southern Germany for military and trade alliances which prevented a coherent alliance of the Italian city states. Responses may also consider the impact of cultural differences which contributed to distinct political identities within the city states. Responses may consider all of these factors but need to come to a clear judgement as to what best explains the wars in Lombardy.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
33	**Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Valois Burgundy in the first half of the fifteenth century.** AO1 – The question can include a discussion of economic prosperity, social change and cultural advancements. Answers may also refer to the administrative dominance of central cities and the establishment of financial centres as at Bruges. Weaknesses might involve the Armagnac–Burgundian civil war, Bruges rebellion and the Revolt of Ghent. AO2 – Candidates may discuss the idea that economic prosperity was often confined to major cities and was not widespread. Bruges in particular emerged as an international financial centre benefiting from taxes on imports and exports of goods. As a financial administrative centre, Bruges' trade benefited particular families such as the Rapondi and the Medici and candidates may consider the challenges this posed. Guilds were also hierarchical, and membership declined while rural Burgundy maintained traditional Lordship structures and traditional servile status was not improved until the 1450s. Candidates may discuss the value of territorial expansion under Philip the Good and argue that such a policy actually encouraged opposition – particularly from Flemish towns and cities.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	**How important was religious motivation in the Ottoman success at Constantinople in 1453?** AO1 – The question addresses the motivations for the siege of Constantinople. Candidates should discuss events leading up to the siege of Constantinople including the rhetoric of a 'holy war' with the Christian West. Candidates may also cite the trade relations between Christian states and the Ottoman Empire as well as political agreements between the Sultan's Christian vassals and the Ottoman Empire as evidence that religious differences were overcome in maintaining trade alliances. AO2 – In considering the religious motivations for the expansion of the empire candidates may consider the policies implemented immediately after the conquest of Constantinople. Responses may address the conversion of the church of St Sophia into a mosque, the rhetoric of a 'holy war' and the re-establishment of religious authorities. In arguing that religion was not the prime motivator candidates may cite that Christian aristocratic families were permitted to remain in the former vassal territories. Though religious ambition was essential to justifying the siege of Constantinople, gains in territory were often accompanied by financial reward. Soldiers pillaged the cities gaining booty.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	**How substantial were religious issues in causing the Hussite rebellion?** AO1 – The question concerns the outbreak of the Hussite rebellion and the shifting religious doctrine as factions emerged. The Four Articles of the Hussites might be used as evidence of a religious rebellion. Religious divisions within the Hussite movement, such as the emergence of the Taborite movement, again may be cited as evidence of a religious rebellion. AO2 – Responses should come to a judgment on the extent of religious motivation for the rebellion. Arguments may consider alternative factors in the rebellion, for instance the protection of the Czech language and hegemony against German invasions. Social reform was also of great significance and responses may include discussions of the Taborite 'communes' and the social reorganisation that rejected hierarchies. Responses should recognise that religious concerns were closely entwined with political, national and social.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
36	**How significant was the alliance between Poland and Lithuania in the period 1385–1466?** AO1 – The question concerns the relationship between Poland and Lithuania and its significance for the emergence of a strong power in Eastern Europe. Candidates should consider in particular whether the alliance was of significant importance to the reign of Casimir IV or whether it declined over the period. AO2 – The Polish Lithuanian federation had previously been of great significance when faced with opposition from the Teutonic Order during the 'Great War' of 1409–11. The nobility of both Lithuania and Poland had become increasingly entwined sharing crests and jointly supporting religious reform against the papacy. Casimir was able to allude to this alliance to secure the position of King of Poland, acknowledging the 'fraternal union' between the two powers. He relied on support from Polish barons and the cities to establish his lordship and council including the establishment of land diets. He granted to the lords in Lithuania the same privileges of the Polish lords in 1447 granting them permission to hold their own courts. The border was settled between Lithuania and Poland and