



# Cambridge Pre-U

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**HISTORY**

**9769/21**

Paper 2a European History Outlines, c.300–c.1461

**For examination from 2022**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**Specimen**

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

This document has **26** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

**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.

**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.

**Levels-based mark scheme**

The 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.

**Levels-based mark scheme for all essay questions**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Marks</b>
5	<p>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.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	17–20 marks
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument in the most part, 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.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	13–16 marks
3	<p>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.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p>	9–12 marks
2	<p>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.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation, and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p>	5–8 marks
1	<p>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.</p> <p>Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p>	1–4 marks
0	No creditable response	0 marks

**Section 1: c.300–c.700**

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p><b>What best explains Diocletian’s achievements as Roman Emperor?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the different reasons for Diocletian’s achievements. There could be some discussion of the needs of the empire in this period and how far Diocletian’s reforms met these.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diocletian pursued his reform programme with vigour.</li> <li>• The length of his reign meant his policies could take root.</li> <li>• The Tetrarchy system reduced the potential for a general to revolt.</li> <li>• He made provinces smaller and so easier to control.</li> <li>• His army was more flexible so his defence of frontiers was more effective.</li> <li>• He tried to deal with inflation by fixing prices.</li> <li>• He was helped by a general feeling that stability was worth some loss of freedom.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>How strong was the Church in the fifth century?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the Church was a stable institution. There could be some consideration of what made for a strong Church, such as leadership and unity. Aspects discussed could include the Church in Rome, the Council of Chalcedon, the pontificate of Leo I and the rise of monasticism.</p> <p>In arguing that the Church was strong, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was increasingly wealthy and had many administrators.</li> <li>• The role of the bishops had developed and they were valued by the State.</li> <li>• It was able to enforce the celibacy of the clergy.</li> <li>• Leo I enhanced the authority of the Papacy.</li> <li>• Ascetics like St Simeon Stylites were admired and gave the Church standing.</li> <li>• Amphitheatre games ended under the influence of the Church.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that the Church was not so strong, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many people in Europe were still pagan so it was far from being universally accepted.</li> <li>• Heresies such as the Donatists and Pelagians in the West and Nestorians and Monophysites in the East weakened the unity of the Church.</li> <li>• The Council of Chalcedon did not entirely overcome divisions and they continued to fester.</li> <li>• Church divisions were reflected in political disputes.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p><b>How far do barbarian incursions explain the fall of the Roman Empire?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the most important reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire. The reasons should include the factor in the question and other possible explanations.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germanic tribes came to Europe to find grazing for their sheep.</li> <li>• Pressure from the advancing Huns drove the Goths into Germany.</li> <li>• Vandals reached Spain by sea and were a threat.</li> <li>• Rome fomented quarrels among the different tribes, but this strategy backfired and they turned on Rome.</li> <li>• Rome was in economic decline as the spoils of war dried up and its currency was debased.</li> <li>• The falling population reduced tax revenue and the workforce.</li> <li>• The dependency on slaves and the rise of Christianity sapped the strength of Roman society.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>Did the successes of Clovis owe more to his personality or to circumstances?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for Clovis being successful. There could be some discussion of what constituted successful rule in this period, against which to judge Clovis. Answers should give two possible suggestions and make a judgement between them.</p> <p>Arguments suggesting that it was Clovis's personality might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His military exploits from an early age suggest that he was a good soldier.</li> <li>• He was able to subjugate the warlords of northern Gaul.</li> <li>• He was presented by Gregory of Tours as a model Catholic warrior king and, in the absence of other source material, he is seen as making a large contribution.</li> <li>• He was able to exploit the favourable circumstances.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments suggesting that it was circumstances might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of the Church – the neighbours of Gaul were Arians so he had support from the Church in his campaigns against Burgundy.</li> <li>• The extent of Roman civilisation in the South helped him.</li> <li>• Trade flourished, providing income, and Roman law prevailed.</li> <li>• He had four sons, which was an asset in his lifetime, but less so after he died, and the kingdom was divided.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p><b>‘Justinian ruled by coercion.’ Did he?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how Justinian maintained his power. His methods could include coercion, conquest and overcoming rebellion, but also winning the support of his subjects.</p> <p>Arguments that Justinian was coercive might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His firm dealing with his opposition, especially after the Nika riots.</li> <li>• His wife Theodora’s relentless pursuit of enemies.</li> <li>• His conquests where he and his generals extended his rule by force.</li> <li>• His heavy taxation to maintain his empire and his lifestyle.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that his rule was not all coercion, answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the emphasis he put on the work of Tribonian and his setting up of a body of ‘case law’</li> <li>• the pride his subjects took in the rebuilding of Constantinople and the achievements of the Empire</li> <li>• his encouragement of popular entertainment such as the Hippodrome</li> <li>• the fact that the work of Procopius does not suggest despotism.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 2: c.700–c.1085**

