



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

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**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9769/21**

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

**May/June 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

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**Published**

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This document consists of **31** printed pages.

**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><b>How successfully did Constantine deal with the problems which faced him?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the rivals who threatened Constantine, the problems in defending the Roman Empire and the difficulties which arose from his conversion to Christianity.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that Constantine was successful in seeing off the problem of his rivals. Maxentius was defeated at the Milvian Bridge and by 324 he was undisputed Emperor in the West and the East. Some of his methods could be viewed as far from showing Christian mercy, but he was certainly successful. His foundation of Constantinople could also be seen as a success, since it became a fortress and headquarters from which he could send help to any part of his Empire which needed it and, to an extent, it retained this role until 1453. He was possibly less successful in dealing with the impact of his conversion, which was resented by the governing classes and which was quite covert for much of his reign. He believed that the state should govern the Church and so took action to deal with heretics such as the Donatists and the Arians. He presided over the Council of Nicaea, which only partly solved the issues.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>How great was the significance of demographic change in the late Roman Empire?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the changing demography and the need to rely on non-Romans to defend the Empire, to the rapid changes in the person of the Emperor, to military weaknesses and to economic pressures.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the late Roman Empire was affected by the incursions of tribes like the Visigoths, who were fleeing from the Huns and were admitted to Italy by Valens in 376. Most of these tribes were being subjected to pressures from the east into Germany, which caused them to move. To this extent demographic pressures were to blame. Once barbarian tribes penetrated as far as the Mediterranean, they were able to interfere with Roman trade routes and so added economic factors to the problems facing Rome. Some Emperors attempted to use some tribes to fight others, but this was problematic as the tribes, such as the Huns, grew so powerful that they could not be resisted. The unexpected death of Attila in 453 was another factor which led to instability.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p><b>What best explains the fall of the Roman Empire?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to a variety of factors such as the invasions of the barbarian tribes, the decline in the power of the Emperors, the lack of adequate defences and resources, and the role of Christianity.</p> <p>AO2 – This is a big topic and so, though a range of factors should be discussed, complete coverage of all possible explanations cannot be expected. One view could be that the Empire was over-extended and could not defend outlying areas such as Britain. The inroads of the Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Huns and Vandals could not be resisted for long as they outnumbered and outfought the defenders of the Empire. As the Empire lost its ability to keep law and order so its economy began to fail and made it even less capable of financing resistance. The Roman economy was not sufficiently productive and depended heavily on the profits of war. Once these dried up, there was no substitute. Debasement of the coinage made the problems worse, leading landowners to concentrate on their estates as the value of land remained stable, and desert the town. The population of the Empire also declined. There is, in addition, a view that the conversion to Christianity sapped the vitality of the Empire and began the decline.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>'A series of able leaders.' How valid is this view of the Visigoth rulers of Gaul?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to rulers such as Euric and his son Alaric II and to their achievements.</p> <p>AO2 – Euric could be given credit for developing his system of government using the <i>dux</i> and the <i>comes</i>, extending his control of the Church and introducing a law code written in Latin. Thus the Visigoths began to show signs of 'civilisation'. Alaric continued the work with law codes. Alternatively, the leaders were over-ambitious. Euric aimed at setting up an Empire to rival Rome and both rulers taxed their Gallo-Roman subjects heavily. They never really integrated the Goths into Gallic society, one of the issues being that the Visigoths were Arians and hostile to Roman Catholicism. It was this last factor which helped to bring Clovis to power.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p><b>How far was Justinian motivated by his hopes of military conquest?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to Justinian’s hopes of reviving the former Roman Empire, his invasions of Africa and Italy and his wars in the east. Other motives such as his desire to beautify his Empire, to spread his own religious beliefs and to promote good government and sound administration could be mentioned.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that Justinian wanted to reconquer the west and rescue the Catholics from Arian rule. His first successes came against the Vandals in north Africa, helped by their enmity with the Ostrogoths, followed by Belisarius’ taking of Italy. He further wanted to revive the spirit of the Roman Empire by providing a just and uniform system of law, resulting in the <i>Corpus Juris Civilis</i>. Similarly his building programme was to reflect the glory of his Empire as described in the six volumes of Procopius’ <i>The Buildings</i>. These aims led on to a further one, namely to raise the money to pay for his grandiose plans. Candidates could refer to the extent to which Justinian succeeded, but this is not the central focus of the question.</p>	30

## Section 2: c.632–c.919

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>How far was the rise of Islam the result of the weaknesses of its opponents?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the problems besetting the Persian and the Roman Empires which were the main targets of the Muslims and also to factors such as the drive and determination of the Muslims and the able rulers who led this movement.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that both the Persian and Roman Empires had been weakened by a war between them, which led to the defeat of Persia, but also to the exhaustion of Byzantium. The Emperor Heraclius had overthrown Chosroes and regained the lost provinces of Egypt and Syria, but the loyalty of the Christian populations to the Greeks was questionable. Moreover, the Christian Church was disunited with substantial minorities like the Copts in Egypt dissenting from the mainstream. Heraclius tried to end these divisions by force, but this simply made matters worse and he returned disillusioned to his capital. Alternatively, the united forces of Islam and their zeal for their faith propelled them forward and the establishment of the Umayyad Caliphate in 661 assisted their advance.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>How substantial were the achievements of Charles Martel?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the position of Charles Martel as Mayor of the Palace, his military exploits and his influence on his sons, especially Pepin.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that Charles Martel had significant victories. He benefited from his father's success at Tertry and in a brief civil war from 715 to 719 was able to defeat Plectrude, his father's widow, and the forces of Neustria, and rule as undisputed Mayor of the Palace in Neustria and Austrasia. He went on to abolish the Neustrian court and to take over the treasury, thus putting his rule on a firm financial basis. In his latter years, he ruled without the backing of a puppet Merovingian king. He also left a significant legacy. Pepin and Charlemagne both followed the practice of annual summer campaigns to get the support of the nobility who could thus benefit from the booty obtained and followed many of his governmental methods. It was his conversion of the role of the Mayor of the Palace into direct rule which was the whole foundation of the Carolingian state.</p>	30



Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p><b>What best explains cultural developments under Charlemagne?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the work of the scholars assembled by Charlemagne at Aachen, especially Alcuin, to the encouragement given by Charlemagne, to new techniques like the use of Caroline minuscule and to the building programme.</p> <p>AO2 – One explanation could be that Charlemagne saw it as part of his duty as a Christian king to educate his subjects and that he was aware how much all forms of learning and culture had declined and so was determined to revive them. Hence he recruited scholars to help him as there was no Frankish tradition to reference. He stressed the need for literacy in the founding of monastic schools and for the establishment of a correct version of the Bible, seeing slovenliness as sinful. The revenue he gained from the spoils of war helped to finance his renaissance. His building programme was also motivated by his desire to reflect his links with classical times and to demonstrate his power and majesty in a Christian setting. Love of learning for its own sake was a further motive.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p><b>'Trade routes are the main reason for patterns of Viking settlement in ninth century continental Europe.' Discuss.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the routes which the Vikings used for trading all over Europe and also to the other attractions of some parts of Europe such as monastic sites. The divisions in the Carolingian Empire and the skills of particular leaders like Rollo also contributed.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the Vikings were traders before they were raiders and settlers, and so trade routes were vital. They were familiar to the Vikings and gave them useful information about strengths and weaknesses of the areas where they hoped to settle. The pattern of settlements tended to follow coastlines and rivers, since the great Viking advantage lay in their vessels and seamanship. Vikings, known as the <i>Rus</i> traded and then settled at Novgorod and Kiev, travelling down the Dneiper. But, equally, some patterns were determined by the nature of the targets. Monasteries could not defend themselves easily and were rich in booty. In some cases, rulers paid the Vikings to go and settle elsewhere or made treaties with them. There were economic factors too. Once loot had been obtained from the easy targets, and most of the people who could be sold as slaves had been bought, then economic pressures led to some Vikings fighting others and some having to seek new homes. Settlements were not always permanent and up to 900 there was a good deal of flexibility in areas where Vikings chose to live.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p><b>How effective were the rulers of Germany in the period 843–919?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the Treaty of Verdun in 843 and the settlement it reached. Monarchs could include Lothar I, Louis II, Charles the Bold, Louis the German, Louis the Child and Conrad. The definition of what constituted Germany in this period could be quite wide.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that there was effective rule. A series of rulers who were descended from Charlemagne governed using his systems. It was acknowledged that no ruler could have feudal vassals in the territories of fellow-rulers, to avoid any issues of divided loyalty. But one question which led to monarchs being less effective was that of succession. Lothar I had too many and the kingdom had to be divided, while Lothar II had none which led to disputes. In the end, in 870, Louis the German obtained the eastern areas and Charles the Bold the western parts. Tribal loyalties remained strong for the Saxons, Franks, Bavarians and Swabians, and each had their own laws. The election of Conrad I in 911 showed acceptance of the principle that the German tribes should have their own ruler, but Conrad was not effective in defending his territories.</p>	30

