Cambridge Assessment
International Education

Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY   **9769/21**

Paper 2a European History Outlines, c.300–c.1461   **May/June 2022**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **34** printed pages.

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

This assessment is designed to test skills in the handling and evaluation of source material but answers should be informed by and firmly grounded in wider contextual knowledge.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives

AO1
Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2
Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3
Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Generic levels-based mark schemes
These level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Mark grid for all essay questions

Level	Description	Marks
5	Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge. Coherent and effective structure. Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed. Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.	**17–20**
4	Contains analysis and argument although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven. Recognisable and coherent structure. Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed. Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.	**13–16**
3	Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited. Some structure and organisation. Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.	**9–12**
2	Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question. Limited structure and organisation and lacks coherence. Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations. Any judgements are unsubstantiated.	**5–8**

Level	Description	Marks
1	Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis. Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation. Arguments may be attempted, and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant. There are no meaningful judgements.	**1–4**
0	No creditable response.	**0**

Question	Answer	Marks
1	**How effective a ruler was Diocletian?** The responses may balance up the successes and failures of Diocletian's rule to assess his overall effectiveness as Roman Emperor; they may look beyond the immediate rule of Diocletian to assess the lasting impact of some of his policies, such as the political system of tetrarchy. Answers might consider: • the challenges posed by the supposed 'third-century crises' and the administrative developments ushered in by Diocletian, in response to the constitutional, military and economic challenges faced by the Emperor • the administrative reforms of Diocletian: his reforms to taxation, his monetary policy and reminting, and the reorganisation of the provinces • his military reforms: the increase in troops and the strategic placement of troops along the borders, rather than in the cities as had been the norm; the difficulties in establishing accurate numbers and changes in fortifications • Diocletian's autocratic rule. The political system of tetrarchy brought in under Diocletian established a series of emperors bound only to Diocletian. In dividing the Empire into bureaucratic regions, he established administrative centres closer to its borders. Though Diocletian visited Rome only once, he maintained control from his court established at Nicomedia. These administrative reforms laid the foundation for the later imperial style of the fourth century • the failings of Diocletian, in particular his failure to eradicate Christianity following a persecution of Christians during his rule; the limitations to the tetrarchy as it collapsed under the reforms of Constantine • the difficulties in analysing the nature of Diocletian's rule due to a lack of source material written by contemporaries reflecting on his rule; the narrative of a 'third-century crises' and the impact this has on the interpretations of Diocletian as a successful and dynamic leader.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	**To what extent was Christianity established in Western Europe by 600?** The question concerns the development of Christianity over the period 300 to 600. It focuses on the nature and character of Christianity at the close of the period and the extent to which Western Europe was converted to Christianity. Answers might consider: • Western Europe, increasingly shaped as Christian; the significance of a religiously and culturally homogenous region • the political function of the Christian Church; episcopal rule legitimated the Church as an authoritative voice in politics and the Church was increasingly assimilated into secular politics; the authority of the Papacy by 600, and the political influence of Pope Gregory I, who held a regal-like state in Rome commanding finances • the structure and authority of the Church; the development of the papacy in Rome and the challenges posed by monastic movements • the extent of Christianity geographically. Though new churches were established in Barbarian kingdoms, control over these new dominions was limited as regional kings sought to exert their authority over the religious teachings and income of the Church. Bishops in these outlying regions held secular roles bestowed by the Barbarian kings and their loyalty to the papacy was limited. The deployment and regulation of priests did not occur until the eight century • the extent of conversions; political advantage was often a clear motivation for conversions, particularly of Barbarian kingdoms forging allegiances with the Christian Empire; the extent to which the religious beliefs and practices of lower social orders can be accurately recreated; the missionary practices to tackle ongoing pagan practices and to promote uniformity in Christian practice as evidence of a limited widespread conversion to Christianity.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	**What best explains the fall of the Roman Empire in 476?** The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of various factors that contributed to the fall of Rome in the fifth century. Answers might consider: • military factors, and may contrast the impact of invasions such as Alaric's sacking of Rome in 410 against the continued pressures of Barbarian incursions on the peripheries of the Empire; and, analyse the decline in the military effectiveness of the standing Roman army • the increasing dependence on Barbarian warlords and the collapse of the standing Roman army, replaced in part by independent factions with varied allegiances • the inevitability of political factions; the cultural differences between the Barbarian societies and the indigenous populations to the Empire, with the increasing militarisation of society • Roman identity with the increasing expansion of the Empire- what it meant to be Roman and what it meant to be part of the Empire was no longer clear; the divided political and cultural identities as leading to factions • the economic crises; income was dependent on slavery and plundered goods; the limited expansion in the fourth century precluded a period of economic decline in the fifth • the narrative of the 'fall of Rome'. The historical reality of slow political crises dragged out over the fifth century may be argued as indicative of a longer erosion of authority of Empire.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	**'Conversion to Roman Catholicism was the most significant reason for Clovis' success.' Was it?