



HISTORY

9769/21

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

May/June 2019

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

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.

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Generic Marking Principles

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Band 5: 25–30 marks

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

Band 4: 19–24 marks

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

Band 3: 13–18 marks

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

Band 2: 7–12 marks

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

Band 1: 1–6 marks

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

Band 0: 0 marks

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.

Section 1: c.300–c.632

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>How effective were the reforms introduced by Diocletian?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to the Tetrarchic system, restructuring of the administration, reorganisation of the army and to attempts to curb inflation.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers may argue that the reforms had the desired effect. The Tetrarchs reduced the extent to which military revolts could challenge Rome. Changes in the administration of provinces led to more local initiatives and lessened the prospects of revolt. The army became more flexible and able to respond rapidly to threats, while maximum prices were proclaimed for a range of goods.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that military revolts were not eradicated as the 286 rebellion of Carausius shows. The fortification of frontiers meant that these areas were left more exposed as a result of the concentration on field armies. The law limiting prices was widely disregarded, partly because the penalty for breaking it was execution, and it had to be repealed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>'Establishing a Church independent of any lay power was the greatest achievement of Gregory the Great.' How valid is this judgement?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to Gregory's role in promoting and defending Rome in the face of advancing barbarians, his efforts to convert the pagans, his establishment of a centralised pattern of Church administration and his role as a pastor.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers may argue that Rome was in danger of being overrun and Gregory prevented this, saving as much as he could of Roman administration. He made peace with the Lombards against the wishes of the Emperor. He tried to enforce Church discipline on the Franks, and he set up a diocesan system in England which became the model for the future organisation of the Church.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that there were limits to the control he managed to achieve. His efforts at reform in Francia were not very successful. They could also argue that he had other key achievements in his pastoral role as the author of the <i>Regula Pastoralis</i>.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>How important is economic decline in explaining the fall of the Roman Empire?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the falling profits from war and the debasement of the coinage as factors in the decline. They could also mention the decreasing population, the influence of Christianity, the inherent instability in Rome and the impact of the barbarian incursions.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the economic factors were paramount as the lack of funds to pay the army led to its decline and inability to defend Rome, while the debasement caused inflation. This meant that only land retained its value and so investors left the cities to buy farms, and so weakened urban life on which the Empire depended.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that there were other causes. The population of the Empire fell by about one-third but it did not reduce its liabilities and thus could not sustain its position. Many late Romans had barbarian slaves and were influenced by them to adopt non-Roman ways of life. The invasions of the barbarians and their military power, along with the abilities of their leaders were other factors. The acute instability in Rome with constant changes in emperor also contributed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>How far were the Merovingian kings influenced by the legacy of the Roman Empire?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the urban life of Gaul, the administration of the kingdom, the legal system and the position of bishops.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that there was a strong Roman influence in Merovingian rule. The towns were largely on sites founded by the Romans and governed in a long-established way with taxes levied and trade regulated under officials known as <i>comes</i>. The kings governed from a palace which was the centre of their power. The bishops were mostly from Roman families and exercised considerable authority.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the Merovingians had their own ways, where the rule of law was not a priority. The heirs of Clovis fought endlessly among themselves and divided up Francia between them as they wished. There was no single legal system. The only unifying factor was the annual Marchfield meeting. The kings were peripatetic much of the time and took their palace with them. They might sell the right to govern part of their lands to a wealthy subject who would then be supreme in his fief. Military and civil powers were not distinct.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>What best explains why Justinian found it more difficult to govern his empire after 540?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the devastation of Italy, the increasing cost of Justinian’s military ambitions, his problems with the Church and the impact of the plague in 542–543.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that by 540, Justinian had enjoyed his greatest successes. He found it difficult to maintain control of Italy in the face of invasions from the Goths and the damage caused there added to his problems. Rome had been besieged and sacked three times. In addition, he was increasingly short of funds to pay his mercenaries and so had to raise taxes, notably the land tax. He became involved in wars against the Slavs on his Persian frontier, as well as in Italy, so he was over-extended. He tried, and failed, to have a pope appointed who would be less rigid about monophysitism, a doctrine popular in the East and abhorred in the West, which showed the limit to his power. His hopes of reuniting the Roman state and Church were doomed to be disappointed, but he had probably always been too ambitious.</p>	30