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>What best explains the spread of Islam in Spain up to 1002?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the most important reason for the expansion of Islam in Spain. Reasons could include the weak opposition in Spain, the power of the Arabs and the belief in <i>jihad</i>.</p> <p>Answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Visigothic kingdom was relatively peaceful and unprepared for attack.</li> <li>• The kingdom was not well organised for war and had no real army.</li> <li>• The capital, Toledo, was captured early on.</li> <li>• Many of the people converted rapidly to Islam.</li> <li>• When Christians were more confrontational, they were often defeated.</li> <li>• Monasteries came under attack and the remaining Christians fled to northern Spain.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>How substantial were the achievements of Charles Martel?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the achievements of Charles Martel. There could be some discussion about the impact of his rule in order to measure the extent of his achievements. Aspects of his rule which might be mentioned include his role as Mayor of the Palace, his military exploits and his influence on his sons, notably Pepin.</p> <p>Arguments that Martel's achievements were substantial might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His victories were significant – he benefited from Tertry and became the undisputed Mayor of the Palace.</li> <li>• He took over the Neustrian treasury so had a firm financial basis for his rule.</li> <li>• In latter years he ruled without a puppet Merovingian king.</li> <li>• He held annual summer camps to keep his nobles loyal.</li> <li>• He laid foundations for Pepin and later Charlemagne.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that his achievements were less substantial might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His failure to become a king in his own right.</li> <li>• There is some dispute about how vital his victory at Tours was.</li> </ul>	20



Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p data-bbox="304 232 1230 266"><b>How effective was the ‘cultural renaissance’ under Charlemagne?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1321 510">The question requires a supported judgement about what was achieved by Charlemagne’s encouragement of a cultural renaissance. There could be some discussion about what constitutes a renaissance against which to judge the impact of cultural changes under Charlemagne. Examples might include the work of scholars like Alcuin assembled at Aachen, new techniques like Caroline minuscule and the building programme.</p> <p data-bbox="304 546 1174 580">Arguments that Charlemagne achieved a great deal might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 616 1313 920" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His aim was to educate his subjects as part of the duty of a Christian king.</li> <li>• He saw how much learning had declined and was determined to remedy the situation.</li> <li>• He saw establishing a correct version of the Bible as helping to prevent schism.</li> <li>• He financed his programme from the spoils of war.</li> <li>• He emphasised links with the Roman Empire by stressing the revival of classicism.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 958 1310 992">In arguing that his achievements were less effective, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1028 1302 1232" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a few, well-educated scholars really benefited.</li> <li>• His control of the Church was not absolute, and he relied on bishops as administrators, which limited their cultural role.</li> <li>• Less money came in during the latter part of the reign.</li> <li>• Some historians consider there was no real renaissance and he simply built on previous work.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p data-bbox="308 237 1267 300"><b>How important is trade in explaining Viking expansion into mainland Europe?</b></p> <p data-bbox="308 338 1238 405">The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the Viking expansion.</p> <p data-bbox="308 443 1114 477">In arguing that trade is important, answers could suggest that:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 510 1318 719" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Vikings were traders before they were raiders and had developed trade routes all over Europe.</li> <li>• Trading expeditions gave the Vikings useful information about sources of wealth and vulnerable settlements.</li> <li>• Trade followed coastlines and rivers for which Viking ships were eminently suitable.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="308 752 1259 786">In arguing that there are other significant factors, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 819 1326 1128" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were population pressures in Scandinavia.</li> <li>• Some Vikings quarrelled with their lords and so left to find new homes.</li> <li>• Trade evolved into settlement.</li> <li>• Once easy targets had been looted and the people sold as slaves, Vikings might move elsewhere.</li> <li>• Some Viking groups fell out among themselves, so some had to move on.</li> <li>• Some rulers paid the Vikings to go away and some made treaties with them so they could stay.</li> <li>• The pattern of settlement was very fluid at first.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p data-bbox="308 237 927 271"><b>Did the Papacy win the Investiture Contest?</b></p> <p data-bbox="308 304 1310 472">The question requires a supported judgement about who emerged victorious in the Investiture Contest, popes or emperors. There could be some consideration of the issues at stake and the key question about who was to control the appointment of bishops, as well as the wider questions about Church–State relationships.</p> <p data-bbox="308 510 1198 544">In arguing that the Emperor was the winner, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 577 1326 857" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="308 577 1326 678">• The Emperor was determined to insist that the handing of the pastoral staff and ring to a bishop meant that his authority depended on the King in both spiritual and temporal matters.</li> <li data-bbox="308 685 1326 786">• Henry IV, once deposed by Gregory VII, had little to lose and so declared the Pope deposed and withdrew obedience from him. This looked like a victory.</li> <li data-bbox="308 792 1326 857">• A reversal of fortune meant Henry IV recovered and Gregory was driven from Rome and died in exile. This looked like a victory.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="308 891 1286 925">In arguing that the Pope emerged the victor, arguments could suggest that:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 958 1286 1270" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="308 958 983 992">• The longer term saw the Papacy gain in power.</li> <li data-bbox="308 999 1270 1064">• When the situation in Germany turned against Henry IV, he made his strategic submission at Canossa, and this looked like a defeat.</li> <li data-bbox="308 1070 1286 1135">• Urban II bolstered his authority with the preaching of the First Crusade and took leadership of the movement.</li> <li data-bbox="308 1142 951 1176">• Decrees against lay investiture were passed.</li> <li data-bbox="308 1182 1222 1247">• In France and England lay investiture ended, although the Crown appointed bishops, a sensible compromise.</li> <li data-bbox="308 1254 1062 1270">• Even in Germany, the point was eventually conceded.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 3: c.1085–c.1150**