** The question requires a supported judgement about the leadership of Clovis and the importance of his conversion in relation to other contributing factors which might explain his success. Answers might consider: • Clovis' conversion may have rendered him a preferable ruler to the Roman population of Gaul than the Barbarian overlords. Gregory describes the support of the bishops for Clovis in central Gaul and Christianity as having certainly played a significant role in the cultural assimilation amongst the elites • the significance of such a conversion. The religious lines between Arianism, as practised by the Visigothic Kings and the Vandals, was not so distinctly different from Catholic Christianity. In expanding into French Gaul, Clovis' conversion may have maligned Frankish lords • the significance attached to the conversion of Clovis. Much of our knowledge of the kingship of Clovis is derived from the much later accounts of Pope Gregory, who placed a greater significance on his conversion, producing a timeline in which military success followed his Christian conversion • the extent of the significance of Clovis 'conversion and other factors which significantly contributed to the successes of Clovis's kingship; the administration of Clovis which was praised by Gregory for centralising power; cultural and economic continuation from the Roman Empire made for stability and won support from local populations • the element of luck. Clovis established a clear line of inheritance and benefited from longevity establishing stability and confidence in his reign • the military tactics and political manoeuvring by Clovis, particularly if questioning the timelines posited by Gregory.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	**To what extent did the power of the Caliphate depend on Byzantine and Persian weaknesses?** The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the success of the emergent caliphate in the 630s and 640s. It asks the extent to which the growth of the Caliphate can be attributed to internal policies, administration, religious unity or whether its strength lies in the weakness of opposition from the Byzantine and Persian empires. Answers might consider: • the conflict between the Byzantine and Persian empires led to a political vacuum in which the caliphate grew. Both Byzantine and Persian empires launched military campaigns to maintain the provinces as the power of Constantinople waned. • the rise of Islam in light of the failings of Christianity and Judaism to make headway in the East; the significance of a unifying monotheistic religion to the strength of the Caliphate • the strength of the Caliphate: in particular, the significance of Islam to the unity of the Arab empire. Conversion was never forced and remained the religion of the elite. City elites with large land holdings maintained economic power through the collection of taxes. United by their Islamic faith, Islam held together a thinly spread social elite.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
6	**To what extent was Spain Muslim in the period 711-1002?** The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which Spain was considered Muslim following the conquest by the Umayyad Caliphate in 711. The responses may discuss the debates concerning the conversion under the Arab Empire, and the merging of Christian and Muslim art, architecture, and culture during the period 711−1002. Answers might consider: • the military conquests of the Umayyad and the progression of the Islamic state from the north of Africa into the Iberian Peninsula. The capture of key cities was not always smooth. Cities such as Merida and Toledo were sites of repeated revolts against the Islamic settlers. The Islamic conquest was not a planned systemic attack that sought to capture the Iberian Peninsula, rather a series of fragmented movements that interacted with existing local conflicts between tribes and the vandal leaders • the nature of Islamic rule in Spain: conversions were never forced, and Judaism and Christianity were accepted religions, though higher poll tax rates were paid to Islamic rulers; the difficult relationships, and the complexities of Islamic identity across the tribal groups and social hierarchies where faiths intersected • the change over time with a greater shift towards an independent Al-Andalus following the mid-eighth century, and the emergence of the Mozarabs as voluntary Islamic converts • the art, culture and architecture that emerged out of the coexistence of Muslims and Christians in Spain.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	**'The rise of the Carolingians can best be explained by military might.' Can it?** The question requires a supported judgement about the importance of military power to the early Carolingians as opposed to other factors. Answers might consider: • the motivations for the use of military force under the early Carolingians. Driven by political necessity and the uncertainty of Carolingian inheritance, responses may question whether military might was indicative of strength or rather indicative of uncertainty and instability • under Charles Martel alliances were drawn with old Merovingian supporters and campaigns were launched in Burgundy, Austrasia and Neustria • Pepin the Short and his brother Carloman both suppressed revolts early in their reign and Pepin expanded into the southern regions defeating the Umayyad Caliphate • the numerous factors to which the Carolingians owed their success. The Carolingians advanced their status under the Merovingians from the position of mayor of the palace through which they were able to establish notoriety and wealth • relations with the papacy as crucial to legitimising Carolingian rule. The donation of Pepin extended the temporal authority of the papacy beyond Rome and established a significant relationship between the papacy and the Carolingians, secured through a theatrical display during the donation. In return, Pope Stephen anointed Pepin and his sons as King of the Franks.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	**How effective were the religious policies of Charlemagne?**	**20**

The question requires a supported judgement about the religious policies of Charlemagne and their effectiveness.

Answers might consider:
- the key role played by Christianity in Charlemagne's rule. Charlemagne was anointed by the Pope on Christmas Day in 800 and continued to have a close relationship with the papacy, invoking the imagery of a Christian Roman Empire. He used Christian motifs throughout his rule. His biographers presented him as humble and a reluctant leader of Christendom
- Charlemagne's defence of Christianity, and the conversion of the masses used to legitimise the military expansion of the Carolingian Empire
- during his lifetime, Charlemagne influencing the appointment of bishops and seeking to regularise ecclesiastical organisation across the kingdom; the details of his reforms as laid out in the capitularies of Charlemagne
- the wider implications of Charlemagne's religious policies; his calls for reform, particularly in the education of priests, as a contributing factor to wider cultural and artistic developments; a greater dependency on writing in the form of capitularies at court
- the limitations when analysing the effectiveness of a religious policy that called for the conversion of the wider population; the difficulties identifying a true conversion and the appropriate measure of wider Christian conversions among the masses.