Section 2: c.632–c.919

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>‘The Muslims were united while their enemies were divided.’ How convincing is this explanation for the rise of Islam in the seventh century?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the influence of the Prophet and to the establishment of the Umayyad Caliphate. The divisions between the Byzantine and Sassanid empires could be mentioned, along with the divided nature of the Christian Church. Other factors might include the military power of the Muslims and the relatively tolerant way in which they treated their new subjects.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the Muslims were united behind the teachings of Muhammed. The fusion of Church and state added to their united stance. As they attacked frontier regions, they were often joined by Arab mercenaries who had moved there earlier.</p> <p>The Byzantine and Sassanid empires had just emerged from a twenty-year war. Heraclius had defeated Chosroes but exhausted his empire in the process. The Church which might have been a rallying point was divided between the orthodox views of Byzantium and the Monophysite beliefs of the Copts in Egypt, who therefore would not support Heraclius against the Muslims.</p> <p>Alternatively, the military power of the Muslims could be cited as a cause, since troops who had formerly served Byzantium often rallied to them and their tolerance towards the peoples they conquered encouraged a lack of resistance. The Muslims did not want to damage the prosperity of Egypt and the Middle East by disrupting commercial life. However, answers could argue that the Muslims were not invincible as Charles Martel showed at Poitiers and, as they moved away from areas inhabited by Semitic races, their success waned.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>Was military conquest Charlemagne's chief ambition?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to Charlemagne's conquest of the Saxons, the Lombards, the Bavarians and the Avars. They could also mention his desire to revive learning and to provide sound government.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Charlemagne saw military conquest as his main role and that he was rarely beaten. His failure in his invasion of Spain in 778 was one of his few defeats. He pursued his conquest of Saxony, despite continuing Saxon resistance.</p> <p>He also had the support of his nobles, who gave him their backing at the annual Marchfield and who benefited from the loot he distributed. This also allowed him to have the funds to deploy large armies and thus achieve his aims.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that Charlemagne also tried to give good government, based on Christian principles, throughout his empire and the orders he issued in his later years illustrate this aim. He was eager to promote better academic standards and encouraged scholars and artists to come to his court.</p> <p>Answers could point out that it was his military successes which paved the way for his other aims to be achieved.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>How far were the difficulties of Louis the Pious caused by the issue of the succession?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the family of Louis and the need to provide for his sons, to the need to defend his empire, to growing factionalism at court and to the crisis of 830.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the succession was a major problem. In 817, Louis arranged for the inheritances of his sons Lothar, Pippin and Louis, later known as the German. His nephew, Bernard, was ruling in Italy. An early problem was the rebellion of Bernard, who was alarmed at the positions of his cousins, although this was defeated, and Bernard died. The succession became more of a problem when Louis married a second wife and had another son, Charles, for whom provision needed to be made. The presence of several royal heirs led to the development of rival groupings. This linked to the growth of factionalism as Charles' mother Judith and her supporters became influential at court.</p> <p>But answers could suggest that other problems arose from different causes. The size of the empire meant that it could be maintained, but not expanded, and so there was less loot for the nobles. In 827, an attack from the Arabs on Barcelona was not dealt with rapidly and Louis dismissed the count he held responsible. This precipitated one of his greatest problems, a coup in which he briefly lost power. In this instance, his family proved useful as his younger sons joined him against Lothar and he was restored. Something similar happened in 833.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>Why was there so little resistance to the Viking attacks on continental Europe?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the Viking raids from the 830s aimed at Frisia, Francia, Spain and Germany.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that one reason was the lack of united resistance. The first raids coincided with the civil war between Louis the Pious and his son, Lothar, while in the 840s Charles the Bald was at odds with Pippin II. Moreover, some rulers preferred to make peace with the raiders or even, as Charles the Bald did, make use of them to fight against enemies. The best that often happened was that tribute was paid to make the Vikings withdraw.</p> <p>Answers could also suggest that the Vikings were difficult to fight. They were usually not official invaders sent by Scandinavian kings but entrepreneurial bands on their own initiatives, who when repulsed in one area, simply went elsewhere. They often made their bases on islands so were hard to dislodge. They were pragmatic people who would convert to Christianity in a tight corner and then revert to paganism when they were safe. In the end, as the easiest way to deal with them, many rulers came to terms with them and gave them some land. Hence Rollo acquired Rouen and Godofred parts of Frisia. Frankish chronicles suggest that the Vikings were a containable problem and so concerted action against them was unnecessary.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>Why did the rulers of Germany find it so difficult to enforce their authority in the period 843 to 919?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the rule of Louis the German, Charles III known as ‘the Fat’, Arnulf of Carinthia, Louis the Child and Conrad of Franconia.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the fall-out from the division of the Carolingian empire was still being felt. The need to provide for all the sons of the rulers led to many possibilities for disputes. Louis the German fought with Charles the Bald, and when Louis died in 876, Charles the Bald attacked his lands. The role of the Pope was another factor as successive popes sought a protector from among the heirs of Charlemagne and did not much mind who it was. In addition, there were rival tribes such as the Saxons, Swabians and Bavarians who added to the instability. Their rulers became examples of overmighty subjects in the 890s. Charles the Fat was an incapable monarch, unable to defend his extensive realms, and he was deposed in 887. The development of feudalism made for further difficulties. Magyar invasions caused problems for Conrad. The power of the local dukes was such that Conrad recommended that Henry of Saxony should be his successor, and this led to a revival.</p>	30

