

## IB History of Europe Year 1\*

### Skill of a Historian

- What is history?
- What is historiography?
- The six key concepts of IB History and their relationship to each other.
  
- The importance of finding a specific research topic through extensive background reading before beginning research.
- The importance of finding specific academic sources for research.
- Writing strong paragraphs (spontaneous and planned writing (essays and research)).
- Writing strong, active, past tense sentences in historical writing (spontaneous and planned writing (essays and research)).
- Cutting wordiness.
- Active versus passive voice in historical writing.
- Creating and using an academic outline to organize writing.
- The importance of multiple drafts and revisions in writing.
- Proper Citation to avoid inadvertent plagiarism.
- Plagiarism and academic honesty in research.
- Thinking about immediate versus short-term versus long-term causes and consequences (especially when evaluating significance).
  
- Evaluating sources using the OPCVL format.
  - Test taking advice for Paper 1 (Source evaluation/OPCVL)
  - Critiquing sources to find perspective.
  - The importance of bias in source evaluation (Bias is not a limit or value alone, it's both).
  - The importance of the origin in establishing values and limitations of a source for a project.
  - The importance of the purpose in establishing values and limitations of a source for a project.
  - The importance of the content in establishing the values and limitations of a source for a project.
- Writing out a source evaluation for an IB exam (Paper 1).

\*Covered during the regular school year

Introduced during the regular school year, practiced during digital learning.

To be covered next year

Covered during digital learning

Content:

### **Paper 2 Topic 3:**

#### Key Concepts

- Dynasties and kingdoms, and their rulers
  - How dynastic states emerged
  - Powers that individual rulers held and laid claim
  - Methods of governing their states and legitimizing their rule
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- Charlemagne's claims/nature of power.
  - al-Saffah, al-Mamun, Harun al-Rashid's claims/nature of power.
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- Charlemagne's goals/aims and his achievements.
  - Goals/aims and achievements of Abbasidian rulers.
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- Expansion (or loss) of Charlemagne's kingdom including reasons and methods for expansion.
    - Spanish March under Louis the Pious (778)
      - Losses against the Basques during the retreat
    - Taking of the Iron Crown of the Lombards
    - Protection of Pope Adrian I
    - Conquest of Saxon territory
  - Expansion (or loss) of territory during the reign of later Carolingian rulers and methods for expansion (causes of loss).
    - Louis the Pious and rebellions by his sons and other relatives
    - Internal fighting and the Treaty of Verdun
    - Umayyad Expansion
    - Viking attacks and settlements
    - Odo the Count of Paris and other noble challengers to the Carolingians
  - Expansion (or loss) of territory in Abbasid Caliphate including reasons and methods for expansion.
    - Umayyad Spain (al-Andalus) in 756
    - Crusader States in 1099 (and later Crusades)
    - Sack of Baghdad by the Mongols in 1258
  - Expansion (or loss) of powers of Charlemagne's rule including reasons and methods for expansion.
    - Holy Roman Empire
    - Relationship with the Papacy
  - Expansion (or loss) of powers of later Carolingians including reasons and methods for expansion.
    - Charles the Bald's taxes and building of fortifications
    - Support of other nobles like Odo of Paris
    - Charles the Fat's inability to legitimize his illegitimate son
  - Methods Charlemagne used to establish, legitimize, consolidate, and maintain his power;
    - Missi Dominici
    - Decentralized government
    - Counts
    - Relationship with the Church and the Papacy