Lithuanian expansion into Moscow ceased in a period of peace in 1449. Yet when the Teutonic Order challenged Casimir in 1454 with the establishment of the Lizard League, Lithuania failed to support the King. The success, namely the establishment of Royal Prussia and the acknowledgement of the Polish King as the Order's sovereign, was due to Casimir's strength as a ruler and not the alliance with Lithuania which was redundant in the 13 Years' War. Candidates should acknowledge the changing significance of the Polish–Lithuanian alliance during the course of Casimir's reign. Responses may also consider the broader benefits of the alliance, citing in particular the advancements in culture and court life, comparable to Western Europe, and the emergence of a large unified political entity. There is no expected answer and whilst support for the Polish King against the Teutonic Order never emerged from Lithuania, long term developments may be cited as being of greater significance despite lapses in unity.	30

Section 8: c.1461–c.1516

Question	Answer	Marks
37	**How successful was Louis XI in managing challenges to his rule in France from the dukes?** AO1 – The question concerns the diplomatic successes and failures of Louis XI when challenged by the dukes of Burgundy, Bourbon and Brittany. The question considers the specific period of the reign of Louis XI 1461–83, though candidates may look to the ongoing conflicts after his death as evidence of a failure in the settlement. AO2 – Candidates will be required to consider the successes and failures of the policies of Louis XI. Louis was faced with numerous conspiracies and threats to his kingship. Responses may evaluate the uprising of March 1465, the indecisive battle of Montlhery, and the coalition of 1475. In considering the success of Louis arguments might consider the policy to build a standing army, which had a lasting impact after his death. Although Louis managed to gain territories by 1481, the Duchy of Anjou, County of Main and Provence, this was due in part to the failures of the Dukes. The period 1465–77 saw the Dukes ruined by war. Despite having support from England, the coalition of 1475 lacked direction and Charles the Bold later abandoned the pact in favour of war against the Rhenish towns, Austria and Switzerland. Louis was able to successfully put an end to the invasion of France by Edward IV of England by negotiating with Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Though the Treaty of Arras had some limited success this was in part due to the failures of the Dukes and not the successful kingship of Louis.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
38	**'Dynastic power struggles were the most important reason for the outbreak of the Italian Wars in 1494.' Discuss.** AO1 – The question concerns the factors contributing to the outbreak of the Italian Wars. It is focused on the claims of the French and Spanish kings as heirs to Naples, the French inheritance of Milan and the rule of the Holy Roman Emperor over Northern Italy. Candidates will need to consider alternative factors to the Italian Wars such as foreign aid and alliances. Responses should remain focused on the events leading up to 1494. AO2 – The question requires candidates to evaluate the significance of dynastic power struggles in the outbreak of the Italian Wars. Candidates may consider the longevity of the claims, the internal power struggles within Europe which motivated warfare and the shifting foreign alliances drawn between Italian states and European powers. Responses may also consider alternative factors such as internal political weaknesses in the city states, military inadequacies, economic shortcomings to maintain armies and the desire of France and Spain to control the expanding Mediterranean economy.	**30**

Question	Answer	Marks
39	**'For Moscow, territorial expansion in the mid fifteenth-century was the most important consequence of its success in the dynastic war.' Was it?** AO1 – The question considers the outcomes of the dynastic war in the mid fifteenth century. The dynastic conflicts contributed to the establishment of the Moscow boyar elite, securing personal power, status and land for established families. During the 1450s and 1460s Moscow expanded and consolidated its territories. Candidates should note the defeats of Novgorod and Tver as significant territorial gains. AO2 – In discussing the successes of Ivan III in Novgorod, responses may consider the extent to which these advances were due to the actions of Ivan III or the political mismanagement of pro-Lithuanian factions in Novgorod. Candidates should also judge whether the advancements of Moscow in Novgorod were a success. The continuation of Novgorod tradition amongst the Novgorod boyars challenged the cultural rule of Muscovy. Slavic translations of the Bible, polemics against Moscow's claims over Novgordian ecclesiastical property and autonomy as well as a defiance against the Muscovite embassy to preserve tradition, all point to a subversive culture suggesting Ivan III's policies for territorial expansion were not entirely successful and the emergence of a stronger Moscow boyar elite was the greatest outcome of the dynastic wars.