Section 3: c.919–1099

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>How substantial were the achievements of Otto I?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to Otto’s campaigns against the German duchies, the revolt of his son, Liudolf, the invasion by the Hungarians, his relationship with his bishops, and his crowning by the Pope in 962.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Otto’s achievements were substantial. His installation as ruler at Aachen emphasised his power over the dukes who were his subjects. He took over the duchy of Franconia, an area often in revolt and added it to the royal holdings. He neutralised the duchies by giving Bavaria to his brother, Swabia to his son and Lotharingia to his son-in-law, while holding Saxony and Franconia himself. He won much acclaim for his victory at the Lechfeld in 955 over the Hungarians and was acclaimed as the saviour of Christendom. He used bishops and abbots extensively in local government, as they had no heirs to whom they could pass on their fiefs. Bruno of Cologne is a prime example. John XII crowned him as emperor, and he became the Protector of the Papal States. After some problems in Italy, his control there became almost total and his position was recognised by the Byzantines who sent a princess to marry Otto’s son.</p> <p>Alternatively, it could be argued that some of his achievements had less significance. His perpetuation of the duchies meant they were tamed but not removed as sources of trouble. He remained dependent on them for the defence of his frontiers, especially Bavaria and Swabia which bordered an unstable Italy. The revolt of his son revealed how difficult it remained to satisfy all the claims of members of royal families. Using bishops to rule under him held the risk that they might fall out with him as Frederick of Mainz did.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>How successful, in the years 987–1108, were the early Capetian kings in maintaining their authority?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the reigns of Hugh Capet, Robert II, Henry I and Philip I.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the authority of the Capetians was not extensive, so upholding it was therefore relatively easy. One success was that they survived as a dynasty as a result of producing heirs in the male line and only having a single minority, that of Philip I. They were also successful in having their heirs crowned in their lifetimes to maintain their control. The power of the Church backed up their authority. They were adept at playing off their enemies so they faced them one at a time. They concentrated on maximising their resources and income from their feudal lands so they could have an army at their disposal.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that their authority was weak compared with their neighbours, such as William of Normandy and Fulk of Anjou. Their counts were almost independent rulers and their demesne was confined to the Midi around Paris. Beyond this their authority was minimal.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>'More effective in government than in war.' Assess this judgement on Roger II of Sicily.</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to fighting in southern Italy, the battle of Nocera, the war with the Emperor and the Treaty of Mignano with the Pope. They could also mention methods of government and the role of trade.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the government of Sicily under Roger was one of the strongest in Europe. The central government had so much control over local affairs that the court was not peripatetic, and the King lived in splendour in Palermo. Court etiquette was highly formal, based on Byzantine models. Roger introduced a new legal code, based largely on the code of Justinian. His civil service was well-established with salaried officials, mostly Greeks and Arabs. The <i>regno</i> was wealthy from the profits of trade and Roger maintained this by levying tolls through the power of his navy.</p> <p>In battle, Roger was sufficiently successful to be crowned as king by the Pope in 1132 and to fight off his enemies such as the Emperor and the Pope, often in alliance, who wanted to wrest Apulia from him. During the Second Crusade, he captured Corfu briefly and plundered Thebes.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>How fully did Gregory VII achieve his aims?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to Gregory’s hopes of enforcing his belief in the supremacy of the Church over the state, his wish for Church reform such as the banning of simony and clerical marriage, and his desire to ban the practice of lay investiture.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that initially Gregory was highly successful. After his decree embodied in the <i>Dictatus Papae</i>, he punished Henry IV for defying him and appointing his own archbishop in Milan without reference to the Pope, with excommunication. This worked so well in isolating Henry that the Emperor was forced to sue for forgiveness at Canossa in 1077. But when Gregory gave his backing to the rival emperor, Rudolf, he lost support, and the death of Rudolf looked like divine judgement against him. His death in 1085 as a prisoner in Rome made his aims seem unrealised.</p> <p>But answers could suggest that in the long term he was successful. The domination of the papacy over the Church was secured and lay investiture was soon to die out. The Church reform programme was gradually accepted and enforced in canon law, and the separation of Church and state was generally acknowledged.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)</p> <p>What best explains the capture of Jerusalem in 1099?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the leadership of the Crusade and the military skills of its commanders. Also, the religious zeal of the Crusaders and the disunity of their Muslim enemies could be mentioned.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the Crusade was well-led by Raymond of Toulouse, Robert of Flanders and Godfrey of Bouillon. They were fortunate in that supplies of timber arrived from Genoa which enabled siege towers and battering rams to be constructed. They used a rolling tower to take the eastern section of the walls and scaling ladders elsewhere. Before the attack, they showed their piety by a fast and vigil and walking barefoot to the Mount of Olives.</p> <p>In addition, answers could suggest that the war between the Abbasid caliphate of Baghdad and the Fatimid caliphate of Egypt meant there was no concerted Muslim response. The Fatimids had only just taken Jerusalem and feared the Crusaders advancing from Antioch intended to attack Egypt. Hence, they retreated to their own borders, allowing the Crusaders to turn aside to Jerusalem.</p>	30