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p><b>How effective a ruler was Otto III?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative effectiveness of Otto as ruler (994–1002). There could be some discussion about what constituted an ‘effective’ rule in this period. Answers might cover areas such as the preservation of royal authority and territorial integrity. The argument could be centred on how Otto governed in a traditional way rather than innovated and so gave his realm stability.</p> <p>In suggesting that Otto was successful, answers might argue that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He took control of Rome and appointed his cousin as Pope.</li> <li>• He was recognised as King of Italy and Holy Roman Emperor.</li> <li>• He extended the influence of Christianity in Poland with the crowning of Stephen I.</li> <li>• He appointed the able Herbert of Cologne as Chancellor for Italy.</li> <li>• He revived Rome as the centre of the empire and built up court ceremonial to gain respect.</li> <li>• He showed religious piety and went on pilgrimages.</li> </ul> <p>In suggesting that Otto was not entirely effective, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Romans rebelled after he left and had to be repressed again.</li> <li>• He was unable to reconquer the Slavs east of the Elbe.</li> <li>• He did not marry so had no heir.</li> <li>• His early death led to a succession crisis.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>To what extent do favourable circumstances explain the survival of the early Capetian kings?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why the early Capetian kings survived. The kings were Hugh Capet, Robert II, Henry I and Philip I.</p> <p>In suggesting that favourable circumstances helped the early Capetian kings, answers might argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were the largest landholders in France, with their lands grouped around Paris, whereas other nobles had more scattered holdings.</li> <li>• Philip I added the Vexin and the area round Bourges, which boosted their power.</li> <li>• They had support from the Church and profited from Church revenues.</li> <li>• They were crowned at Reims in an impressive ceremony which enhanced their power.</li> <li>• They enjoyed a good deal of luck.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were other explanations, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The kings were not all incompetent – Hugh Capet made a sound alliance with Normandy.</li> <li>• They took advantage of the rivalries between the other lords, Blois and Anjou.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p><b>‘The most successful Norman ruler of Sicily was Roger II’. Was he?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of Roger II to Norman rule in Sicily. The contributions of the sons of Tancred of Hauteville, Roger I and Roger II, could be discussed.</p> <p>Arguments that others played a key role might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The part played by Robert Guiscard, who made himself lord of southern Sicily.</li> <li>• The inability of the popes to oust Guiscard.</li> <li>• Divisions between the emperors and the popes were exploited by Guiscard.</li> <li>• Southern Sicily, under Muslim rule, was attacked.</li> <li>• Roger I continued the work of building a powerful state and captured Malta from the Muslims.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that the key role was that of Roger II, answers could suggest that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He had been born in Sicily and so was less influenced by northern Normans.</li> <li>• He tried to reconcile the factions in Sicily and so create a better foundation for stable government.</li> <li>• His administration was Greek and his army was Norman.</li> <li>• He issued a revised legal code.</li> <li>• His administration was one of the most effective of the time, although it was autocratic.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p data-bbox="308 232 1257 300"><b>How serious were the problems facing Alexius I on his accession in 1081?</b></p> <p data-bbox="308 338 1321 472">The question requires a supported judgement about the gravity of the position in Byzantium in 1081. Examples of problems could include threats from Robert Guiscard and his sons, the Pechenegs and the Bogomils, and the circumstances of his accession.</p> <p data-bbox="308 510 1305 544">In arguing that Alexius’s problems were serious, answers could suggest that:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 577 1318 891" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Normans, Bogomils and Pechenegs worked in an alliance against Alexius at the start of his reign.</li> <li>• He was vulnerable in 1081 as he had seized power in a coup and removed the ruling dynasty.</li> <li>• The rise of the Seljuk Turks threatened him in the East and had defeated the empire at Manzikert.</li> <li>• He was short of money.</li> <li>• Despite some successes, the Pechenegs were not fully defeated for ten years.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="308 925 1225 958">In arguing that the opposition was not serious, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 992 1289 1193" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexius was able to deal first with the Normans, then the Bogomils and Pechenegs.</li> <li>• The death of Robert Guiscard in 1085 was a bonus for Alexius.</li> <li>• He had the active support in government of Anna, his mother, and she ran the administration and guarded him to prevent an overthrow of the kind he had undertaken to gain power.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p data-bbox="304 237 1286 300"><b>Was profit more important than piety for those who fought in the First Crusade?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1294 472">The question requires a supported judgement about why people went on the Crusade. Evidence to be considered might include responses to the preaching of Pope Urban, the People's Crusade, the leaders and their motives, and the motives of other participants who were from lower classes.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 1054 544">In arguing that piety was the key, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 577 1310 853" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban's appeal was based on the forgiveness of sins and the achievement of salvation, as well as emphasising Muslim ill-treatment of Christians in Palestine.</li> <li>• The fear of purgatory was a very real issue in the period.</li> <li>• The importance of events like the finding of the Holy Lance shows there was piety among the Crusaders.</li> <li>• There was no guarantee that anyone would make a profit, as knights crusading was an expensive business.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 891 1094 925">In suggesting that profit was a motive, answers might argue:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 958 1310 1196" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landless knights could hope for land and wealth as rewards.</li> <li>• Leaders like Baldwin of Boulogne and Bohemund took the opportunity to keep what they had captured.</li> <li>• The poor who had little at home hoped for something better as a result.</li> <li>• Hangers-on who accompanied the Crusaders did so largely for profit.</li> <li>• Constantinople was known as a rich city and there were hopes of profit there, but Alexius moved the Crusaders on very quickly.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>