Question	Answer	Marks
9	**Civil war was the defining feature of the reign of Louis the Pious.' Was it?**	**20**

The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which civil wars are to be considered the defining features of Louis' reign. The term needs to be explained and a discussion about the relative importance of civil war sustained.

Answers might consider:
- Louis facing three civil wars during his reign, concerned predominantly with the issue of partible inheritance and succession, and these shaping the political development of the Carolingian Empire
- the civil wars following Louis' change to the line of succession
- the schemes for the partition of the Empire were put forward and civil war broke out in 829, as Pippin and Louis were no longer content with their subordinate roles and instead wanted their inheritance
- the subsequent civil wars and even those after the death of Louis in 840 continuing in some form into 860
- the attacks on the frontiers early in Louis' reign challenging his authority and establishing him as a successful military leader
- other defining elements of Louis' reign and how far they defined his reign
- the term 'pious' following Louis' penance and the legacy of Louis' Christianity.

Question	Answer	Marks
10	**'The Investiture Contest, 1046–1085, was more about power than religion'. Discuss.** The question requires a supported judgement about the nature and motivations of the Investiture Contest, and whether it was a result of ecclesiastical or secular concerns. Answers might consider: • the ecclesiastical concerns expressed in the Gregorian reforms; calls to limit lay involvement in the Church characterised the ecclesiastical reforms of the papacy in the eleventh century; the process of investiture was often conflated with simony and the means by which bishops were conferred challenged theological principles against the selling of office; the limitations to the powers of princes to conduct such investments were central to theological arguments against simony; coupled with calls for celibacy among bishops, lay criticism of clerical lifestyle and calls for reform and were central to the papacy of Pope Gregory VII • calls for ecclesiastical reform were not new in the eleventh century. Central to the Gregorian reforms was also the concept of the infallibility of the Pope and papal supremacy. Through these policies, Gregory sought to centralise the Church under Rome, simultaneously reasserting papal authority over bishops and expanding the papal fiefdoms. Responses may thus argue that increased secular authority was also a key element of Gregorian Reforms • the Investiture Contest reflected a change in the ambition of the papacy, more concerned with secular than ecclesiastical reform. The Investiture Contest itself, and the conflict between Pope Gregory VII and Henry IV, highlighted the secular concerns of the papacy and the implications for secular rulers of the theory of papal supremacy. Gregory VII argued that the appointment of bishops lay only with the Pope; he excommunicated Henry IV on numerous occasions • the conflict between Gregory and Henry was exacerbated by the German princes, who sought to challenge Henry and expand their own principalities, and advance their independence through the guise of concern for ecclesiastical reform.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
11	**What best explains the effectiveness of Otto I as King of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor?** The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the effectiveness of Otto I (962–977). Answers might consider: • Otto's establishment of administrative centres in Germany created political stability; the Ottonian Reich had a new central region in lands around the Harz in eastern Saxony and northern Thuringia; a third central region in the lower Rhine and Meuse was also brought under the Reich • Otto I invoked Carolingian imagery and ceremony to establish and exert authority and to allude to a continuity of legitimate power from the Frankish Kings • his claiming kingship over the West Slavs and extending the kingdom in the East • Otto endowed monasteries, such as that at Magdeburg, and gifted large sums to the nunnery established by his mother Queen Matilda; his religious piety informed his kingship and Otto believed in his divine rule; his style of kingship rejected Henry's policy of first among equals, instead Otto ruled arbitrarily • his political alliances secured through marriages. Through these connections Otto established feudal overlordship of non-Carolingian dukedoms. • his military successes, such as defending against the raids of the Magyars in Bavaria. However, some of his apparent successes may be attributed to the failures of invading forces. • the extent to which Otto owed his success to the advances made by his predecessor Henry.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	**'The significant improvements in France during the reigns of Henry I and Philip I owed little to the monarchs themselves.' Discuss.** The question requires a supported judgement about the effectiveness and agency of Henry and Philip during their reigns. During their long reigns, significant social, economic, religious and cultural advancements took place, yet their kingships maintained consistency and established a clear continuity from earlier Capetian Kings. The question asks the extent to which these changes might be attributed to the kingship of Henry and Philip. Answers might consider: • both Kings benefited from long reigns during which there was a greater focus on the organisation of court. Most significantly their reigns brought stability during which advancements were made in agriculture and the clearing of forest and marshlands to sustain larger urban populations. Market economies grew steadily and increased living standards and social stratification • monasteries underwent significant reform. Old, abandoned monasteries such as at Cluny were reestablished and invigorated. Yet the extent of royal involvement may be questioned. Though Henry and Philip maintained their involvement in Episcopal elections, their powers were limited to around 25 sees. Much of monastic reform was driven by the wider Gregorian reforms that challenged the morality of monastic life and limited lay involvement • the foundations of later intellectual developments has been found in the establishment of French cathedral schools and theological debates of the later eleventh century • the reasons for limited change under Henry and Philip. Significantly, the royal demesne decreased and neither king practised fiefdom. The sudden rise in castle building among princes challenged the authority of the king, as did the wider debates associated with the Investiture Contest that undermined the divine right of kings. It was the Church and the Peace of God movement that ultimately reined in the culture of warring among the newly emergent social groups of castellans and knights. Neither king showed political acumen. Henry I was not supposed to be king as the younger brother, and Philip pursued his personal and matrimonial interests and ultimately retired from the role.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	**What best explains the decline of the Byzantine Empire in the eleventh century?**	**20**
	The question requires a supported judgement about which factor best explains the decline of the Byzantine Empire. The question concerns the years preceding the call for support in 1095 that led to the First Crusade. By the close of the eleventh century, the borders of the Byzantine Empire had changed significantly: the Seljuk Turks had pushed West towards the Mediterranean coast taking key cities such as Aleppo and, most significantly, Jerusalem. The question asks what best explains this change.	
	Answers might consider:	
	• the borders of the Byzantine Empire were frontiers against the Seljuk Empire and conflict was rife, particularly considering an emergent discourse of reconquest against Muslim Empires that threatened the borders and stability of Western Christendom. Individual battles such as the Battle of Manzikert which gradually led to the encroachment of the Seljuk Empire into Byzantine territories	
	• the Empire was characterised by warfare and relied heavily on the army; the rise of aristocratic families within the military organisation challenged the authority of the Emperor; it was under the rule of Constantine Dukas that the size of the army was reduced to check the rising power of aristocrats	
	• the protracted disputes over religion and authority within the Church led to the Great Schism formally recognised in 1054; the implications of this division as Byzantine rulers looked to Russia for allegiance	
	• the notion of a decline in the Byzantine Empire and whether it existed. Despite a shrinking territory, Byzantine art and culture still flourished and responses may cite the stability of Constantinople until 1453, suggesting decline did not encompass the entirety of the Empire.	