Section 4: c.1050–1250

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>How weak were the German monarchs in the period 1125–1152?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the reigns of Lothar III, 1125–1137 and Conrad III, 1138–1152.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that neither Lothar nor Conrad was able to keep the princes of Germany in check, and conditions close to civil war resulted. Lothar began a feud with the Hohenstaufens by depriving them of their newly won fiefs, which lasted to 1135. He failed in his attempts to gain land in Italy. He gave up any pretence of intervening in episcopal elections, which won him support from the Church but reduced his power. He was more successful in his own duchy of Saxony. Bohemia recognised him as overlord, and the Danes and Poles acknowledged the superiority of the empire, while the King of Hungary was his choice.</p> <p>Conrad began his reign by depriving the Saxon duke of his lands and so perpetuated the feud and caused another civil war. A peace agreed in 1142 was barely satisfactory to any party. The subservience of Bohemia, Poland and Hungary ended. Conrad also embarked on a Crusade to convert the pagan Wends and then on the disastrous Second Crusade. Later, he was asked for help by Pope Eugenius III, but the disorder in Germany, led by Henry the Lion of Saxony, prevented him from doing much before he died. Germany was in a worse state than ever, indicating considerable weakness.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>How is the strengthening of the French monarchy under Philip Augustus best explained?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to Philip’s military successes such as Bouvines, to his financial and administrative strengths and to his personal characteristics.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Philip made very few errors and he made the most of the advantages which he possessed and the opportunities which came his way. He was able to add Normandy to his lands after taking it from John, and other lands as a result of his marriage to Isabella of Hainault, including much of her inheritance to which he had little right. His advances towards Flanders allowed him to make profitable agreements with the wealthy trading towns. His victory at Bouvines brought him immense prestige and showed him to be the arbiter of Europe.</p> <p>In addition, Paris under his rule became the intellectual centre of Europe, while the development of Gothic architecture was another ornament to his reign.</p> <p>He was an excellent administrator with an eye for detail. He employed professional civil servants, and he was careful to record all details of his rights and of taxes owed to him. Much of his success was due to his full treasury. He did not allow himself to be derailed from his path and was a reluctant crusader for a minimal period, refusing entirely to crusade against the Albigensians. When the Count of Flanders joined the Fourth Crusade, Philip saw this as an opportunity to advance his own cause there.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p data-bbox="316 248 1278 282">‘The successes of Innocent III far outweighed his failures.’ Did they?</p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1313 483">AO1 – Answers could refer to the Pope’s reforms of clerical life, his disciplining of the bishops, his insistence that rulers should set their subjects a good example, his run-ins with Philip Augustus, and John, his intervention in the Empire, his promotion of the Crusades and his calling of the Fourth Lateran Council.</p> <p data-bbox="316 517 1313 853">AO2 – Answers could argue that he was, indeed, very successful. As a far younger man than was usual for a Pope, he had plenty of energy to pursue his ends. He saw that much of the criticism of the Church had some justification and was resolved to improve matters by much stricter regulation of the lives of the clergy. He insisted on the tonsure and a standardised clerical dress. He also forbade clerical marriage and removed bishops who were lukewarm in removing offending priests. He encouraged appeals to Rome when local Church officials gave poor judgements. His Crusade against the Albigensians was a success and the Lateran Council, attended by 405 prelates testified to his success in exalting the position of the Pope.</p> <p data-bbox="316 887 1313 1122">But, it could be argued he had his failures. He made little headway with Philip Augustus. King John held out for some years and surrendered on good terms. In the Empire, Innocent backed the wrong man for emperor and not just on a single occasion. The eventual winner, Frederick II, was to prove unreliable as he refused to keep his promise to give up the throne of Sicily. The outcome of the Fourth Crusade appalled Innocent and led him on to persecute the Cathars.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>How far do divisions among the Muslims explain the success of the Reconquista in Spain and Portugal by 1212?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the decline of the Umayyad caliphate and the increased power of the Almoravids followed by their overthrowing by the Almohads. In addition, the greater zeal and skill of Christian rulers could be mentioned.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the rifts in Islam made Spain and Portugal vulnerable to the Reconquista. The Umayyad empire disintegrated into smaller units and the Islamic leader in Spain called in the Almoravids from North Africa to help them against the Christians. The latter then took over, only to be overthrown themselves by the more extreme Almohads, who outlawed the production of wine and forced Jews and Christians to convert to Islam. This proved disruptive and was opposed by Ibn Mardanis who set up a rival Muslim kingdom at Murcia with Christian help.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that it was the Christian revival which caused the Reconquista to succeed. Once the rulers became less competitive with each other, they were able to concentrate on fighting Islam. The crusading movement helped them, and they showed their determination in projects like the building of the cathedral at Santiago de Compostela, which could rival the mosques and palaces of the Muslims. The defeat of the Muslims at Tolosa in 1212 led to them being confined to the area around Granada.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)</p> <p>What best explains why the Third Crusade was more successful than the Second Crusade?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the leadership of Richard I in the Third Crusade, and to Louis VII and Conrad III in the Second Crusade. They could also mention the clearer aims of the Third Crusade and its avoidance of problems with the Eastern emperor.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that better leadership was a key factor. Richard was a talented soldier. He was well prepared and came by sea to avoid diversions on the way to the Holy Land. He captured Cyprus, a useful base. He took Acre, won the battle of Arsuf and fortified Jaffa. He was also realistic, recognising that even if he captured Jerusalem, he could not hold it while Egypt was ruled by Saladin, and so he made a truce. In the Second Crusade, Conrad's troops were wiped out by the Turks because of his incompetence and he joined the French army. Louis was defeated in the Cadmus mountains and had to retreat to Antioch; he had made a bad decision to attack Damascus and had to withdraw after only three days because his troops had no water.</p> <p>Answers could also suggest that dividing the two armies was a poor decision in the Second Crusade and that its aims were not well defined; it was a response to the fall of Edessa, but it was not clear from the papal bull, the <i>Quantum praedecessores</i> what the Pope wanted the Crusade to do. The Third Crusade was focused clearly on Jerusalem. The ambivalent role of the Emperor was another problem for the Second Crusade, which the Third Crusade averted by not going near Constantinople. Saladin was also more prepared to come to an agreement with Richard than Nur ad-Din was. Jihad lost some of its early power.</p>	30