## Section 3: c.919–1099

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p><b>How far had the Holy Roman Empire been revived by 1039?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the growing royal estates, to the reigns of Henry the Fowler, Otto I, Otto II and Otto III and to the centralisation of government.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that Henry the Fowler was able to recover a number of royal rights. It was acknowledged that: vassals were expected to raise troops in their duchies and lead them to wherever the king commanded; that the ruler had the right to appoint counts and bishops, thus preventing vassals from putting their own men into influential positions; and, that the royal demesne should not be encroached on. This meant that rulers would always be close to royal lands as they travelled around Germany. Henry had to fight to get these rights recognised and the resistance he faced in Bavaria meant acceptance there was limited. Henry also proved adept at defending his lands and, in 933, he defeated the Hungarians and pushed back the Danes. Another view could be that these gains were not all maintained by his successors. Otto I, Henry's son, continued his work, but had to make some concessions; he ended up governing largely through the clergy whom he appointed. Otto II suffered some setbacks, but Otto III recovered some of his rights in his short reign.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>To what extent do favourable circumstances explain the survival of the early Capetian kings?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the succession of Hugh Capet in 987 and to the subsequent reigns of Robert II, Henry I and Philip I.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the early Capetian kings had the advantage of being the largest landholders in France and that their lands were grouped round Paris and Orleans in central France and along the major trading routes. Philip I added the French Vexin and the area around Bourges which was a further favourable event. Other support came from the Church, which allowed the rulers to benefit from Church revenues. The rulers were crowned at Reims which enhanced their authority. Hugh Capet made an alliance with Normandy and left his other rivals, Blois and Anjou, to fight it out. Another view might suggest that the early Capetians were not that able as rulers and could well have been overthrown by their vassals, but that the ill-feeling between these lords allowed the Capetians to survive.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p><b>What best explains the outbreak of the Investiture Contest?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the election of Hildebrand as Pope Gregory VII in 1073 and to his determination to instigate reform, while the Emperor Henry IV was equally determined to maintain his own rights.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that Gregory VII was the author of the contest. In 1075, he issued a decree forbidding any cleric to receive investiture of any bishopric, abbey or church from the hands of a layman. He went on to excommunicate and depose Henry IV for resisting him, which created a real dilemma for vassals of the Emperor. Another view could be that the whole system of lay investiture was corrupt and often led to simony, which a number of popes had been trying to eradicate. Gregory was simply continuing that campaign. In addition, the Investiture Contest can be seen as simply part of the wider dispute between popes and emperors, where popes strove to free themselves from the authority of the emperors and to be elected by cardinals of the Church. Nicholas II had initiated this process and Alexander II was elected in this way in 1061, although his election was disputed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p><b>How successful was Basil II as ruler of the Byzantine Empire?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the military and administrative success of Basil and also to his limitations as a ruler.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that Basil was very successful. He dealt with ambitious noble families from Anatolia who provoked a civil war. He stabilised and expanded his eastern frontier. His main success was his defeat of Samuel of Bulgaria. His Empire was the greatest in extent for four centuries. He was also an able administrator who left a full treasury, and a popular general, eating the same rations as his troops. His sister Anna was married to the ruler of Kiev, providing him with a useful alliance with the Rus. His general Nikephorus was an able leader. Alternatively, he was less successful against the Fatimids and the war ended with a truce rather than a victory. Samuel raided his lands, as far as Adrianople. He could be criticised for his cruelty, supposedly blinding most of the Bulgarian army he captured, and for failing to provide for the succession, being, unusually, unmarried so that his brothers competed to be his successor.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p><b>'It succeeded against all the odds.'</b> Discuss this view of the First Crusade.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the problems facing the Crusaders, such as the hostility of Alexius towards such a large army, the conditions they faced, the difficulties in taking Antioch, the differences between the leaders and the challenge of taking Jerusalem.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the problems, though considerable, were overcome. Alexius did give some assistance. The finding of the Holy Lance inspired the armies. Bohemond led the assault on Antioch and the Muslim defence of Jerusalem was not well co-ordinated. Alternatively, the problems were difficult to overcome and much of the success could be seen as resulting from quite random factors, where good fortune was more responsible than good planning. The heat and lack of water took its toll. Possibly it was the disunity of the Muslims, more than the abilities of the Crusaders which led to the success.</p>	30

