

Section 1: c.300–c.700

- 1 How effective a ruler was Diocletian?
- 2 To what extent was Christianity established in Western Europe by 600?
- 3 What best explains the fall of the Roman Empire in 476?
- 4 'Conversion to Roman Catholicism was the most significant reason for Clovis' success.' Was it?
- 5 To what extent did the power of the Caliphate depend on Byzantine and Persian weaknesses?

Section 2: c.700–c.1085

- 6 To what extent was Spain Muslim in the period 711 to 1002?
- 7 'The rise of the Carolingians can best be explained by military might.' Can it?
- 8 How effective were the religious policies of Charlemagne?
- 9 'Civil war was the defining feature of the reign of Louis the Pious.' Was it?
- 10 'The Investiture Contest, 1046–1085, was more about power than religion.' Discuss.

Section 3: c.1085–c.1150

- 11 What best explains the effectiveness of Otto I as King of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor?
- 12 'The significant improvements in France during the reigns of Henry I and Philip I owed little to the monarchs themselves.' Discuss.
- 13 What best explains the decline of the Byzantine Empire in the eleventh century?
- 14 To what extent was the First Crusade motivated by religion?
- 15 What best explains the failures of the Second Crusade?

Section 4: c.1150–c.1250

- 16 To what extent did Frederick Barbarossa change the role of the Holy Roman Emperor?
- 17 How powerful a king was Philip II of France?
- 18 How much did Innocent III achieve?
- 19 What best explains the limited success of Emperor Frederick II in Italy?
- 20 How important was contact with the Muslim world for the developments of the twelfth-century Renaissance?

Section 5: c.1250–c.1378

- 21 'Friars were more influential than monks in the period after c.1250.' Discuss.
- 22 What best explains the fragmentation of the Holy Roman Empire in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?
- 23 How much did the success of Louis IX as king owe to his piety?
- 24 How effective a ruler was Philip IV?
- 25 What best explains the establishment of the Avignon Papacy?

Section 6 c.1378–c.1461

- 26 'The Hussite Rebellion was a political rebellion.' Was it?
- 27 How far was Charles the Bold personally responsible for the fall of the House of Burgundy?
- 28 What best explains the rise of the Ottoman Empire in the period c.1378 to c.1461?
- 29 How significant a role did Joan of Arc play in the revival of France?
- 30 How significant were economic factors in the Italian Renaissance?

Section 7: Themes

- 31 How important were women to the chivalric code?
- 32 To what extent were manorial lords protectors of their households and tenants?
- 33 Assess the social and economic consequences of the Black Death in the period 1348 to 1461.
- 34 Why did the Gothic style become so dominant?
- 35 Assess the social and economic importance of women's roles in the home.

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.