Section 5: Themes c.300–c.1200

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>Did the strengths of feudal society outweigh its weaknesses in the early Middle Ages?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the growth of the manorial system in Western Europe and the reasons for its introduction.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that feudalism had many strengths. Feudalism provided security for the landholder, who knew his lands would be cultivated and it could provide military aid for his overlord when needed. For monarchs, feudalism allowed them to reward the loyal and punish the disloyal, and it added to their authority, as well as giving them the means to raise an army. For the lower ranks, there was a degree of security and certainty.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that feudalism worked only for the upper classes, but was very restrictive on the peasants and villeins, who were tied to the soil and had little choice about what they could grow and how. It was difficult for them to better themselves and escape from their bonds. Also, in time, monarchs found that recruiting mercenaries and paying them was preferable to reliance on an increasingly reluctant feudal host. As time passed, the weaknesses began to be more obvious.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>How important were technological developments in stimulating population growth in the early Middle Ages?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to developments such as the use of the wheeled plough and watermills and windmills. They could also mention the increased use of horses and new methods of cultivation.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that food production was crucial for increasing the population and the wheeled plough could turn the soil to a greater depth, and so add to its productivity. The mills required gears to ensure the water flow was even and hydraulics to make the water proceed through a millrace. Mills were necessary to grind the increased amounts of grain into flour.</p> <p>Answers could also suggest that the increasing use of the horse in the place of oxen helped to produce more food, as horses could do more work. But the horse collar, and advances in mining for iron for horseshoes, were technological changes that also contributed. The introduction of crop rotation helped to raise food production and, as some specialisation of crops, such as vines, took place, trade developed, which in turn led to the growth of towns and stimulated population increase.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>How influential were the friars up to 1300?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the Franciscans, founded by St Francis in 1209, and the Dominicans, established by St Dominic in 1215.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the friars were very influential. The Franciscans were admired for their embracing of poverty and work among the sick and poor of Italy. Francis went to Egypt to preach to the Saracens and established a dialogue with the Sultan, and he set up houses in the Middle East for pilgrims. The Poor Clares provided an outlet for women wishing to emulate Francis. By 1300, the Dominicans had become important members of the universities of Paris, Bologna and Cologne. The friars' preaching talents had helped to convert the Albigensians, and they worked to win over Jews and Moslems in southern Europe, and they preached to non-Christians in northern and eastern Europe. When the Inquisition was established, the friars ran it.</p> <p>Answers could also suggest that the friars were far fewer than the numbers of monks which reduced their influence, and that their adherence to strict rules of poverty proved problematic, as the divisions among the Franciscans after the death of Francis show.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>How great a challenge were the intellectual developments of the twelfth century to existing ideas?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to developments such as the greater emphasis on the role of man as opposed to God, the concept of justice and the general thirst for knowledge.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that there was an effort to make Christianity look more towards man. The idea of eternal damnation for many was being challenged and opportunities for stronger personal devotions seized. Theology was the main focus of Paris students, especially under Abelard. Legal codes were given new prominence as Roman patterns were used and the canon laws collected by Gratian provided a useful summary. The judgement of God or the use of trial by battle were no longer seen as sufficient, so the use of witnesses and juries and issues of proof were current. Legal studies were centred on Bologna.</p> <p>Students became eager to read the Latin classics and the Church Fathers and some went to Spain to tap Islamic sources of information. Hence, scientific knowledge expanded, and sometimes in the face of opposition from the Church.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>What best explains the development of heretical movements in the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to groups such as the Humiliati, the Waldensians and the Cathars.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that anticlericalism was at the root of these movements and that they flourished in areas where the clergy were most frequently criticised. The preacher, Arnold of Brescia, who urged the clergy to adopt a far more ascetic form of life, sparked off some of these protests.</p> <p>The Humiliati lived a common life in communities in Italy and came from the lower classes for whom the clergy often had little time. The Waldensians, founded by Waldo around 1170, were preachers who argued that poverty was the best form of Christian life and that every good man was competent to preach the gospel. The Cathars had links with the Bogomils of Bulgaria and some of their beliefs came to Europe as a result of the Crusades. They spread in Languedoc where the local Church hierarchy was largely held in contempt. Their path to salvation for the ordinary follower as opposed to the <i>perfectus</i>, was easier for the layman than in an orthodox congregation.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>How innovative was the art and architecture of the eleventh and twelfth centuries?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to the developments in Gothic architecture and sculpture, and in illuminated manuscripts.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers may argue that there were many innovative features: the ribbed vault, first developed in Italy but which spread rapidly; and, the pointed arch and the flying buttress meant a move from massiveness and gloom to delicacy and light. By 1300, the style perfected in northern France had been adopted widely, although Germany was slower to adopt the new styles.</p> <p>Gothic sculpture saw a greater degree of realism and less stylised forms, but it was largely in the form of architectural decoration and statues in niches. Free-standing statues were discouraged as they were associated with pagan Rome.</p> <p>Illuminated manuscripts were highly decorated with intricately interwoven patterns, including gymnastic human and animal figures inhabiting vibrant plant shapes. There was still a good deal of Byzantine influence in these art forms and the damp-fold drapery style especially reflected this.</p>	30