## Section 4: c.1050–1250

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p><b>How successfully did Frederick Barbarossa achieve his aims in Italy?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates might refer to the various invasions of Italy by Frederick in 1154, 1158, 1163 and 1174, and to his relations with the Italian city-states and the Papacy.</p> <p>AO2 – There is likely to be some definition of Barbarossa’s aims. He wished to assert his power over the Papacy, which was linked to his aims in Germany. He hoped to impose his will on the Italian city-states and to revive the Roman Empire. Frederick found the achievement of his aims difficult. He could only give his attention to Italy when Germany was stable and the Popes resisted him stoutly. Alexander III excommunicated the Emperor and prevented him from acquiring allies. Frederick was defeated in battle in 1176 near Legnano and his sieges of Milan and Crema were protracted. In 1167, his army was much reduced by plague. His high-handed governmental methods roused up opposition even when the cities had been defeated. His German subjects became increasingly reluctant to support him in Italy. Alternatively, all was not lost. In the negotiations of 1176 the independence of Lombardy was left open, after a six years truce, and Frederick did not acknowledge the superiority of the Papacy in Germany. But his armies were exhausted and his finances far from secure.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p><b>To what extent does the weakness of the Angevins explain the success of Philip Augustus over them?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the recovery of the French lands by Philip Augustus, with the reconquest of Normandy in 1204 and the final victory at Bouvines in 1214.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the Angevins had numerous weaknesses. The lack of family loyalty which began with the rebellion of his sons against Henry II and continued with the rivalry between Richard I and John, had undermined their security. John was not an effective soldier and roused dislike among the French barons, notably by his ill-judged marriage to Isabella of Angouleme. His expeditions in Poitou simply highlighted his weakness as his barons deserted him. Alternatively, Philip was a very able soldier and administrator. He built up his finances so he could afford to hire plenty of mercenaries. He was very effective in constructing alliances against John and Otto of Brunswick which contributed to the outcome at Bouvines. Also, arguably, the Angevin Empire was never going to last, bound together as it was by personal allegiance to the ruler. As the power of the French king grew, so did the disloyalty towards the Angevins. John made errors such as the murder of Arthur and the alienation of William des Roches. The death of Eleanor of Aquitaine deprived him of her wise counsel and her barons were less prepared to obey him.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p><b>What best explains the problems faced by Innocent III in obtaining obedience from the rulers of Western Europe?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the intervention of the Pope in the Empire, his attempt to set a Fourth Crusade in motion and to his quarrel with Philip Augustus.</p> <p>AO2 – One explanation could be that the circumstances were against Innocent. In Germany, his favoured candidate to be Emperor was Otto of Brunswick, but Philip Augustus was totally opposed to Otto and powerful enough to prevent his succession. Equally, Philip refused to crusade against the Cathars as he was already at war with John. Innocent also made some unwise decisions, changing sides in his support of candidates in Germany which allowed Frederick II to be elected and threaten the Papacy by ruling Sicily and Germany. Philip Augustus was similarly obdurate when the Pope condemned his confinement of his first wife, Ingeborg, and only gave in when he was excommunicated. Innocent preached the Fourth Crusade but no rulers responded and the French knights who did join the Crusade proved faithless to its ideals and captured Christian towns at the behest of Venice. All in all he was very unfortunate.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p><b>How well governed were Spain and Portugal in the eleventh and twelfth centuries?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the succession problems at the death of Alfonso VI of Castile in 1109 and at the death of Alfonso I of Aragon in 1134. Problems also arose at the death of Alfonso VII of Castile in 1157. Other challenges came from the continuing presence of the Muslims in the Iberian peninsula and from the factious nature of the nobles.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the succession crises had a seriously weakening effect. Castile was rent by civil war from 1109 to 1126 and again from 1157 to 1166. These wars allowed the Muslims to win back some cities such as Cordoba and to invade Portugal. Aragon suffered similarly from 1134–1140. But powerful rulers like Alfonso VII and Alfonso VIII retrieved the situation and some advances were made against the Muslims. Alfonso I was able to make Portugal independent and his work was continued by Sancho I. Alternatively, the greatest threat still came from the Muslims, who were reinforced by fanatical Berbers from North Africa. The kings of Castile were able to win back Toledo, which led to the uniting of Castile and Leon, but the biggest gains came from the exploits of the warrior known as El Cid.</p> <p>The kings were helped by the inertia of the Muslim rulers in Andalusia and they gained Saragossa in 1118. The Muslims were also ready to negotiate and to surrender some control if their rights to worship were permitted. There was also some intervention from France, notably in 1112, but this led in the end to Catalonia and Aragon becoming one. By 1200, the Christians were certainly stronger than they had been for some years. The creation of the Spanish military orders and the prestige of the pilgrimage site at Compostella were other factors in helping to diminish Muslim power.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p><b>How stable were the Crusader States in the period 1095–1204?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the Crusader States established in Jerusalem, Antioch, Edessa and Tripoli.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the States were stable. They were initially governed by the leaders of the First Crusade, Baldwin, Godfrey, Bohemond and Raymond, who were experienced rulers and who replicated parts of the feudal system in their new principalities. They acknowledged the superiority of Jerusalem, but it was a loose-knit arrangement. They endowed followers with lands and they kept up ties with Western Europe. They had the support of the Templars and Hospitallers. They were also quite tolerant of the Muslims, who outnumbered them, and inter-marriage led to some mingling of the former enemies. Alternatively, there were problems. The kingdoms were often rent by succession disputes, notably in Antioch and Edessa. The stability depended to an extent on the Muslims being disunited and weak. Once the concept of jihad arose, the Muslims fought more enthusiastically and won the Battle of the Field of Blood in 1119. The problems over the succession to Baldwin II and Prince Bohemond, who both only left daughters, were weakening factors and coincided with the rise of Zengi, who took Edessa in 1144. Nur-ad-Din continued the conquests, but it was Saladin who really exposed the instability with his victory at Hattin in 1187 and subsequent capture of Jerusalem. Weak rulers in Jerusalem did not help and the alliance with Byzantium was lost.</p>	30