Question	Answer	Marks
14	**To what extent was the First Crusade motivated by religion?** The question requires a supported judgement about the significance of religion as a motivating factor in the First Crusade. Answers might consider: • Pope Urban called for the First Crusade at a time when the papacy was increasingly involved in the political and social life of Western Christendom. It followed the 'Peace of God' movement which sought to curb violence in the West, in response mostly to the violent relationships of lords over their tenants and the havoc wrought on small communities by warfare and rampaging armies. It sought to promote peace, by prohibiting warfare and violence on specific days of the week and established 'leagues of peace' which blended secular and religious leaders bound by oath to promote a peaceful society • older justifications for warfare such as the theory of 'just war'. The crusades were seen as an opportunity to restore peace in the West through a united cause against the infidel Muslim in the East. • the significance of religious motivation during the Crusade; the religiosity of individuals demonstrated by the People's Crusade; the religiously motivated attacks against Muslim prisoners following the capture of major cities such as at Jerusalem • the gain of wealth and land with the expansion of Western Christendom, and that it presented an opportunity for the papacy to demonstrate its increasing power in secular affairs.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	**What best explains the failures of the Second Crusade?** The question requires a supported judgement about the factors leading to the failures of the Second Crusade, 1147−1150, and which factor best explains these failings. Answers might consider: • the internal divisions in the kingdom that prefigured the call for aid such as the rebellion of Count Hugh • the increasing unity of Muslim forces under Zengi and his recapture of Edessa in 1144 • the failure of Western powers to unite and cooperate; leadership - Louis VII of France was distracted by conflict at home and internal rivalries with Conrad of Germany impaired cooperation • despite receiving papal support in the form of Quantum Predecessor, the Second Crusade lacked a clear aim as had the first more successful crusade of 1095, and this may be argued to have impacted the religious zeal of the Second Crusade • the lack of outside aid; the First Crusade had benefited significantly from the support of Byzantine forces; the elements of chance such as the flood that impacted the German contingent at Constantinople.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
16	**To what extent did Frederick Barbarossa change the role of the Holy Roman Emperor?** The question requires a supported judgement about whether Barbarossa significantly changed the role of Holy Roman Emperor during his reign 1155–1190. Answers might consider: • the conflict with the papacy over the relationship between the Emperor and the Church is demonstrative of a number of arguments outlining the role of Emperor. The notion of imperial authority and the cultivation of a protective judicial authority was of central concern to Barbarossa. The role became a point of contention with Pope Alexander when Barbarossa endowed monasteries by his imperial authority. It advanced a notion of imperial protection of the Church in Western Christendom and placed the city of Rome at the centre of military ambition • the extent of Barbarossa's claims to ecclesiastical authority and his conflict with the papacy. Barbarossa advanced his secular title and records show he was often referred to as 'Lord of the world's lands' • the extent to which any of these ideas were novel. Secular authority as a protector of the Church was a widely accepted belief in the twelfth century. Claims to imperial authority were advanced similarly by Barbarossa's predecessors Lothar III and Conrad III • the broader administrative reforms which marked Barbarossa's rule as significantly different; the longevity of his rule; his charismatic leadership; his legacy.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	**How powerful a king was Philip II of France?** The question requires a supported judgement about the kingship of Philip II of France and the extent to which he can be considered powerful. Answers might consider: • Philip's military success expanding the royal demesne and increasing royal revenue by nearly 50 per cent by the beginning of the thirteenth century • his military tactics used both at home in France and abroad in the Third Crusade • his establishment of Paris as the centre of government that drew representatives from across France • the political alliances drawn by Philip and the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine, and the Count of Anjou, against their father Henry in England to undermine the Angevin power in France • during his kingship, Philip benefited greatly from an increased revenue; the economic growth can be attributed to Philip, supporting trade, securing and developing cities and maintaining stability that allowed trade to flourish; the princes maintained control over trade in their own principalities and many markets were established on the initiative of individual seigniories; economic growth as an independent factor contributing to Philip's power • the limitations to Philip's power; his military successes over England in Normandy may be attributed to the retreat of Richard, a strong opponent.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
18	**How much did Innocent III achieve?** The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of Innocent III's (1198–1216) achievements. Often considered to be the most powerful Pope, he greatly expanded the authority of the papacy and exerted greater control over secular affairs. Answers might consider: • The Fourth Lateran Council was the most ambitious attempt at religious reform seen at the time and responses may focus on the edicts produced and the outcomes. The councils over the twelfth century overseen by Innocent gradually introduced a legislative framework to tackle heresy and to reform the Church • The Albigensian Crusade in the southern provinces of France, carried out with the support and aid of Philip Augustus was relatively successful for both Innocent and Philip, bringing a larger amount of land and property under the Crown's control • Calls for a Fourth Crusade by Innocent marked a change in the power relationship between secular and ecclesiastical rulers. It was the first time the Papacy had collected a tax from across all its churches to support the effort. It also represented a shift in power as Innocent placed himself as above the kings of Europe • The Fourth Crusade launched by Innocent did not achieve its aims. Innocent's desire to exert greater control in the Crusade limited interest from secular rulers and diminished income and resources for the campaign.