Section 6: 1250–c.1378

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>What best explains why, in the thirteenth century, papal aims in Sicily were not achieved?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the aims of the papacy to enhance its power and prestige by an alliance with Charles of Anjou, crowned as King of Sicily by Clement IV, and the inclusion of Sicily in the lands subject to Rome.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the antagonism between the papacy and Sicily was part of the Guelf–Ghibelline feuding. Charles was the papal candidate to rule Sicily, but his oppression and his heavy taxation in Sicily made him very unpopular there and so unlikely to be able to maintain his position.</p> <p>In addition, the outbreak of the Sicilian Vespers in 1282 led to his enemies joining forces against him. Peter III of Aragon had a claim to Sicily through his wife and was in alliance with Michael Paleologus who was threatened by Charles’ ambitions.</p> <p>The Pope went so far as to declare Peter deposed and to set up a crusade to install a French prince in Aragon, but this failed due to the powerful Sicilian navy commanded by Loria and shows the problems the papacy faced.</p> <p>The war ended in 1302 with the Kingdom of Sicily independent of Rome, so all the papal hopes were confounded and its reputation much tarnished.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>Was the Mongol impact on Europe in the later thirteenth and fourteenth centuries wholly negative?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the establishment of Batu in the lower Volga region, where he and his successors ruled as Khans over the Golden Horde, and to the Great Khan ruling in China, notably Kublai Khan who ruled 1259–1294. Tamerlane founded a Mongol empire in Persia which had some impact on Europe.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the impact was largely negative. The Mongols were known for their destructiveness and, under Genghis Khan, had laid waste parts of Russia; his grandson, Batu, continued in that vein attacking Poland, Hungary and Croatia. The Pope and the Emperor, at odds with each other, condemned these events but did nothing. In Russia, many princes had to pay tribute to the Mongols. Tamerlane renewed the fervour of Islam and made the silk route difficult for merchants to follow.</p> <p>There were fewer negative results. Alexander Nevsky of Novgorod stood firm against the Mongols and preserved it as a centre of Russian and orthodox culture. Under Kublai Khan, China became more welcoming to Western visitors such as the friars who came as missionaries and merchants such as Marco Polo.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>How effectively did Philip the Fair overcome his enemies?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could identify Philip's enemies, including Boniface VIII, the Templars and Edward I of England.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Philip defeated the Pope by resisting papal demands that his permission be sought before the clergy were taxed and by passing judgement on the bishop of Palmiers himself, rather than using a Church court. The result was that the Pope excommunicated Philip but was then assaulted in Anagni by French envoys led by Nogaret in 1303. Later popes were careful to be subservient to Philip.</p> <p>The Templars were brought down in 1307 through largely false accusations so that Philip could confiscate their wealth and, in 1312, the Pope abolished the order.</p> <p>Edward I of England and Guy, Count of Flanders, were both defeated by Philip. Edward agreed to a truce in 1297, while Guy was captured and imprisoned. His duchy was ruled by a French official. But, in 1302, Philip suffered his worst defeat at Courtrai and as a result came to terms with Edward I, who married Philip's sister. A new count of Flanders made some concessions, but Flanders remained independent and beyond Philip's reach. Gascony too stayed with Edward I. Philip also failed to get his brother Charles of Valois installed as emperor, although this was rather a remote hope.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>How far did the Avignon Papacy damage papal power?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the pontificates of Clement V, John XXII, Benedict XII, Clement VI, Innocent VI, Urban V and Gregory XI.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the power of the Popes was preserved by their residence in Avignon since Rome was not safe for them as the Holy Roman Emperor was so threatening. They also hoped that they would be better placed in Avignon to bring about peace between France and England, and so make the sending of a Crusade a practical possibility. While in Avignon, the Popes developed the Curia with four separate bodies for its four functions and the work of papal courts expanded considerably. Their power was exemplified by Clement who abolished the Templars at the Council of Vienne on his own authority. The Popes took over the nominations of bishops and of many clergy, depriving ecclesiastical patrons who held these rights. The papal tax system was refined to maximise revenue.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the reputation of the papacy was harmed by its clear subjugation to the French monarchy and that its rapacity was another source of criticism. Papal decrees were obeyed in France, but the rest of Europe was less ready to do as the Popes wished. The Great Schism following on so quickly was partly a result of the Avignon papacy which had aroused resentment in Germany and England, while the Italians were hostile to French popes as they had lost economically from the residence in Avignon.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p>How effectively was the independence of the Italian city states maintained in the fourteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to Florence and Venice as well as smaller states such as Genoa.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Venice retained her independence despite a long war with Genoa, when Venice was nearly captured in 1379. United under firm government, Venice recovered lost possessions and even made fresh conquests.</p> <p>Florence remained wealthy but largely governed by the richer merchant families. A war with Pisa over who should control Lucca led to government by a Captain of War, who ruled as a despot and was overthrown in 1343. But Florence remained under the control of oligarchs of merchants, despite the horrors of the bankruptcies of leading houses and the effects of the Black Death. The Ciompi riots in 1378 led to a more democratic form of government but, by 1382, the oligarchy was restored and trade revived.</p> <p>Genoa never fully recovered from the war with Venice and became a French protectorate, while Siena suffered a series of revolutions, and Pisa was in the hands of a series of tyrants.</p>	30

