

Section 1: c. 300–c. 632

- 1 How innovative was Constantine's rule of the Roman Empire?
- 2 'The decline of the Roman Empire owed more to factors outside the Empire than to internal problems.' How convincing is this view?
- 3 How strong was the Church in the fifth century?
- 4 'Little more than barbarians.' Discuss this view of the Visigoth rulers of Gaul.
- 5 With what justification can Justinian be considered a 'great' ruler?

Section 2: c. 632–c. 919

- 6 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Muslim rule in Spain from 756 to 961.
- 7 How far did the achievements of Pepin III depend on the foundations laid by Charles Martel?
- 8 Why was Charlemagne able to increase his empire to such an extent?
- 9 How important was trade in Viking expansion into mainland Europe?
- 10 'Germany experienced rampant disorder in the period 843–919.' How valid is this judgement?

Section 3: c. 919–1099

- 11 How far was the survival of the early Capetian kings the result of their own abilities?
- 12 'A tolerant and politically skilful man.' How much do these qualities explain Roger II's successes as king of Sicily?
- 13 Was Gregory VII or Henry IV the victor in their dispute?
- 14 How hostile were relations between Byzantium and the West in the second half of the eleventh century?
- 15 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)***
What best explains the enthusiastic response to Urban II's call for a Crusade in 1095?

Section 4: c. 1050–1250

- 16 'Frederick Barbarossa was a backward-looking ruler.' Was he?
- 17 What best explains the success of Louis VI and Louis VII in strengthening the French monarchy?
- 18 How far was Philip Augustus lucky rather than skilful in his dealings with the Angevins?
- 19 'Masterful and shrewd.' How far do these characteristics explain the successes of Innocent III?
- 20 What best explains why Frederick II was unable to unite Italy?

Section 5: Themes c. 300–c. 1200

- 21 How far was the emergence of feudalism a reaction to the breakdown of law and order?
- 22 How prevalent were organised and developed patterns of trade in this period?
- 23 What best explains the spread of monasticism in the two hundred years after c. 910?
- 24 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)***
- ‘Disastrous in their impact on the peoples of the Holy Lands.’ How far do you agree with this view of the Crusades and Crusader States up to 1204?
- 25 How dominant was religion in the political thought of the eleventh and twelfth centuries?
- 26 What best explains the suppression of the Cathars?

Section 6: 1250–c. 1378

- 27 Did the War of the Sicilian Vespers last so long because the two sides were evenly matched?
- 28 How successful was Louis IX in achieving an ‘age of peace’ in France?
- 29 How far was Philip the Fair responsible for the quarrel with the papacy?
- 30 Assess the reasons why the papal residence in Avignon was so unpopular outside France.
- 31 To what extent were the political difficulties of the Italian city states in the fourteenth century the result of foreign invasion?

Section 7: c. 1400–c. 1461

- 32 To what extent were lay rulers responsible for the profound and protracted nature of the Great Schism?
- 33 What best explains the pivotal role that Valois Burgundy played in European politics of the period 1384–1467?
- 34 How effectively did the Roman Catholic Church deal with the challenge presented by Hus and the Hussites?
- 35 ‘A period of sustained recovery.’ Discuss this view of France in the reign of Charles VII.
- 36 What best explains the rise of Muscovy in this period?

Section 8: c. 1461–c. 1516

- 37 ‘Louis XI’s reign was highly beneficial for France.’ Discuss.
- 38 ‘Small in size, but great in influence.’ Discuss with reference to any **two** Italian city states in this period.
- 39 ‘In this period, although the Ottoman Empire appeared strong, it had serious weaknesses.’ Discuss.
- 40 ‘A ruler of great ambitions, but without the ability to fulfil them.’ Assess this judgement on Maximilian I.
- 41 ‘Ferdinand and Isabella had made Spain into a great power by 1516.’ How far do you agree?

Section 9: Themes c. 1200–c. 1516

- 42 'An unattainable dream.' How valid is this judgement on the code of chivalry?
- 43 Was Gothic architecture designed solely for the glory of God?
- 44 How seriously was the Church in need of reform in the fifteenth century?
- 45 How substantial were developments in trade in the later middle ages?
- 46 To what extent do improvements in technology explain overseas exploration in the fifteenth century?
- 47 Why were so many social groups regarded as 'outcasts' in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

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