## Section 5: Themes c.300–c.1200

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p><b>Who won and who lost from the development of feudal society in the early Middle Ages?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the establishment of feudalism and the way in which feudal society was organised.</p> <p>AO2 – Those who won from feudal society could include rulers, who were provided with troops, and later money to hire troops, by their vassals. The vassals also gained land and status and peasants to work their lands and grow food for the noble household. The peasants had some gains in that in a feudal settlement times of plenty and times of famine were relatively equally shared and there was stability in feudal society. The rules that came to govern feudalism helped to make society safer. As for the losers, the peasants lost most in that they were unfree and had to perform duties for the lord and even harvest his crops before their own. Vassals could find themselves in difficult situations if they held land from more than one lord and there was conflict between their two masters. Lords could be tyrannical and disregard the interests of their vassals. Vassals might be called on to join the lord on Crusade and have to leave their manors to fight.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p><b>How far was the growth of towns in the early Middle Ages the result of developments in trade?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to a number of specific towns or to urban development in general, although some examples could be expected.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the revival of trade in the tenth century onwards contributed to the growth of towns. As trade routes became more secure and especially as the Mediterranean routes were less subject to attacks from Muslims or Vikings, towns could develop. The demand for luxury goods in Europe led to further growth in trade as the development of various coinage systems shows. Whereas the earliest expanding towns had been those with fortifications and often away from coasts and so safer, as the period proceeded ports were often sites where towns grew. Alternative reasons for growth could include: towns like Paris which were capital cities; towns where important monasteries were close by or where cathedrals were situated; towns where there were castles; and, towns which were bases on communication routes. Candidates could point out that those living in towns were very much in the minority in this period.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p><b>How important was the role of individuals in explaining the success of the monastic reform movement of the twelfth century?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the influence of St Bernard and to the founders of orders such as Bruno and the Carthusians, Norbert of Xanten and the Premonstratensians and Robert of Arbrissel at Fontevraud. They could also mention other successful developments such as the impact of Cluny on the Benedictines and the impetus for founding monasteries.</p> <p>AO2 – The setting up of new orders often resulted from the work of individuals, many of whom were disillusioned with the existing orders which were seen as being too relaxed. Hence most were stricter. St Bernard was a huge influence after he arrived at Citeaux in 1113. There were other factors, often arising from the role of patrons. Cistercian houses could be endowed in remote areas where the land might be less valuable. Some of the new orders favoured small houses which an ordinary knight could afford to establish. There was a demand for more houses for women as well and some of the new orders had joint houses. There were even opportunities for peasants to join the new orders as lay-brothers. The population growth of the period meant that a stable life, even if not particularly luxurious, had its attractions, and held out the prospect of salvation. The new orders recruited adults, rather than relying on children, and did not expect novices to bring a large donation with them.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p><b>What best explains the intellectual developments of the twelfth century?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the impact of the expansion of education in both schools and universities and to the role of important individuals like Anselm and Abelard.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the cathedral schools were influential in producing scholars who led intellectual development such as Anselm, and also Hildegard of Bingen. They were often able to use copies of classical texts held in cathedral libraries. Universities were being established in centres where masters and students gathered, such as Paris. Bologna was the centre for the study of law and Salerno for medicine. The students at the latter had access to Greek and Arabic texts which had been translated into Latin. Peter Abelard was one of the outstanding scholars of his day, applying logic to theology through his work on dialectic. His <i>Sic et Non</i> explored the truth to be obtained from the study of opposites. Peter Lombard's <i>Sentences</i> was an attempt to provide an overview of theology and was a basic text for the schoolmen who relied on Aristotelian logic.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p><b>How threatened was the Church by heresy in the late-twelfth and the thirteenth centuries?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to groups such as the Humiliati in Lombardy, the Poor Men of Lyons (Waldensians) and to the Cathars.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that these groups were not much of a threat. They were often small numerically and favoured an ascetic way of life which held a limited appeal. They were relatively easily dispersed, apart from the Albigensians. The use of the Inquisition and the preaching of the Dominicans largely wiped them out. Alternatively, the savage response of the Church to heretics suggests that they were perceived as a threat as they were critical of the clergy and often argued that reading the Bible was all that was needed for salvation. This was clearly unwelcome to clerics. In 1167, the Cathars held a great council near Toulouse, with representatives from Italy and Eastern Europe as well as France. The defeat of the Cathars at the hands of Simon de Montfort was a prolonged and very relentless process. Groups of Cathars survived in places.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p><b>Why was there so much new building in the eleventh and twelfth centuries?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to developments in architecture from Romanesque to Gothic and the impetus that came from France, along with economic factors.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the technical advances, such as the pointed arch, the ribbed vault and the flying buttress allowed churches to be less massive and more delicate, and so encouraged building. The style reached its zenith in France, and Notre Dame and Chartres are supreme examples. In other parts of Europe Romanesque predominated, where classical and Byzantine influences were greater. Some civic rivalry encouraged buildings, and monarchs and princes often built for similar reasons. There was also the opportunity for more decorative sculpture as skills improved, which motivated builders. In secular building, it was largely the need for defensive structures which drove new building, as a reaction to the destruction of the previous centuries. By the twelfth century, stone castles were replacing wooden ones, with some influences coming from the effect of the Crusades, which meant more elaborate buildings were possible, making another motive.</p>	30