**Section 4: c.1150–c.1250**

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p data-bbox="304 300 1283 333"><b>How successfully did Frederick Barbarossa achieve his aims in Italy?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 369 1310 506">This question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which Frederick Barbarossa fulfilled his aims in Italy. Answers could define his aims in relation to the Papacy, the Normans and the Italian city states, and his hopes of reviving a Roman empire.</p> <p data-bbox="304 542 1235 575">In arguing that Barbarossa had some success, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 611 1305 784" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 611 1305 678">• He took Milan in 1158 and again in 1162, and he destroyed it for defying him.</li> <li data-bbox="304 680 1305 748">• Many city states surrendered to him and allowed him to appoint their magistrates.</li> <li data-bbox="304 750 1305 784">• In 1167, he captured Rome.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 819 1272 853">In arguing that Barbarossa’s success was limited, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 889 1302 1229" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 889 1302 922">• He was too ambitious in his aims.</li> <li data-bbox="304 925 1302 958">• Pope Adrian IV insisted that Barbarossa was the Pope’s vassal.</li> <li data-bbox="304 960 1302 1028">• The Council of Pavia led to the defiance of Pope Alexander III, who thereby gained more support.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1030 1302 1128">• The city states formed the Lombard League to win back their privileges. Pope Alexander III defied Barbarossa when Barbarossa invaded Lombardy in 1174.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1131 1302 1164">• In 1176, Barbarossa was defeated at Legnano.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1167 1302 1229">• He was forced to come to terms with the Normans, the Pope and the Lombards.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p data-bbox="304 237 1310 304"><b>To what extent does the weakness of the Angevins explain the success of Philip II against them?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1310 510">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons why Philip II could defeat the Angevins. The evidence cited could include the Treaty of Le Goulet, the murder of Arthur, the revolt of the Lusignans, Château Gaillard and the Battle of Bouvines, and the advantages enjoyed by Philip II.</p> <p data-bbox="304 544 1310 611">In arguing that the weakness of the Angevins was the main reason, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 645 1310 1025" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quarrels among Henry II's sons had allowed Philip II to take advantage of the old king.</li> <li>• While Richard I was on crusade, his brother John conspired with Philip against Richard, showing how divided the Angevins were.</li> <li>• John was no match for Philip at Le Goulet.</li> <li>• John gained little advantage from his victory at Mirebeau.</li> <li>• John made mistakes such as alienating the Lusignans and murdering Arthur, which gave Philip an excuse to act against him.</li> <li>• John was lacklustre in his defence of Normandy.</li> <li>• John could not raise the finance to regain his lands and his allies were defeated at Bouvines.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 1059 1310 1104">In arguing that there were other reasons, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1137 1310 1375" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Philip had been building up his finances so he could afford plenty of mercenary soldiers.</li> <li>• Philip's tactics were better.</li> <li>• John's nobles deserted to Philip once it looked as if he would win.</li> <li>• The Angevin empire was disunited and only held together by personal loyalties.</li> <li>• Some nascent French nationalism helped Philip.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p><b>Why did Innocent III find it so difficult to obtain obedience from the rulers of Western Europe?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Innocent III's reforms were resisted in Europe. Answers could consider his problems in Germany and France and over the Fourth Crusade. England is not expected to be considered.</p> <p>Explanations might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circumstances did not favour Innocent in Germany as his favoured candidate for the empire was Otto of Brunswick, but Otto was defeated by Philip II at Bouvines.</li> <li>• Innocent then changed sides, which led to the election of Frederick II, who defied Innocent by ruling Germany and Italy after promising not to. Innocent could not force him to obey.</li> <li>• Philip II refused to crusade against the Cathars as he was busy fighting English forces in northern France.</li> <li>• Innocent condemned Philip II for his treatment of Ingeborg, his wife, but Philip only took note when he was forced to, as he was too secure to need to listen to Innocent.</li> <li>• Innocent preached the Fourth Crusade, but no rulers responded and the French knights who went on the crusade allied with Venice and captured Constantinople against the wishes of Innocent, again showing his powerlessness.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p><b>Assess the reasons why Frederick II's rule was more successful in Sicily than in Germany.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Frederick II found ruling Germany more challenging than ruling Sicily. Answers could consider the problems facing his rule in both countries and the extent to which he was able to overcome these.</p> <p>Explanations might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a tradition of an absolute monarchy in Sicily and his authority was rarely questioned, whereas in Germany the administration was far weaker and rival princes more powerful.</li> <li>• Frederick inherited a skilled bureaucracy in Sicily but in Germany the division of powers made this harder to achieve.</li> <li>• The court based at Palermo in Sicily was a centre of culture and reflected Frederick's power but there was no central base in Germany for the Emperor.</li> <li>• In Sicily, Frederick was able to subdue the independent towns but in Germany the cities which had an imperial foundation were gradually breaking free from the Emperor.</li> <li>• Revenue in Sicily was greater because Frederick benefited from expanding trade whereas in Germany he found it hard to recover his rights, for example to the income from vacant sees.</li> <li>• Frederick spent more time in Sicily and so was more popular there.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p data-bbox="304 232 1302 266"><b>How substantial were intellectual developments in the twelfth century?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1326 439">The question requires a supported judgement about how far the intellectual advances of the period could be seen as decisive changes. Answers could consider the revival and rediscovery of classical works, and the establishment and growth of universities and some of scholars of the time.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 1326 544">In arguing that there was a considerable advance intellectually, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 580 1294 819" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specialisation, such as the study of law in Bologna and medicine at Salerno, allowed for study to advance faster.</li> <li>• The study of legal codes affected the use of Roman Law in France and Germany, and commentaries helped to interpret the law.</li> <li>• Translations of classical works provided new information.</li> <li>• Groups of scholars set up universities as centres of learning.</li> <li>• The fact that Peter Abelard at Paris was an innovative scholar.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 857 1310 925">In arguing that the intellectual developments were not considerable, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 960 1289 1128" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The developments concerned a small elite and had little extensive impact.</li> <li>• Much of the work was more valuable as a foundation for others than in advancing knowledge.</li> <li>• Universities developed much more in the next century.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 5: c.1250–c.1378**