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	**What best explains the limited success of Emperor Frederick II in Italy?** The question requires a supported judgement about the most significant factor that explains the limited success of Emperor Frederick II in Italy. Answers might consider: • in 1220 Frederick's return to Sicily and attempt to restore his kingship in the style of the Normans, and the opposition that he faced • the degree to which the failings in Italy can be attributed to Frederick and his rule; his relationship with the papacy; the conflict between Pope Gregory and Frederick was protracted with multiple excommunications; the expulsion of the Franciscans and Dominicans from Lombardy • the eventual military warfare in Rome • his attempts to expand his empire from Sicily northwards and his desire to gain dominance in the north of Italy against the economically powerful cities in the Lombard region (an ambition that had preoccupied his predecessor Barbarossa) were far greater than any aims he held in the German regions • how his failings in Italy compared with his rule in Germany. Though Frederick struggled to have his kingship of Germany recognised, particularly in the northern regions, upon the death of Otto Frederick he was re-elected and subsequently crowned Emperor. Frederick's rule in Germany was well received; he restored order to Germany and suppressed the Welfs. He was sensitive to regionalisms and respected the nobility with little attempt at overt monarchic power. Responses may explore his rule in Germany and present case studies of regions • the kingdom of Sicily also provided many more cultural and religious challenges prohibiting the authority of Frederick.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	**How important was contact with the Muslim world for the developments of the twelfth-century Renaissance?** The question requires a supported judgement about the importance of Muslim influence on the development of the twelfth-century Renaissance. Answers might consider: • universities such as that of Salerno in the South of Italy flourished along frontiers with the Muslim world • the study of science, in particular, benefited from an Arabic influence - mathematical tables and Arabic numerals allowed for the arrival of scientific astrology which in turn shaped philosophical questions on the study of the heavens, free will and the relationship between God and human and natural phenomena • scholarship, previously unknown in the West, emerged from the interactions along the junctures of Muslim and Christian learning with new translations of Greek and Arabic texts • contact with the Muslim world was of limited significance, particularly when compared to the influence of the Catholic Church over the Western Renaissance. Alternative influences may thus be considered, as well as practical considerations such as the significance of trade and the establishment of trade routes that allowed for the exchange of knowledge and ideas.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
21	**'Friars were more influential than monks in the period after c.1250'. Discuss.** The question requires a supported judgement about the role of friars and monks in the thirteenth century and the extent to which friars might be considered more influential than monks. Answers might consider: • the role of friars and monks in universities. Friars were more active in the universities that emerged in the thirteenth century and were prevalent masters teaching at both Oxford and Paris. Education was a core teaching of the friars. Yet conflict did arise in the universities. The secular masters questioned the teaching of the friars, where it was forbidden for them to study philosophy in the arts and instead taught from scripture. Though not as dominant as teachers in universities, monks were prevalent scholars and students and established their own colleges • the rural and urban divide between the monks and friars. Friars took a vow of poverty and lived in urban centres where they maintained contact with the urban poor. Their preaching was considered relevant in the increasingly urbanised economy and addressed the social inequalities that came with cities. Maintaining a base in rural society, monks risked becoming obsolete to the concerns of their contemporaries • friars were international and encouraged the movement of individuals. Their authority, however, was derived directly from the Pope and thus challenged the traditional hierarchy of the Church rooted in parishes, monasteries and bishoprics • the monks maintaining a greater level of influence and the role played by monasteries in wider society. When the friars sought licenses to take on the some of the roles of parish priests, they were seen as challenging the hierarchy of the Church. The monks were far better placed to support actively the mission of the Church in rural society • the divisions within theological beliefs and practices that emerged among the friars to suggest that friars were far more fragmented than the monks.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	**How much did the success of Louis IX as king owe to his piety?** The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for Louis' success and the extent to which this can be attributed to Louis' piety. Answers might consider: • the symbolic significance of Louis' public penance following the torture of Bernard of Italy • his support for monastic reform led to the endowment of numerous hospitals and social institutions; the limitations of these reforms • his depiction of religious piety leading to political success; he appointed an arbiter in a dispute between King Henry and his barons; Louis' piety created a persona of a level and fair king • despite being a pious ruler Louis drew clear distinctions between Church and state; though he supported the Inquisition he refused to increase the disciplinary powers of the Church; he formed councils with both lay and ecclesiastical leaders while he was on campaign • the alternative factors and characteristics of Louis' rule that led to his success: the longevity of his reign as key to his success - Louis IX reigned for over forty years; examples of his good administrative leadership, perhaps most significantly his monetary policy. Louis was able to levy considerable taxes from the Church to fund the crusades; he stabilised the coinage, introducing higher denomination coins, limiting rights to minting (which also reduced the financial independence of the barons) and regulating exchange rates to prevent the debasement of the coinage.