## Section 6: 1250–c.1378

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p><b>What best explains the impact of the War of the Sicilian Vespers?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the events of March 1282 which sparked the initial disorder and the circumstances of the unpopularity of Angevin rule and the existence of an Aragonese claim. The geographical position of Sicily led to other powers like Venice and the Byzantine Empire becoming interested, while the Papacy was ever-ready to dabble in the politics of Italy and the surrounding area.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that there was long-held simmering resentment in Sicily, against Charles of Anjou's excessive taxation, which only needed an excuse to come out into the open. In addition, Charles also had a range of external enemies, who were ready to join forces against him, including Peter III of Aragon, whose wife had a claim to Sicily, and Michael Palaeologus. Charles had been making plans to conquer the Byzantine Empire and allied with Venice to this end. Peter's adviser, John of Procida, kept him in touch with Sicilian malcontents and engineered the alliance with Michael. There was a considerable Greek contingent in Sicily who supported this alliance. The sea-power of Aragon was a further factor and caused the withdrawal of Charles from Sicily in the early stages of the war and the defeat of his son off Naples in 1284. The Papacy lined up with Charles and strove hard to ensure his victory, declaring that Peter was deposed and encouraging the French to become involved in overthrowing him.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p><b>How far did Louis IX succeed in achieving his aims?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the role of Louis IX as an arbitrator, his improvements in the French administration and his going on Crusade.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that he was very successful. One of his aims was to model his rule on moral principles. Hence he refused to take sides in the papal dispute with Frederick II and was in demand as an arbiter on the succession to Flanders and Hainault and on other issues. He also aimed at developing both the legal and financial systems of France and the expansion of the legal functions and organisation of the <i>Parlement</i> in Paris show how effective he was. In finance, his officials improved accounting methods and so less revenue was lost to speculation, while his probity meant royal currency became well-trusted and so dominant. He supported the Church, building abbeys and encouraging preaching. He suppressed heresy ruthlessly and forced Henry III of England into a humiliating peace. However, his aims with regard to the Crusade were less fully carried out. His intervention was costly and led to his capture and absence from France for some years. His second attempt was no more successful and he died on Crusade in 1270.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p><b>Why was Philip the Fair able to strengthen the Capetian monarchy so significantly?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to Philip’s quarrel with Boniface VIII, his destruction of the Templars, his campaigns against Edward I and his bolstering of monarchical power in France itself.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that Philip’s success was based on the able team he built around him, mostly lawyers from the Midi, such as Marigny and Nogaret, who were unscrupulous but totally loyal to the king. Additionally, Philip was a man of determination who met problems head on. Hence his quarrels with Boniface over the right to tax the clergy and over the whole issue of superiority went in his favour. He exploited French national feeling in his propaganda and did not shrink from physical attack by his agents on the Pope at Anagni in 1303. Philip’s need for money drove his campaign against the Templars and his pressure on Clement V allowed him to be successful. By his policy of gradual extension of his domains, he increased his lands on both the French frontiers. He used his Council to uphold his oppression and developed the role of the States General for similar reasons. Candidates could suggest he was less successful against Edward I and the defeat at the hands of the Flemings at Courtrai in 1302 was a major blow.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p><b>Why did the Papal residence in Avignon last so long?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the residence of Clement V, John XXII, Benedict XII, Clement VI, Innocent VI, Urban V and Gregory XI who returned to Rome.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that it became and remained unsafe for the Popes to live in Rome. The Popes considered that the threat to their position from the claims of the Holy Roman Emperors of Germany were so great that they had to stay in Avignon. This was partly the result of the papal declaration that the Empire was a papal fief and hence the Papacy could have the final say in succession disputes. In turn, the invasion of Italy by Lewis was the outcome of the papal claim. In addition, the Popes found Avignon congenial being close to Vienne, where a general council was held in 1311–1312, and to France, one of their main concerns. As time went on, the Popes apparently became more subservient to the French, but also found Avignon an appropriate place from which to embark on reforms, to attack heretics, to try to initiate a Crusade and to work for a peace between France and England. Candidates could mention that the residence in Avignon was always seen as impermanent and schemes for the return to Rome were regularly propounded. The events leading to the return of the Pope show the growing influence of the cardinals.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p><b>To what extent were the Italian city states poorly governed in the fourteenth century?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the governments of city states including Venice, Genoa and Florence as well as Siena and Pisa.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the government of the Italian city states was very variable in this period. One of the causes of this was the inveterate rivalry between some of them. Venice and Genoa were locked in conflict over trade and in 1376 were involved in war over the strategic island of Tenedos. The government of Genoa was so prone to discord and revolutions that the port was forced to accept a French protectorate in 1396, which provided more stable government. Venice suffered less as the Council of Ten and successive Doges provided firm control. The government of Florence suffered similarly as a result of the war to obtain Lucca, leading to open insurrection in 1343. There was further trouble in 1378 with the Ciompi, but eventually the oligarchs restored order and trade revived. Siena suffered a series of revolutions, and Pisa was ruled by tyrants and eventually taken by Florence.</p>	30

## Section 7: c.1400–c.1461

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p><b>How substantial were the achievements of the conciliar movement?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns what might, or might not, be seen as achievements by the Councils that met in the fifteenth century (Pisa, Constance and Basel). Factors such as the Avignon Papacy, the ending of the Schism, Hus, the relationship between the Pope and the rest of the Church, the issue of ‘national’ churches and the unity of the Church as a whole could be considered.</p> <p>AO2 – Reflection on the nature and extent of the possible ‘achievements’ is expected as well as comment on both where it attained and where it failed. It could be argued that, given what was to happen later, the work was both limited and did not last long but rather an exercise in papering over the cracks rather than dealing with the fundamental issues which affected the Church. Ultimately, Conciliarism failed and was discredited. However, it could be argued that in the context of the situation of the early fifteenth century in Europe, it did all that was possible.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p><b>Was Venice the most successful Italian city state in the first half of the fifteenth century?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the attainments of Venice, and other Italian city states in this period. A variety of factors could be considered when assessing ‘success’, such as wealth, artistic attainment, commercial strength, broader cultural works, military and political attainment. The part played in international politics could also be considered. While the focus should be on Venice, there is scope for commenting on the attainments of other states such as Florence, Milan and Bologna.</p> <p>AO2 – Reflection on what might be the criteria for ‘success’ in this context is expected, and it could be on both the more fleeting political and military ‘successes’ of the period or the longer term artistic and cultural attainments. Venice was, of course, different with its great tradition of commerce in both Italy and abroad. If the premise is accepted, then there should be comment on why other city states were not.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p><b>‘An event of only symbolic importance.’ Assess this view of the fall of Constantinople.</b></p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the implications of the fall of Constantinople on the Ottomans and on Europe and the Middle East as a whole. Factors which could be included are the results for areas like Hungary and Poland, as well as the immediate Balkan area, and the impact the fall had on the principal rulers of Western Europe, the Papacy and the whole Mediterranean region.</p> <p>AO2 – A balanced view is looked for here. On the one hand, the Byzantine Empire had really only survived through the consent of the Ottomans. The power and influence of the Empire had long gone and the Ottomans already had a fairly dominant influence in the city and its surrounding regions. Yet, on the other hand, the replacement of a dying Christian empire by a dynamic and highly aggressive Islamic autocracy was bound to be of great significance, and the fall could be seen as a key stage towards the taking of Belgrade and Rhodes, and the great march to the West.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p><b>How serious a threat to established authority was the Hussite movement?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the nature and extent of the actual and potential threat that Hus and the movement which developed after his death posed to established authority. This ‘authority’ could be the Church (at all levels), academe and all types of secular authority. The focus could be on both the attack on the Church and its theology, or on the many other possible threats which later emerged such as social, economic or nationalistic factors.</p> <p>AO2 – The focus should be on commenting on the seriousness of the threat that Hus and the movement posed to all forms of the ‘establishment’ of the time. Candidates could argue that the social, economic and political ideas, such as common property and electing leaders, were more of a threat than Hus’ own criticisms of ecclesiastical behaviour. There were also the theological criticisms of Hus and the spread of his ideas into surrounding areas such as Brandenburg which might be raised, as well as the threats posed by an emerging Czech nationalism.</p>	30



Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p><b>'The greatest success of Charles VII was to gain financial independence for the French monarchy.'</b> Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns which of many possible 'successes' of Charles VII should be seen as his most impressive, and why. Possible successes could include: his relationship with Burgundy and weaning it away from the English; his military revival and his reorganisation of the military; his management of the nobility; his conduct of the war against the English such as the regaining of Normandy and Guyenne; his management of the civil war; and, of course, his management of the nation's finances.</p> <p>AO2 – There is a lot to choose from, but expect the identification of at least two other factors in the discussion. Given the low base to start from after Troyes then even survival could be seen as an achievement, and what was attained by the end of his reign was considerable. Arguably, largely driving out the English was of huge significance, and much else (e.g. the whole Burgundian affair and the military reorganisation) was only a part of a much greater achievement.</p>	30

## Section 8: c.1461–c.1516

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p><b>Were the Italian Wars of 1494–1516 anything more than a power struggle between France and Spain?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the motivation for the Italian wars as well as possible reasons for their longevity. Factors which might be considered, in addition to the suggested power struggle, might be the long tradition of French expansionism and claims in the region; the initial and separate attitude of the Empire (Maximilian in particular); the traditional rivalries which existed in Italy at the time; the behaviour of the Papacy in general and Popes like Julius II, with his anti-Venetian agenda in particular. The role of the Swiss, especially in the early stages, could well be mentioned.</p> <p>AO2 – There is a clear debate to be had. Certainly, both France and Spain wished to dominate the Italian peninsula for prestige reasons, but there were strategic and commercial considerations as well which influenced them. Other factors, such as in the early stages when the Empire was not closely associated with Spain, in the pre-Charles V days, need to be reflected on as does the roles of the various Popes and the traditional rivalries and particularism of individual city states.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p><b>‘Dominated by purely world considerations.’ How valid is this judgement on the Papacy in this period?</b></p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns the key factors which influenced the papacy in general and specific popes in particular. Identification of what might be, or might not be, ‘worldly considerations’ is expected. There were some attempts at change by men like Pius II, but there was a lack of will to push anything through. The aims and ambitions of Paul II, Sixtus IV and above all the Borgia Alexander VI were worldly to say the least and there is no evidence of any theological impetus. Most popes of the period saw themselves as secular rulers, and that is how critics like Luther viewed them.</p> <p>AO2 – Reflection on the ‘domination’ as well as identification of what might be covered by ‘worldly’ considerations should be there. There is, of course, a strong case in support of the judgement, but responses should include more than just a list of the factors which created the strong anti-clericalism of the period. The Papacy was seen, and was expected to behave, as a secular ruler, so perhaps it was inevitable that it responded accordingly.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p><b>‘A purely destructive force.’ Discuss this view of the Ottoman Empire in this period.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Responses should include some reflection on what might be covered by a ‘destructive force’. On the one hand, factors which might be considered in a case against the statement are: the great administrative skills which the Ottomans brought to their territories; their cultural attainments; the quality of their rule; and, the degree of tolerance they showed to other faiths. On the other hand, in support of the statement, candidates might describe the dreadful depredations of Mahomet II and later Selim I, with their devastation of Western European trade and their attacks on Greece, Bosnia and Italy, and the consequent mass deportations.</p> <p>AO2 – There is a good case to be made each way. While on the one hand, the Ottomans could be benign rulers who could be seen as a great deal more civilised than the regimes they replaced, with their version of justice and value on intellectual pursuits; on the other hand, they could destroy and kill on a huge scale.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p><b>Was Ivan III anything more than a successful military leader?</b></p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns the events of the reign of Ivan III and the extent to which the only noteworthy achievements were purely military or whether there were features which could show him in another, perhaps more creditworthy, light. Factors which might be included are his management of the Mongol Tartars. Responses might mention: his huge territorial expansion of Russia and the ways in which he achieved this; his marriages; the establishment of new legal codes; his political astuteness and diplomatic skills; the absence of any cultural achievement; and, the rise of a feared autocracy. The standard quote about him is ‘Militarily glorious and economically sound.’</p> <p>AO2 – Certainly, the military skills during his rule were critical, both in the rise of his regime in Russia itself and also in its massive territorial expansion, but he had other strengths as well. The ending of the Tartar tribute was not achieved by fighting, as the armies stared at each other, and never fought. The boyars were cleverly managed and his westward vision was to last. There is a very strong case for arguing that he was more than just a good soldier.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p><b>How successfully did Ferdinand and Isabella deal with the internal challenges to their authority in this period?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the range of internal challenges which faced the monarchs and the degree of success attained in dealing with them. Possible internal (and Portugal could be seen as internal) challenges could include: the long tradition of separatism and particularism in all parts of what became Spain; the profound differences which existed in the different areas; the background of the Reconquest; the weakness of the Crown/s especially in Castile; the shortage of revenue; noble power; institutional power; religious diversity; and, outright anarchy in some parts of Spain.</p> <p>AO2 – Some reflection on what might or might not be seen as the criteria for ‘successes’ in this context could be included. A case each way is looked for. The strongest arguments will tend to agree that it was very successful, but there will need to be good justification for this conclusion and awareness of an alternative view. The extent to which religious diversity truly represented that much of a ‘challenge’ could be discussed. However, there were success stories, ranging from the growth of royal revenues to the ending of the rigid separatism which existed in many parts of Spain.</p>	30