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p><b>‘The popularity of the friars owed more to their positive appeal than to disillusionment with monasticism.’ Discuss this view.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why the friars were so popular. Evidence could be drawn from the Franciscans and the Dominicans.</p> <p>In arguing that it was the friars’ positive appeal, answers might suggest that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tried to avoid becoming property owners and so having problems with the vow of poverty</li> <li>• lived in the real world and not in monasteries</li> <li>• relied on casual work to provide income</li> <li>• had a colloquial preaching style</li> <li>• had leaders that were admired, especially St Francis</li> <li>• were notable scholars, e.g. Aquinas, Grosseteste and St Bonaventura.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were other factors, answers might suggest that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The needs of individual worshippers were not always met by monasteries.</li> <li>• Monastic links with the Papacy were not always popular.</li> <li>• Monks were often grasping landlords.</li> <li>• Some monasteries still followed the original rule, and Cistercians and Carthusians were ascetics.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p><b>What best explains why the War of the Sicilian Vespers lasted so long?</b></p> <p>The question requires a judgement about the reasons for the length of the war, which began in 1282. Answers could mention the role of the various interested parties.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-standing rivalry between the Angevins and Aragonese in Sicily kept the war going.</li> <li>• The unpopularity of Charles of Anjou meant resistance to him was determined.</li> <li>• The geographical position of Sicily led to intervention from other powers, e.g. Venice and Byzantium.</li> <li>• The sea power of Aragon gave them an advantage and made them hard to defeat.</li> <li>• The Papacy lined up with Charles and deposed his rival and encouraged French participation.</li> <li>• External enemies of Charles joined together against him and installed Peter III of Aragon, while the Angevins strove to expel Peter.</li> <li>• The Greek contingent in Sicily supported Peter and an alliance with Michael Palaeologus.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p><b>How far did Louis IX succeed in achieving his aims?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the aims and achievements of Louis IX. Aims could include maintaining the peace, victory in the Crusade and improving the French administration.</p> <p>Arguments that Louis was successful might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He refused to take sides in the disputes of his day and so was in demand as an arbiter.</li> <li>• He settled succession disputes in Flanders and Hainault, and quarrels in England at the Mise of Amiens.</li> <li>• His financial aims were achieved through the increase in revenue, as corruption was reduced.</li> <li>• His good reputation helped to stabilise his currency and make it dominant, which helped the economy.</li> <li>• His aim to support the Church was reflected in his building of abbeys and encouraging preaching, and in his pursuit of heretics.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were some failures, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Seventh Crusade in Egypt resulted in Louis' defeat and capture in 1250, and he had to be ransomed.</li> <li>• Louis stayed in Palestine for four years to try to prop up the defences of the States but achieved little.</li> <li>• In the Eighth Crusade in 1270, Louis landed in North Africa and inspired other princes to join him, but he died of disease.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p><b>Why was Philip IV able to strengthen the Capetian monarchy so significantly?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the resurgence of monarchical power in France under Philip IV. Reasons could include Philip's successes against his external enemies and his bolstering of his position within France.</p> <p>Arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Philip had an able team working for him, such as Marigny and Nogaret, who were totally loyal and obedient.</li> <li>• He was a man of strong character and few scruples.</li> <li>• He saw that increasing revenue was the key to success.</li> <li>• He used both his Council and the Estates to uphold his demands.</li> <li>• He was able to extend his frontiers.</li> <li>• He used the wealth of the Templars after their downfall.