Section 7: c.1400–c.1461

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p>To what extent can the Conciliar Movement be seen as a reform movement?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to: the three different Councils, Pisa, Constance and Basle; the eventual ending of the Schism; the degree of control attained over the Papacy; dealing with the heresy issue and Hus; the very minor reforms of the actual structure and practice; and, the failure to deal with ‘national’ issues.</p> <p>AO2 – The discussion may centre on whether ending the Schism could be seen as a reform, whether the dealing with major heresies such as Hus could be seen as reform and, the issue of Papal independence and infallibility. There needs to be a clear picture of ‘extent’ given. It could well be argued that it set out to be a reform movement but failed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p>What best explains the frequency of the rivalry between the Italian city states?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to : commercial rivalry; the degree of foreign support attained; political factionalism; family/dynastic feuds; territorial ambitions; the north of Italy contained tremendous wealth; artistic rivalry, and a desire to ‘lead’ the Renaissance; and, examples of specific issues affecting states such as Venice and Florence.</p> <p>AO2 – The discussion may centre on which of the various factors identified was the most important and why. It is essential that specific reasons are given why one or two specific factors are more important than others, and why others might be less important. Obviously, different factors may be seen to affect different City States at different times.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p>Why did Valois Burgundy play so significant a role in European politics in this period?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to: successful marriage alliances and thereby acquisition of territory; the huge resources and wealth of the territories; the sheer ability of the various rulers - the two Philips, John and Charles (there were two 'Goods', as well as a 'Bold') and the contrast with the leaders of their neighbours; the weakness of France for much of the time; examples such as how the Duchy of Brabant was acquired at the time; and, commercial acumen and 'entrepôt' factors.</p> <p>AO2 – The discussion may centre on the extent to which it was the ability and ambition of the Valois rulers, or whether the European 'field' was open to exploitation on account of, for example, the 100 Years War and the French minority; they had huge resources and wealth, and a comparatively stable political system. The Valois were well served and had a comparatively compact and well administered territory where it was not difficult to raise money.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p>'Internal weaknesses and divisions within Byzantium explain the fall of Constantinople.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to: Ottoman military skills, both strategic and tactical; the use of gunpowder on fifth century walls; the depopulation of the city and region; a declining empire; the failure of the Papacy and the West to assist; the role of Venice; and, the quality of leadership within the city.</p> <p>AO2 – The offered suggestion needs to be balanced against the obvious skills and dynamism of the Ottomans, and whether it was a simple issue of God being on the side of the big battalions (and very well led ones), as against an assault against a disintegrating structure, both literally and metaphorically.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p data-bbox="316 248 1220 315">To what extent does the quality of French leadership explain the outcome of the Hundred Years War?</p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1316 483">AO1 – Answers may refer to: geographical factors; the differences in wealth; the leadership of the two sides; Joan of Arc; the re-assertion of the French monarchy; the long English minority and the competence of Henry VI; and, the English focus on the Low Countries.</p> <p data-bbox="316 517 1305 685">AO2 – A clear picture of ‘extent’ is likely to characterise stronger answers. There needs to be the identification of what were the key factors, or single key factor, in deciding the outcome of the war, with an explanation of which were the more important and why they were the most important. There may well have been different factors at different times.</p>	30

Section 8: c.1461–c.1516

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p>'Highly successful both at home and abroad.' Is this an accurate assessment of the reign of Louis XI?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge, not a simple narrative of actions and events, and may refer to: Louis' nicknames of 'the prudent' and the 'cunning' which might give some ideas; the ending of the 100 Years War; his relationship with England and Edward IV; Picquigny, 1475; his acquisition of Picardy and Burgundy; his tax reforms; his curbing noble power; his mercantile expansion; and, his starting of the involvement in Italy.</p> <p>AO2 – Some reflection on the criteria for 'success' is likely to be given, as may comments on whether one or both aspects were 'highly' successful or not. There are grounds for praise in both respects, but answers could argue that Louis postponed problems at home rather than solved them, and his involvement in Italy was to lead to later disasters such as Pavia. However, the consensus is that he was both prudent and cunning, and France was a much stronger unit at his death than when he inherited the throne.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p>Does the desire to plunder the wealth of Italy best explain the Italian Wars?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to: the Habsburg–Valois rivalry; interstate rivalry; the dynastic disputes between Milan and Naples; a general struggle for power and territory both within and outside Italy; Sforza Milan versus Venice and her French ally; the personal ambitions of Louis XII and Maximilian; the Papacy's conflict with Venice; and, the role of the Turks and wider aspirations for European domination.</p> <p>AO2 – It may be argued that the 'desire to plunder the wealth of Italy' may well have been the motivation for some participants in some of the many wars. Answers should offer an assessment of the principal causes and a judgement of the extent that material gain was a major factor. There should be plenty of reference to specific Italian Wars, though detail on each of the many conflicts is not needed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p>'Popes consistently got their priorities wrong in this period.' Did they?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to: the fact that there were two Borgias, two Medici's and two Della Roveres; the classification of the 'cardinal-nephews' and the 'crown-cardinals' ; specific Popes such as Nicholas V, the humanist and refurbisher of Rome; Callixtus III, the nepotistic crusader; Pius II, the militaristic writer; Paul II, the accumulator of cash; Sixtus IV, who was a nepotistic warrior anxious to extend papal territory, while being a great patron of the arts and science; the great nepotist Alexander VI; and, the great patron of the arts, Julius II. The absence of much in the way of any theological or administrative reform might be commented on.</p> <p>AO2 – Reflection on both parts of the title is likely to characterise stronger responses. There are very few examples of popes who appeared to have 'higher' leanings, but there are some.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p>Should territorial expansion be seen as Ivan III's principal achievement?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to: the Kazan horde; Novgorod; the crushing of internal rebellion; administrative centralisation; his reducing of the authority of the appanage princes; his managing of the boyars; his failures in the Ukraine and Lithuania; his secularising of Church lands; his clear expansion of royal authority; his creation of a distinct 'Russian' state which was recognised abroad; and, his overall diplomatic and military successes.</p> <p>AO2 – Stronger answers are likely to reflect on the nature and extent of Ivan's achievements and consideration of the prompt that it amounted to little more than expanding outwards. Prevailing thinking suggests that Ivan did a great deal more than that, particularly when it came to developing a 'Russian' state, and it has been argued that he did more in this respect than any other monarch until Peter the Great.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p>‘Only a superficial unity had been achieved.’ Discuss this view of the Spanish kingdoms in 1516.</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to: the degree of religious unity and uniformity attained; the expulsions and conversion; the separate political institutions, laws, courts, fiscal and financial arrangements, and military traditions; Castile had been promised its own laws but Ferdinand’s promise; the still very powerful feudal lords with huge particularism interests; many Jews and Moslems present; the remaining Castile versus Aragon hostility; the gains in Granada and Navarre; and, the essentially ‘Spanish’ successes in Italy and Navarre.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers should reflect on how united Spain really was in 1516. Was it genuinely one unit or did the various parts just happen to have the same monarch? How profound were the changes that had been brought about by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella? Did people who lived in Spain think of themselves as ‘Spanish’?</p>	30