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	**How effective a ruler was Philip IV?** The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which Philip IV may be considered an effective ruler in France. Answers might consider: • Philip's foreign policy had a varied level of success. Against Edward I, Philip seized English lands and convinced Edward to relinquish all rights to rule. War with Flanders, though initially unsuccessful, was later resolved • despite taking the cross calls for crusade, it never came to fruition; the alliances forged by Philip as indicative of his political astuteness • his domestic policy was characterised by dramatic reform; population growth and developing cities placed greater demands on the surrounding agricultural lands to support the population • the effectiveness of Philip's economic reforms. His seizure of assets and wealth from the Jews brought wealth to the Crown and the curbing of the powers of the Knights Templars reduced their economic independence • the limitations of his economic policies with the debasement of the currency devaluing the coinage in the long-term • the religious policy of Philip IV and his relationship with the papacy, particularly the struggle with Boniface may be explored and evaluated as either a success or failure.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	**What best explains the establishment of the Avignon Papacy?** The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the establishment of the Avignon Papacy. The schism was first formally declared when Charles V acknowledged Clement as Pope in 1378 at Avignon. Answers might consider: • the change over time and the greater reliance of the Avignon papacy on the French monarchy for financial support and political protection. The papal curia when based at Avignon increasingly came to mimic the French royal court and parallels were drawn suggesting a tight and mutually supportive relationship • the ongoing conflicts leading up to the schism; the attempts to exert ever greater temporal control; the issuing of edicts that demanded Western princes submitted to the Pope challenging the balance of power between secular and ecclesiastical office • the declining state of the papal territories surrounded by conflict over the inheritance to Sicily; the diminished power of the papacy in Romethe conflicts and alliances drawn at the papal court.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
26	'**The Hussite Rebellion was a political rebellion'. Was it?** The question requires a supported judgement about the nature of the Hussite Rebellion and the extent to which it was a political rebellion rather than a religious rebellion. Answers might consider: • Hus' works not only attacked the Catholic Church but also the ruling political elite. His works followed the struggle between King Wenceslas and the nobility and criticised the concept of 'community' as defined by those nobles wielding power over the royal court • Hus' calls for reform called for a more secular state that deprived the church of political power. His focus on personal salvation emphasised the relationship of the individual with God and undermined the authority of priests • The Four Articles of Prague were focused on religion and not claims to secular authority • Both men and women from a broad social spectrum were involved in the rebellions, reflecting Hus' universal call for the politicisation of the community • Divisions within the movement saw the emergence of a moderate group who benefited from increased political power and wealth. The moderate sect, made up of nobles and university masters, sought to gain religious reforms through negotiations with Sigismund and diets with the Papacy. In the process, however, the reforms did not go as far as set out by Hus. The moderates retained elaborate vestments and liturgies. Though the religious reforms may have garnered significant popularity from the peasantry, it was the nobility that significantly benefited from the reforms, both in the Church and, subsequently, in secular power.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	**How far was Charles the Bold personally responsible for the fall of the House of Burgundy?** The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the problems faced in the close of the period were a result of the actions of Charles the Bold, inherited problems, or were the result of other external factors. The question looks to the close of the period and the eventual collapse of the House of Burgundy in 1477. During his rule, Charles oversaw many reforms which led to the apogee of Burgundy but, by 1477, the state had collapsed. Answers might consider: • Charles' expansionist aims and his desire to unite the northern and southern regions of the Burgundian territories, in particular the conflicts that arose as a result of the challenges to established political alliances, such as that with the Swiss confederation • the Burgundian wars, in depth, and debate the extent to which the outcome at Nancy was a result of the weakness of Charles or the military strength of the Swiss • the inherent problems with such a large and diverse region divided over two distinct regions, each with its own separate system of governance, law and order • the strength of Louis XI. The ongoing feud with Louis XI challenged the autonomy of Charles the Bold. During the Liège War, Louis allied himself with the people of Liège against Charles. Louis allied himself with the Swiss Federation and when Charles invaded, it was to Louis' advantage.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	**What best explains the rise of the Ottoman Empire in the period c.1378 to c.1461?** The question requires a supported judgement about what factor best explains the rise of the Empire. The question focuses on the growth of the Ottoman Empire during a period in which the Empire expanded greatly. Responses may explore several factors including leadership, weak opposition, military strength, economic advantages and the significance of Islamic faith and unity. Answers might consider: • military tactics were of key significance. Responses may present micro studies of battles, in particular the seizing of Constantinople in 1435 • the rhetoric of holy war was of key significance for the unity of the Ottoman forces and justified military expansionist aims • economic factors significantly strengthened the position of the Ottoman Empire; Byazid and Selim pursued mercantilist policies that supported trade with the West • the change over time from the expansionist policies of Mehmed under the banner of holy war to the peaceful policies of Byazid II and Selim I who prioritised trade and political alliances.