



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

HISTORY

9769/21

Paper 2a European History Outlines, c. 300–c. 1516

October/November 2013

2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **three** questions which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Section 3: c. 919–1099

- 11 How is the failure of Otto III's 'imperial dreams' best explained?
- 12 To what extent did the survival of the early Capetian monarchy depend on the support of the church?
- 13 Were the successes of Roger II of Sicily more the result of favourable circumstances than of his own abilities?
- 14 'Single-minded and obstinate.' How far does this judgement on Gregory VII and Henry IV explain the intensity of their dispute?
- 15 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)***

How far was Alexius I responsible for the poor relations between the Latin West and Byzantium?

Section 4: 1085–1250

- 16 Assess the view that the princes were the main reasons for weak imperial rule in Germany in the years 1125 to 1152.
- 17 How convincing is the claim that Frederick Barbarossa achieved few of his aims in Italy?
- 18 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Louis VII's rule.
- 19 'Frederick II's greatest successes came in Sicily.' How justifiable is this view?
- 20 'No one can deny his greatness.' Is this a valid judgement on Innocent III?

Section 5: Themes c. 300–c. 1200

- 21** How significant was the fall of the Roman Empire for the patterns of European trade in the early Middle Ages?
- 22** How far-reaching was the impact of demographic change in the early Middle Ages?
- 23** How far did the monastic reforms in continental Europe in the tenth and eleventh centuries depend on the influence of individual leaders?
- 24** *(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)*

'Purely secular in their aims.' How far is this true of the Second and Third Crusades?
- 25** How important is royal and noble patronage in explaining the establishment and expansion of the universities in the twelfth century?
- 26** How is the growth of challenges to Roman Catholic orthodoxy in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries best explained?

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.