Section 9: Themes c.1200–c.1516

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p>'More fictional than real.' Assess this view of chivalry.</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the aims and aspirations of chivalry and its depiction in literature. They could also mention the practicalities of the chivalric code.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that much of the code of chivalry derived from literary models such as Chretien de Troyes and concepts such as courtly love. They could suggest that the idealisation of women and the quests of the knights owed little to reality.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could point to the practical uses of chivalry, its role in the training of squires and knights and the way it helped to reduce the death rate in the frequent warfare of the period. Knights were an elite and, as such, having their own set of rules made a great deal of sense. It is also arguable how far the code was observed in all its fullness.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
43	<p>What best explains the developments in art and architecture in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to painting in both Italy and Flanders and to developments in Gothic architecture.</p> <p>AO2 – Influences on painting included Byzantium, partly as a result of the Crusades, and the colour used in the art of the period reflects that. Duccio and Cimabue are examples of Byzantine methods being followed. Frescoes, especially, were in the Byzantine mode.</p> <p>The role of patrons, such as merchants and the Church impacted the choice of topic for painting. There were technical advances as well, such as the introduction of the use of oils.</p> <p>Events such as the Black Death had an influence on the subject and the way it was approached. In architecture, the prime explanation lies in the increasingly confident builders, masons and sculptors, and the way in which their ecclesiastical employers vied with each other to have the most splendid buildings to the glory of God.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
44	<p>How far was the pre-Reformation Church in need of reform?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the growing literacy which led to increasing criticism of the Church, the lives of popes and other leaders, and conditions in monasteries and among the clergy.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the Church needed substantial reform to bring it closer to the apostolic model. Many of the popes saw themselves as Italian princes as much as religious leaders and their lavish lifestyle jarred with reformers. The administration of the Church was centred on Italy and the pursuit of wealth. Many other churchmen, both religious and secular, led immoral lives and cared little for those they were meant to serve. Priests were often ill-educated which alienated their literate congregations.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that reform movements were strong in Europe, with stricter religious orders such as the Observant Franciscans. Mystical literature was popular, such as the work of Meister Eckhart. The <i>devotio moderna</i> showed an increasing interest in personal prayer and piety among some in the Church, exemplified by <i>The Imitation of Christ</i>. The evidence of wills and gifts to the Church shows that laymen were still enthusiastic about their faith.</p> <p>Answers might feel that it was the structure of the Church, rather than its doctrine, which needed reform</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
45	<p>What best explains the origins of the Renaissance in Northern Italy?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the work of artists such as van Eyck, Durer, Holbein, Bruegel, Bosch and Grunewald.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the Northern Renaissance was influenced by events in Italy. Many artists who worked in Germany, France and the Netherlands had been trained in Italy, or visited workshops there, and brought back their ideas. But northern artists tended to be more interested in naturalism and detail, and less concerned with perspective.</p> <p>In addition, the court of Burgundy encouraged artistic endeavour, although in illuminated manuscripts, tapestries and furnishings, rather than in the traditional art of the Italian Renaissance. Some of the reasons for developments in the North were practical: Churches needed glass in their windows and so stained glass was designed, while frescoes would not weather well in the damp climate, so oils were used. Italian sculpture could use marble from nearby quarries, but in the North it was mostly wood.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
46	<p>What best explains the Portuguese success in exploration and colonisation in this period?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to: the willingness to progress into (literally) unchartered waters; and, skilled shipbuilders, e.g. the development of the caravel; their advances in navigation and cartography; royal support, Henry the Navigator in particular; the wealth accumulated at an early stage encouraged further investment; and, the absence of much competition.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers should identify a range of reasons for the Portuguese success in both areas and then comment on which could be seen as the most important and why. Ideally, ‘exploration’ and ‘colonisation’ should be dealt with separately, but inevitably some reasons cover both.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
47	<p>‘A totally patriarchal society with a limited role for women.’ How true a picture is this of the later Middle Ages?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to women’s role: in cottage industries; at harvest time; as textiles producers; as prescribed in the Bible by Paul, that women should receive no teaching and remain silent; as abbesses and queens, e.g. Isabella; in household management; and, as being the property of father/husband unless widowed.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers should comment both on the ‘totally patriarchal society’ as well as the ‘limited role’.</p>	30