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	**How significant a role did Joan of Arc play in the revival of France?** The question requires a supported judgement about the significance of the role played by Joan of Arc in the revival of France. Responses may consider the importance of Joan of Arc when compared to alternative factors such as military tactics, knights and chivalric code, and the weaknesses of the English after the death of Henry V. Responses may also consider what Joan of Arc represented more broadly. Answers might consider: • Joan of Arc played a crucial role in the latter stages of the Hundred Years War. Her involvement might be credited with the crowning of Charles VII and with successful military tactics as at Orléans. Her trial by the English, in particular the ceremony and theatre surrounding the trial, may be cited as evidence of her perceived significance by both the French and the English. Her role may also be considered in terms of the spiritual credence she accorded the French cause • Her role as a figure head around which the peasantry might rally is indicative of the all-encompassing nature of warfare in the later medieval period. Armies were fighting under the banner of a king who represented a clearer defined sovereign state. The territories involved were expansive with authoritative governance. Wars endured for longer and wreaked greater havoc and disturbance on ordinary households. As a peasant with an interest in the governance of France, her role in the war is indicative of a wider patriotism and the emergence of a national consciousness • Joan of Arc, however, played a limited role in the much longer and all-encompassing Hundred Years War. The question concerns the much wider restoration of French monarchical independence and the expulsion of the English. Responses may thus consider factors after the death of Joan of Arc in 1431 and look to alternative watershed moments, such as the Treaty of Arras in 1435 and the Battle of Castillon, as well as wider policies in the development of a standing army with improved technical abilities, and the regeneration of major cities such as Paris.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	**How significant were economic factors in the Italian Renaissance?** The question requires a supported judgement about the contribution of economic factors to the Italian Renaissance. Responses may suggest that other factors, including political structure, cultural developments, outside influences, travel or patronage played a greater role. Answers might consider: • the patronage from wealthy merchants and prominent banking families, such as the Medici's was crucial to funding the arts. It also contributed to competition amongst the elite political families and among guilds to promote an image of holy superiority • the economies of Renaissance Italy directed consumer behaviours, shaping the materiality of Italian society, and influencing the tastes of the elite who commissioned works • the relationship between economic prosperity and artistic and cultural developments; the extent of the economic depression in the fifteenth century and its impact on investments in arts and culture • other factors as having had a greater impact on the development of the Italian Renaissance • overseas trade facilitated the exchange of knowledge and ideas of original Greek and Roman texts, as well ideas in medicine and science from the East; overseas exploration - technological advancements allowing for developments in cartography; Renaissance economies and the relationship between trade and the establishment of city states in the Lombardy region; and, a more epistemological consideration about identity that comes with mapping • the impact of intellectual developments within religious institutions within Italy, such as humanism, which directed the course of the Renaissance • the interconnectedness of many factors contributing to the birth of the Renaissance, for instance developments in cartography were possible due to the advancements in printing which in turn allowed for the mapping of new trade routes, simultaneously supporting economic growth • the significant differences in the development of the Renaissance in each city state of Italy, as well as broader divisions between the North and South when considering the 'Italian' Renaissance.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
31	**How important were women to the chivalric code?** The question requires a supported judgement about the role played by women in the chivalric code and the extent to which they played an active role in the performance of chivalry. Answers might consider: • in the traditional chivalric texts of Ramon Llull and Geoffrey de Charny, women appeared in a limited role as needing the protection of men or as objects of affection and adoration. Responses may explore these limited roles and the extent to which the chivalric code limited the role of women and worked to their disadvantage. They may also explore texts that describe the duties of men to women and the extent to which this relationship was patriarchal • chivalry was limited to the aristocratic elite and perpetuated by the popularity of Romantic literature which did much to promote the ideal of amorous adoration • on the other hand, the ways in which women were active participants in courtly culture; displaying strength, authority and achievement was much harder for women; the agency the chivalric code afforded women. • displaying wealth through beauty and clothes adorned with jewels (often gifted by men) allowed women to demonstrate authority and share in their husbands' achievements and honour. Bearing witness to displays of masculinity, such as jousting tournaments, placed women in positions of power as they conferred favour and prestige on men • the extent to which the chivalric code mirrored wider attitudes towards women in medieval society.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