</li> <li>• He pursued his quarrel with the Pope over clerical taxation to the utmost, not even shrinking from physical attack, and so his reputation grew.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p data-bbox="304 232 1270 300"><b>Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Italian city states in the fourteenth century.</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1286 439">The question requires a supported judgement about whether the Italian city states were, on balance, strong or weak in this period. Evidence could be drawn from Venice, Genoa, Florence, Siena and Pisa.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 995 510">Arguments that the states were strong might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 548 1310 752" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The oligarchy in Venice under the Doge and the Council of Ten provided stable government and the population grew.</li> <li>• Venetian trade flourished and made the state wealthy.</li> <li>• In the middle of the century, Genoa flourished under Simon Boccanegra.</li> <li>• Florence grew rich from the profits of its merchants and bankers and developed tools to make commerce flow more easily.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 790 983 824">Arguments that the states were weak might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 862 1321 1193" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inter-state rivalries led to debilitating wars, such as that between Venice and Genoa over Tenedos, or between Florence and Lucca.</li> <li>• There were serious social and economic pressures, such as the Black Death and the ravaging of the free companies.</li> <li>• Social unrest caused rebellions in Florence in 1343, and in 1378 with the Ciompi, although order was restored.</li> <li>• At the end of the century discord and division in Genoa led to it accepting a French protectorate.</li> <li>• Siena suffered from a series of revolutions and trade declined, while Pisa was ruled by a series of tyrants and then attacked by Florence.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 6: c.1378–c.1461**

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p data-bbox="304 300 1257 333"><b>How substantial were the achievements of the conciliar movement?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 369 1318 539">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of the achievement of the conciliar movement. Answers could consider the aims of the movement against which to assess its achievements. Evidence cited could include the Councils of Pisa (1409), Constance (1414–1418) and Basel (1431–1449).</p> <p data-bbox="304 575 1230 645">In arguing that the impact of the conciliar movement was considerable, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 680 1310 1093" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 680 1310 779">• The movement forced the Church into calling the Councils and so taking seriously the idea that a Council could have some authority in the Church.</li> <li data-bbox="304 786 1166 819">• The Council of Constance acted to deal with Hus and heresy.</li> <li data-bbox="304 826 1302 884">• The Council of Pisa took the first steps to end the great Schism and the Council at Constance completed this.</li> <li data-bbox="304 891 1209 949">• Sigismund, King of the Romans, was at Constance, adding to its authority.</li> <li data-bbox="304 956 1286 1014">• Voting at Constance was by nation, which reduced the influence of the Italians.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1021 1246 1055">• Councils decreed that their authority was the highest in the Church.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1061 1050 1095">• The Council at Basel made a pact with the Hussites.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 1131 1326 1200">In arguing that the achievements of the conciliar movement were not so great, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1236 1310 1476" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 1236 1126 1270">• Decrees about primacy were never accepted by the Pope.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1276 1270 1335">• The members of the Councils tried but failed to make peace between Poland and the Teutonic Knights.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1341 1294 1400">• The members of the Councils moved from Basel to Ferrara and then to Florence to attempt reunion with the Greek Church but this failed.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1406 1310 1464">• The conciliar movement left a legacy of fear of Councils with the Papacy which contributed to reluctance to call them later.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>



Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p><b>What best explains the success of Valois Burgundy up to 1467?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the prosperity and flourishing of Valois Burgundy. Evidence could be drawn from the government under Philip the Bold, Jean Sans Peur and Philip the Good.</p> <p>Reasons could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the strong leadership of all the dukes and the stable succession</li> <li>• the geographical position of Burgundy at the crossroads of trade routes and hence its growing wealth</li> <li>• the role of the textile industry</li> <li>• the quality of the administration established by Philip the Bold</li> <li>• the way that Burgundy benefited from the wars between France and England, changing sides at the right moment</li> <li>• the fact that the long reign of Philip the Good provided stability</li> <li>• the wealth that allowed Burgundy to become the artistic and courtly centre of Europe</li> <li>• a good deal of luck – much depended on able rulers as the disasters after 1467 showed. Assassination of Jean Sans Peur could have been a similar problem.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p><b>‘An event of only symbolic importance.’ Assess this view of the fall of Constantinople in 1453.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the fall of Constantinople, long dreaded by Europe, had much impact.</p> <p>In arguing that there was an impact, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ottomans were far stronger and more threatening than the Byzantines.</li> <li>• Christianity lost out to Islam in what proved to be a permanent change.</li> <li>• The advance of Islam began to seem unstoppable.</li> <li>• The Ottomans moved into Belgrade and Rhodes and began to have designs on the Balkans and Austria.</li> <li>• The disruption to scholarship was considerable and learned Greeks who fled west took their knowledge with them, which contributed to the Italian Renaissance.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that the impact was limited, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For some time, the Ottomans had had virtual control of Byzantium.</li> <li>• The Byzantine empire had lost much of its power and influence.</li> <li>• The ability of the Turks to conquer Europe turned out to be exaggerated.</li> <li>• Greek scholars had already moved to Italy and the major manuscripts were already in Italian libraries.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p data-bbox="308 237 1326 271"><b>How successful was Charles VII in bringing about a recovery in France?</b></p> <p data-bbox="308 309 1241 443">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which France recovered and became stronger after the Hundred Year War. Evidence cited could come from the situation which Charles inherited compared with the situation at his death in 1461.</p> <p data-bbox="308 481 1235 515">In arguing that there was a recovery in France, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 553 1278 857" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1422, France was weak and largely controlled by the English so matters could not have been worse.</li> <li>• The role of Joan of Arc helped to revive French fortunes and morale.</li> <li>• The Council of Arras led to Burgundy changing sides.</li> <li>• The end of the war in 1453 left the Crown victorious and master of far more of France, including Normandy and Guienne.</li> <li>• The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges gave the Crown control over the Church.</li> <li>• Revenue was greatly increased.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="308 896 1326 963">In arguing that there were limitations to Charles' achievements, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 1001 1315 1202" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charles' relationship with the Dauphin was disastrous and weakened his position.</li> <li>• The events of Louis XI's reign suggested the great nobles were far from being completely emasculated.</li> <li>• The weakness of the English under Henry VI made the task easier.</li> <li>• Joan of Arc was betrayed and put to death.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p data-bbox="304 237 1169 300"><b>How important was Florence in the development of the Italian Renaissance up to c.1461?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1326 510">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the Italian Renaissance depended on Florence in its early stages. Evidence which might be considered could include the work of artists such as Cimabue, Giotto and Masaccio, architects such as Brunelleschi and sculptors like Donatello, along with humanist scholars such as Petrarch, Boccaccio and Ficino.</p> <p data-bbox="304 548 1206 577">In arguing that Florence played a major role, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 616 1305 853" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The stability provided by Medici rule allowed art and learning to flourish.</li> <li>• The prosperity of the guilds and the Medici bank provided money to pay for patronage.</li> <li>• Artists and scholars were attracted to Florence and so its role grew.</li> <li>• The defeats of Naples and Milan made Florentines believe their city reflected a Roman model and promoted civic pride.</li> <li>• There was respect for artistic and scholastic achievement.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 891 1142 920">In arguing that there were other factors, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 958 1326 1196" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were other centres such as Rome where the Papacy was a valued patron.</li> <li>• Roman civilisation had left its main remains in Rome and so scholars and artists gravitated there.</li> <li>• Smaller states with ambitious rulers also helped the development of the Renaissance such as the Este in Ferrara and the Montefeltro in Urbino.</li> <li>• There was some rivalry between states to achieve the most.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 7: Themes**