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	**'Circumstances were against him.' How far does this explain the difficulties Maximilian I faced as Holy Roman Emperor?** AO1 – The question concerns Maximilian's attempts to organise a supreme central authority. Candidates should demonstrate a knowledge of the constitutional relationship between the princes of German states and the Elected Roman Emperor. AO2 – Responses should consider the limitations of Maximilian's reign. Answers may refer to the lack of trust in Maximilian. His attempts to draw together a united Reich where princes were answerable to the Crown as a government for common affairs were limited as his foreign policies were believed to advance Habsburg and not German interests. Responses may also consider the rise in power of independent banking families such as the Fuggers who controlled the finances of Maximilian. Answers should demonstrate an awareness of the many restraints on Maximilian's reign including his relationship with the princes, his reliance on financers and social discontent with peasant uprisings in German states.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	**How successful were Ferdinand and Isabella in restoring law and order in their Spanish kingdoms?** AO1 – The question concerns the ruling methods of Ferdinand and Isabella in response to the dynastic crisis of the War of Castilian Succession. Candidates should demonstrate an understanding of the methods used by Isabella and Ferdinand in response to civil war and crisis. Responses could address the rise of absolutism, the growth of military force and the decline of local government such as the *cortes*. AO2 – Responses should consider the extent to which the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella and their early ruling years created a united Spain. Responses should recognise the international rivalries in the War of Castilian Succession and the significance of the acceptance of their marriage. As well as addressing the methods of kingship responses may consider the wider policies that brought stability to the region.	30

Section 9: Themes c.1200–c.1516

Question	Answer	Marks
42	**What best explains the development of the chivalric code?** AO1 – The question concerns the development of the chivalric code in the later Middle Ages at court and in popular culture such as print. AO2 – Candidates should demonstrate an awareness of when chivalric orders were established. Many came at, or even after, the end of crusading orders and were created after successful campaigns, such as the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Order of the Garter by Edward III and the Order of the Star of John the Good. The orders offered a means to recognise acts of bravery and chivalry on the battlefield and secure loyalty to the crown. Knights continued to practice their elite training in warfare and provided an important military asset to the crown. It also distinguished between forces in the army. However, the principles of the orders also reflected more widely the customs and culture of the court. They recognised a good reputation and ideals of virtue were romanticised in print. Knights also engaged in household entertainment, feasts, jousting and pageantry. Candidates should note that whilst orders of knights secured some practical benefits to the King it enshrined loyalty through cultural assimilation at court and bestowed rank and favour.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
43	**How influential was patronage in shaping architectural developments in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?** AO1 – The question concerns the rise of lay governments and their impact on the style of architecture in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. AO2 – Over the course of the medieval period trends shifted from Gothic to a looser and more eclectic system of architectural styles that reflected local culture. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Gothic architecture reigned in the large churches of France. Yet the emergence of new cities of lay governments saw the emergence of secular buildings, courts and palaces, as well as smaller chapels, as new displays of civic authority. Candidates should show an awareness of these shifts and identify new governments and civic orders as having an increasing impact on art and architecture towards the close of the medieval period.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
44	**Did the strengths of the Church by c.1500 outweigh its weaknesses?** AO1 – The question concerns the power of the Church at the close of the medieval period. Candidates should compare the challenges to Church authority at the close of the medieval period with the authority of the papacy earlier in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. AO2 – Responses should consider the strength of the Church as an institution as well as its impact on the daily lives of the general population. Responses may explore the cultural impact of the church in universities and monasteries across Europe, contributing to an expansion of lay education. By the end of the fifteenth century the papacy was also becoming increasingly involved in the political landscape. Yet the Church also came under attack including calls for reform during the conciliar crisis. The religious authority of the Church was challenged by factions such as the Hussites and Lollards. Reforms to the daily practices in parish churches were met with limited success. Local practices such as The Feast of the Donkey in France continued in spite of condemnation. In such cases the practices of local parishes was a Christian veneer for pagan practices. By the close of the medieval period, despite a pious Christian elite, the authority of the Church was limited in the parish.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