32	**To what extent were manorial lords protectors of their households and tenants?** The question requires a supported judgement about the role of the lord and questions the nature of his position as a protector of his estate. The term 'protector' refers to the legal responsibilities to administer justice, as well as the wider paternalistic responsibilities to safeguard against invasion, famine and death. Answers might consider: • the duties of a lord; manorial courts provided legal restitution to all tenants; communal farming practices could provide better nutrition and safeguarded against harvest failures and agricultural productivity increased; lords endowed new markets to facilitate trade • the system of feudalism and question the extent to which the role of the lord could be considered as protector. The system derived in part from military obligations and responses may consider the military role of the lord to protect his tenants, while also calling on them to warfare for personal gain and advancement. Manorial courts held tenants to account and allowed the lord to present those indentured who failed to perform their work tasks on the manor • the desire to extract an economic surplus from the peasantry also contradicts the idea of the Lord as 'protector'. Servitude reduced the productivity of the peasantry for their own household production. Time spent on the lord's manor was time away from subsistence farming or artisanal production for the market. Access to the market was also dependent upon the lord. Taxes and tariffs were imposed and would have made exchange prohibitive for some of the population • the efficacy of the manorial system was also dependent upon individual Lords. Some courts sat regularly and administered justice fairly, whereas others were poorly managed and inconsistent. Responses may thus highlight the significance of personality in shaping lordship, with some lords being more benevolent than others. The image of a paternalistic lord, protecting his tenants, is derived from imagery such as the Luttrell Psalter, commissioned by Lord Luttrell, and responses may consider how reliable such imagery can be in depicting the lived experience of feudalism. Experiences of the feudal state thus varied hugely, and examples may be given to support such an exploration.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
33	**Assess the social and economic consequences of the Black Death in the period 1348 to 1461.** The question requires a supported judgement about the social and economic impact of the Black Death and the extent to which changes in the population impacted access to resources and opportunities. Responses may explore the relationship between wages, income and standards of living. Answers might consider: • the dislocation of the labouring poor from manorial obligations made for a freer labour market commanding a greater wage. Responses may cite the Statute of Labourers and its association with the Black Death. The emergence of labour laws across Europe may be cited as evidence of an increasingly mobile work force, and the fears this generated in the ruling elite who tried to curtail the powers of a small labour force able to demand better wages amid the labour scarcity • the abandonment of farmsteads presented the possibility for the aggregation of land to create larger farming units and greater social stratification • the question addresses large economic models and the lived experience varied enormously. The responses may present case studies to explore the impact of regionalism. They may also note that the narrative of an emergent labour market lies in the English context. Manorial binds were far stronger in France and feudalism retained a hold on daily life. They may also consider the social aspects of the question, addressing shifting patterns in population, marriage, and household structures.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
34	**Why did the Gothic style become so dominant?** The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the popularity of the Gothic style and its continued significance in medieval Europe. Answers might consider: • the Gothic style in both ecclesiastical and secular buildings. As a style, it may be said to reflect the triumphalism of kings and the power of Western Christendom over the Muslim Empire. Castles represented the subjugation of the masses and churches the authority of the Church over daily life. Responses may thus assess the success of the Gothic style in projecting authority. Gothic architecture was a statement of permanency in an attempt by monarchs and bishops to establish stability. Responses may argue it was a conscious effort to maintain stability and continuity in a time of great social and political change. • the Gothic style was fluid and point to changes within the period Imagery was increasingly realistic. Responses may explore the imagery of death found on shrines and tombs. The increasing use of glass windows attempting to inspire awe and self-reflection may be cited as an impact of humanist thinking, and the ability of the Gothic to evolve to reflect prevailing theological and intellectual thought. The Gothic style may thus be cited as a changing style that developed over the period, rather than a static moment in art and architecture • the practical benefits of Gothic architecture. Flying buttresses supported taller buildings to showcase ever larger and more elaborate windows.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
35	**Assess the social and economic importance of women's roles in the home.** The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the domestic sphere was the most effective arena in which women were able to assert their authority. The question concerns the realms of authority for women in medieval society, and while it focuses on the home, it warrants comparison with other areas including legal forums, economic spaces (markets, guilds etc.), in religion and politics. Answers might consider: • the 'home' literally as the physical household but may also extend to those jobs within the household more broadly to include household industry. Comparisons may be made between rural and urban households. Women usually assisted male householders in cottage industry, helping with cloth production, carding or weaving, or in the fields harvesting, with common rights such as gleaning usually being performed by women and children • the 'home' as 'domesticity' and look at domestic tasks within these alternative spaces; engagement with the market, when carrying out tasks as an extension of the female domestic role, buying food or implements and materials for sewing, may be challenged less than when selling objects at the market, such as ale (a common economic role for women that was increasingly policed in the later medieval period as men encroached on the role of alewives) • the period is broad, and comparisons may be drawn between cultures over time; identify broad patterns of change over time; increasingly women were eschewed from guilds and their access to legal recourse restricted. While women retained a prominent role within the home, this was by the end of the period increasingly restricted and framed in a patriarchal code, as men exerted authority as the head of the household. There may be an analysis of women across social hierarchies suggesting that the ability of women to subvert patriarchal codes was dependent upon wealth and position.	20