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p><b>‘More important in theory than in practice.’ Assess this view of chivalry in the medieval period.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the impact of the notion of chivalry on medieval society. Answers could refer to the literature of the time which exalted the ideal of chivalry, and contrast this with the reality.</p> <p>In arguing that the theory of chivalry mattered, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The violence of much of medieval society alarmed the Church and so any ideal which could reduce it was welcomed.</li> <li>• The high death rate in battles could be reduced by chivalric codes.</li> <li>• By the later medieval period, ransoming knights and treating captured enemies well was common.</li> <li>• The stories about King Arthur were very influential and taken as truth.</li> <li>• Orders of chivalry were founded.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that the code had little impact, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knights needed to make their fortunes and that was their main priority.</li> <li>• Much of the idolising of the code comes from a later period.</li> <li>• Ideas about courtly love were unrealistic.</li> <li>• Standards of behaviour in warfare improved during the period but not necessarily because of chivalry.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p><b>Who won and who lost from the development of feudal society in the Middle Ages?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which feudalism was beneficial. Answers could consider how feudal society was organised and evaluate its advantages.</p> <p>In arguing that some benefited, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rulers did well as they were provided with troops or later, the money with which to hire troops.</li> <li>• The vassals also did well as they held land and status as well as peasants to work the land.</li> <li>• Even the peasants had some gains as food in a manor was shared out among all so a famine was less likely to kill them.</li> <li>• Feudal society was very stable.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were losers, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The peasants were not free so could not leave the manor; they owned no land and had to work for the lord.</li> <li>• Vassals could face dilemmas if they held land from two lords.</li> <li>• Vassals had to follow their lords, for example to the crusades.</li> <li>• Lords might not run their lands in the interests of the vassals, let alone the peasants.</li> <li>• Even lords came to see that renting out land and using the income to maintain themselves was often a better system.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p><b>How important were towns in the medieval economy?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how much towns contributed to the economy. Answers could consider the role of towns as centres of industry and trade, and balance this against other economic factors.</p> <p>In arguing that towns played a major role, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once the economy moved beyond subsistence, towns were essential as centres where goods could be exchanged, and necessities purchased.</li> <li>• Towns had enough people to be able to set up manufacturing and provide buyers for what was made.</li> <li>• Some towns were the sites of major fairs for international trade.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were other factors, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The medieval economy was mainly agrarian, and the production of food was central.</li> <li>• Many communities were self-sufficient so did not need what towns produced.</li> <li>• Towns had other roles such as defensive settlements or as monastic or episcopal centres.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p><b>Was Gothic architecture designed solely for the glory of God?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the purpose of Gothic architecture. Evidence is likely to be drawn from northern France.</p> <p>In arguing that glorifying God was the main aim, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church builders wanted to get closer to God and so used pinnacles and spires.</li> <li>• Decorations showed Biblical stories and they brought the knowledge of God and his salvation to the worshippers.</li> <li>• Churches were meant to show the power of God and frighten peasants into belief.</li> <li>• Builders believed firmly they were working for a religious purpose.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were other motives, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desire for more light in churches led to bigger windows and higher rooflines, and was practical in its aims.</li> <li>• Technical advances like pointed arches and flying buttresses allowed for more complex designs.</li> <li>• Vaulted ceilings became possible and the masons' skill could be lavishly displayed.</li> <li>• Some of the motivation was probably mixed – what pleased man pleased God as well.</li> <li>• Rivalries between patrons and churches could lead to further developments.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p><b>‘The contribution of women to medieval society has often been under-estimated.’ Assess this view.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the role of women in medieval society and whether it was greater than has often been considered to be the case. Evidence may be drawn from a variety of European states and from a range of female roles.</p> <p>The domestic role of women has often been stressed by historians. However, arguments that the female contribution has been under-estimated might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were some examples of notable women rulers such as Eleanor of Aquitaine and Melisende in Jerusalem.</li> <li>• Some women were able to administer estates, either as widows or in the absence of their husbands, who were often on Crusades.</li> <li>• There were some famous individuals such as Hildegard of Bingen, Marie of France and Christine de Pisan.</li> <li>• Women could rule religious houses as abbesses and prioresses, which gave them real authority.</li> <li>• The Cathars gave women a greater role.</li> <li>• Women in towns could be merchants and run their own enterprises, but often left little concrete evidence to show their achievements.</li> <li>• The influence of women within the family unit may have been considerable but is rarely documented.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that the contribution of women has not been under-estimated might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The women with any real power were the exception rather than the rule and most women were subject to their fathers and then their husbands.</li> <li>• Upper-class women were valued for their estates and married off to benefit their families or as part of royal policy and they could be cast aside by dissatisfied spouses.</li> <li>• The Church saw women as a source of sin, through the role of Eve in the Fall, and they could not be priests.</li> <li>• Women who did not conform to the norm could be cast out and anathematised as witches.</li> <li>• Women who tried to compete in a male world, such as Joan of Arc, came to an unfortunate end.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

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