45	**How is the change in fortunes of cities in fifteenth century Europe best explained?** AO1 – The question concerns the impact of demographic trends on cities. The question is located in the fifteenth century and candidates should demonstrate a knowledge of changing population figures after the outbreaks of plague in the fourteenth century, the increase in living standards of a smaller population and the impacts of population movement from small and abandoned towns and villages to larger urban centres for markets. AO2 – Responses should demonstrate a good understanding of population changes in the fifteenth century. Candidates should engage with issues such as disease and famine which directly impacted population levels. The impact of alternative factors, such as the wider economic picture and bullion famine as well as political tradition, on the changing culture of the city may also be considered. Candidates may wish to identify the link between a changing population and the changing face of the civic elite. Most importantly responses should discuss the difficulties in assessing the changing fortunes of cities across Europe. Responses could cite a lack of archival evidence, fluctuations in fortunes of individual cities and huge disparities in the nature of cities across Europe, most significantly the size of cities in the Italian City States compared to Germany. Although it is not expected, candidates may locate this in wider historiographical discussions of the difficulties in the identification of a prime mover.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
46	**'Painting was the greatest achievement of the Italian Renaissance.' Was it?** AO1 – The question concerns the achievements of the Italian Renaissance and asks candidates to consider the greatest achievement. Responses should come to a clear judgement on whether art, or an alternative factor such as architecture, science, philosophy or literature, was the greatest achievement of the Renaissance. AO2 – Responses may consider the term 'greatest' and consider the lasting impact of particular strands of the Renaissance, such as the emigration of artists North of Italy, spreading practices and styles of the Italian Renaissance further into Europe at the close of the fifteenth century. Responses may consider the importance of particular strands, such as developments in science and technology, and the impact on the wider population. Responses may also consider the longevity of the developments, such as architecture, in permanently shaping the northern Italian city states. Responses may demonstrate an awareness of the relationship between art and architecture, noting the importance of form, scale and perspective used in architecture on shaping the precision in art, such as in the works of Brunelleschi. Leonardo Da Vinci also created works of scientific interest including mechanical and medical drawings impacted by humanist emphasis on learning. Other areas of humanist learning in the Renaissance also impacted art. The subject and composition was often influenced by poetry and literature. Many of the humanist ideals of the Renaissance were only able to spread due to the printing press, although this was a German invention, and the patronage of wealthy families such as the Medicis. Whilst responses may come to a clear judgement identifying a single factor as the greatest achievement, responses may also demonstrate an awareness of the interconnectedness of the outcomes of the Renaissance.	30

Question	Answer	Marks
47	**How influential were women in late-medieval European society?** AO1 – The question asks candidates to consider the role of women in late medieval society, including political, religious and economic spheres. Candidates should discuss women across social hierarchies and consider some of the problems in assessing the role of women in medieval society. AO2 – Candidates may draw on a range of examples to illustrate the role of women in medieval society. They may cite Isabella of Castille and her prominent role in the unification of Spain and joint rule with Ferdinand. Other examples may be drawn from across Europe and responses may include an analysis of the autonomy of women in female religious orders, distinctly female spaces. Though women took on a prominent role within the household and contributed greatly to the household economy engaging in local markets, education was limited and legal autonomy was not granted. Despite some examples of prominent women, on the whole limitations to the autonomy of women means it is difficult to fully evaluate the true significance of women in shaping society across all social hierarchies.	30