



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/21

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

October/November 2020

2 hours 15 minutes

You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total:
You must answer questions from at least **two** sections.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- You will be marked on analysis and critical evaluation in your answers. You should also show an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods, where appropriate.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has **8** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section 1: c.300–c.632

- 1 'As Roman emperors, Diocletian and Constantine created a new system of government.' Did they? [30]
- 2 To what extent had Christianity been adopted in Roman society by the close of the fourth century? [30]
- 3 Why was the fall of the Roman Empire so drawn out? [30]
- 4 How important was the role of religion in the establishment of Frankish power in sixth-century Gaul? [30]
- 5 'Military success in the West was the greatest achievement of the reign of Justinian.' Was it? [30]

Section 2: c.632–c.919

- 6 'Long periods of peaceful coexistence characterise the experience of Christians and Muslims in the Iberian peninsula in the ninth and tenth centuries.' Discuss. [30]
- 7 How effective a ruler was Charlemagne? [30]
- 8 'The division of the Carolingian Empire after the death of Charlemagne led to its downfall.' Did it? [30]
- 9 How far did the success of the Vikings in this period depend on a lack of effective opposition? [30]
- 10 Assess the achievements of Louis the German. [30]

Section 3: c.919–1099

- 11 How strong was the Holy Roman Empire under the Ottonian dynasty? [30]
- 12 How important was the role of the Church in securing the royal authority of the Capetian kings? [30]
- 13 How far were the Gregorian reforms motivated by religion? [30]
- 14 How weak was the authority of the Byzantine Empire in southern Italy in the tenth and eleventh centuries? [30]
- 15 *(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)*
- What best explains the success of the First Crusade? [30]

Section 4: c.1050–1250

- 16 To what extent did Frederick Barbarossa strengthen the Holy Roman Empire? [30]
- 17 How substantial were the achievements of Louis VI and Louis VII? [30]
- 18 Was Pope Innocent III more concerned with political ambition or religious reform? [30]
- 19 How great a change was brought about by the Reconquest in the Iberian peninsula between c.1000–c.1300? [30]
- 20 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Crusader States, 1095–1204. [30]

Section 5: Themes c.300–c.1200

- 21 'The term "feudal society" is too simple to describe the complexities of social relationships in the early Middle Ages.' Discuss. [30]
- 22 How important was population growth to the development of cities in the early Middle Ages? [30]
- 23 What best explains the rise of the friars? [30]
- 24 'Trade routes provided the greatest stimulus to intellectual developments in the twelfth century.' Did they? [30]
- 25 How effective was the Catholic Church in suppressing heresy in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries? [30]
- 26 What best explains the development of the Gothic style in the twelfth century? [30]

Section 6: 1250–c.1378

- 27 How effective as a ruler of Sicily was Charles of Anjou? [30]
- 28 'After 1261 the Mongols posed only a limited threat to Europe.' Did they? [30]
- 29 'Louis IX was more successful at home than abroad.' Was he? [30]
- 30 What best explains the success of Philip IV? [30]
- 31 'The Avignon popes were subservient to the French monarchy.' Were they? [30]

Section 7: c.1400–c.1461

- 32 What best explains conflict between Italian city states in the first half of the fifteenth century? [30]
- 33 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Valois Burgundy in the first half of the fifteenth century. [30]
- 34 How important was religious motivation in the Ottoman success at Constantinople in 1453? [30]
- 35 How substantial were religious issues in causing the Hussite rebellion? [30]
- 36 How significant was the alliance between Poland and Lithuania in the period 1385–1466? [30]

Section 8: c.1461–c.1516

- 37 How successful was Louis XI in managing challenges to his rule in France from the dukes? [30]
- 38 'Dynastic power struggles were the most important reason for the outbreak of the Italian Wars in 1494.' Discuss. [30]
- 39 'For Moscow, territorial expansion in the mid-fifteenth century was the most important consequence of its success in the dynastic war.' Was it? [30]
- 40 'Circumstances were against him.' How far does this explain the difficulties Maximilian I faced as Holy Roman Emperor? [30]
- 41 How successful were Ferdinand and Isabella in restoring law and order in their Spanish kingdoms? [30]

Section 9: Themes c.1200–c.1516

- 42 What best explains the development of the chivalric code? [30]
- 43 How influential was patronage in shaping architectural developments in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries? [30]
- 44 Did the strengths of the Church by c.1500 outweigh its weaknesses? [30]
- 45 How is the change in fortunes of cities in fifteenth-century Europe best explained? [30]
- 46 'Painting was the greatest achievement of the Italian Renaissance.' Was it? [30]
- 47 How influential were women in late-medieval European society? [30]

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