## Section 9: Themes c.1200–c.1516

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p><b>How far did developments in art and architecture in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries depend on the support of wealthy patrons?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the developments in Gothic architecture, the trends in manuscript illumination and the early Renaissance painters in Flanders and Italy.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that wealthy patrons were essential. The Church was a vital patron in the building of the great Gothic cathedrals. The beginnings of representational sculpture in the faces of tomb memorials depended on the wishes of those commissioning such items. Stained glass was similarly the gift of patrons wishing to win salvation or impress others with the evidence of their wealth. Some royal and noble courts were notable for their patronage, with the Dukes of Burgundy the most notable. But there were other influences. From the Crusades came increasing Byzantine influence with more naturalistic patterns being used. The universities encouraged the growth of professional lay workshops. In addition, there were individual artists such as Duccio, Giotto and Martini who made a considerable personal contribution. The early Renaissance marked a revival of interest in classical motifs.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
43	<p><b>‘The pre-Reformation Church was characterised by piety and reform.’ Was it?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the eradication of heretics like the Hussites, the development of spiritual writings for the laity, the efforts at reformation and the universal nature of the Church.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the Church was immensely powerful. The Popes acted like temporal rulers in Rome and had a large income from dues and fees. They claimed superiority over secular princes. The whole Church hierarchy bolstered their position. The Church was dominant in education, care of the sick and poor, and in book production for much of the period. The Popes had seen off the threat from conciliarism and had wiped out the Hussites, a serious heretical threat. Though not immune from criticism, there had been some attempts at reformation, associated with St. Bernardino of Siena, Savonarola and the Brethren of the Common Life. The <i>devotio moderna</i>, typified by <i>The Imitation of Christ</i>, brought new ways of practising faith to the fore and the work of Erasmus advanced Biblical studies. The question is not about the weaknesses of the Church and material relating to factors like the Renaissance Papacy is unlikely to gain credit.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
44	<p><b>How substantial were the social and economic effects of plague in later medieval society?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the impact of the Black Death, which reached Europe in 1347.</p> <p>AO2 – One view could be that the effects were considerable. There was undoubtedly a very high mortality rate and returning bouts of plague often killed off children in quite high proportions. Quite apart from the impact on human relationships, this led to a shortage of labour, to higher wages being demanded leading to higher prices and to some civil disorder, such as the <i>Jacqueries</i> in France. The authority of feudal landlords and guilds in towns came under attack. Alternatively, plague can be viewed as relatively short-term in its major impact and more important as a contributory factor along with other problems, such as the effects of warfare. There was also much variation across Europe. Candidates are not expected to consider other explanations for economic and social problems, but can consider as part of the argument the extent to which the plague made existing problems worse.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
46	<p><b>'Greed was the principal motive for overseas expansion and exploration in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.' Discuss.</b></p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the motivation for both exploring, and expanding into, territories outside Europe. There could be common factors, or factors which best explain just one of the two parts of the question. These could include: commercial considerations, such as trade in spices and luxuries; acquisition of gold and silver; the Turks blocking the 'old' route (overland or Red Sea route East); the growth of knowledge about the world, (including the 'round' world'); mapmaking and navigational development; the inspiration provided by Columbus and da Gama; religion (the Spanish were always great crusaders); scope for lower classes to move upwards in a hierarchical society; a greater willingness to invest in profitable businesses; the role of the Fuggers; and, the great stimulus of men like John II of Portugal and Henry the Navigator, and the motives of men like Cartier and Cabot.</p> <p>AO2 – It should not be an issue if the two factors are treated together, but candidates who identify different motivation for exploration as opposed to expansion (although they were often seen as identical in the eyes of contemporaries) should be fully credited. There is no expectation of identification of a single factor as being critical, but there should be clear identification of valid reasons with comment on why some were more important than others in specific circumstances.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
47	<p><b>What best explains attitudes towards the ‘outcasts’ of society in this period?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the reasons for social attitudes in the period towards the various social and religious groups deemed to live beyond the usual ‘pale’. Reasons for this hostility could include: the absence of any tradition of tolerance; threats seen to the established social order; the fear of anarchy; looking for groups to blame for phenomenon beyond the control or grasp of many, such as inflation or the collapse of feudalism; and, paranoia on the part of the Church and any threatened challenge to its monopoly on the ‘truth’.</p> <p>AO2 – A range of possible factors needs to be considered and also identification of what might be seen as the most important and why. The key to higher marks lies with good reasoning for the attitudes themselves and why they were to lead to viewing such individuals or groups as a threat to society.</p>	30