- extent to which he was successful in doing so during his lifetime;
  - the extent to which he was successful in establishing the basis for a dynasty.
- Methods Abbasidian caliphs used to establish, legitimize, consolidate, and maintain power
    - Religious support / theology
    - non-Muslims and non-Arabs
    - Centralized Bureaucracy
    - Elite Families (such as the Barmakids)
    - Elite officials such as the Viziers (e.g. Jaffar)
  - extent to which they were successful in doing so,
  - the extent to which they were successful in establishing/maintaining a dynasty.
- Charlemagne's decentralized government structure and the relative success thereof.
    - Establishment and consolidation of power during his lifetime
    - Ability to check noble ambition
    - Loss of power and territory by his decedents
- Abbasidian central government bureaucracy and the relative success thereof
    - Establishment of Baghdad
    - Barmakid success
    - Alliances with China, and Charlemagne, eventually with Irene of the Byzantines
    - Strength even after a Civil War (809)
- Role that religion played in Charlemagne's government/laws.
    - Establishment of the Holy Roman Empire
    - Rebellion of Saxons and Charlemagne's response
    - Protection of the papacy
- Role that religion played in later Carolingian government/laws.
    - Struggles with the papacy
    - Loss of power by Louis the Pius after penance
- Role that religion played in Abbasidan government/laws.
    - Dual roles as military and religious leaders form the onset
    - al-Mu'tasim's use of religion to strengthen his rule.
- The administration used by Charlemagne to establish, enforce, and interpret laws.
    - Decentralized
    - Lack of a capital city
    - Counties
    - Missi Dominici
- The administration used by the Abbasidan rulers to establish, enforce, and interpret laws.
    - Centralized

- Movement of the capital city
  - Bureaucracy
  - Non-muslims
  - Paper
  - Barmakid Family
- Role that the nobility/elite played in the Carolingian dynasty.
    - Counts / Greater Lords /
      - Short-term and long-term consequences
    - Relationship with the Christian Church
      - Monasteries and the secular clergy
      - Short-term and long-term consequences
    - The Church's own hierarchy and the impact as a political dynasty in-and-of itself.
- Role that nobility/elite played in the Abbasid Caliphate.
    - Barmakid Family
    - Administrative positions
    - Non-Muslims and non-Arabs
- Overall successes and failures of establishing and maintaining a dynasty by the Carolingians and the Abbasids.
- Internal and external challenges to Charlemagne's rule and to later Carolingians, and relative success in dealing with them and the relative failure in dealing with them.
    - Implicit challenges by the Church/Pope
    - Challenges by sons (Pepin the Hunchback)
    - Challenges by other nobility
    - Challenges by the Byzantines
    - Alliance with the Abbasids
    - Viking Threat
      - Against Charlemagne
      - Against Louis the Pious
      - Against Charles the Bald
      - Against Charles the Fat
      - Against Odo Count of Paris
      - Treaty of Saint Claire-sur-epte (in 911 - after the Battle of Rouen)
- Internal and external challenges to Abbasidian rule, and the relative success and the relative failure in dealing with them.
    - Khorasan Rebels
    - Chinese Threats
    - Byzantine Threats
    - Alliance with Charlemagne

- Issues of Succession by Harun al-Rashid's sons
- Barmakid family's rise to power
- Rebellions and issues of succession in Charlemagne's dynasty.
  - Pepin the Hunchback
  - Nobility against Louis the Pious
  - Louis the Pious's sons' internal conflict
    - Strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Verdun.
  - Later conflict of rulers through Charles the Fat (888)
- Rebellions and issues of succession in the Abbasid Caliphate.
  - Impact of al-Khayzuran (Harun al-Rashid's mother)
  - al-Amin
  - al-Ma'mun

## **Paper 2 Topic 1: Medieval Society and the Economy**

### ■ Social and economic change and continuity in the medieval world.

- Changes in social structures and systems
  - when the Carolingian dynasty began (Carolingian Renaissance)
  - when the Crusades began
  - when the plague appeared
  - Social and political structures in Normandy and England after the Battle of Hastings.
- Impact of population change; impact of famines and disease
  - Viking attacks due to climate changes and population
  - Role of the Bubonic Plague
- Role and status of women in society: economic and non-economic roles
  - Abbasid Caliphate (Research paper)
  - Carolingian Empire (Marriages, motherhood, religious roles, etc...)
- Development of trading routes and economic integration; development of different types of taxation, including the social and economic impact of taxation
  - Impact of Umayyad/Abbasid taxes of non-muslims.
  - Impact of Church tithes and the raising of taxes by kings
    - Carolingians
    - English Kings
      - Henry II
      - Richard I
      - John
      - Edward I

## ■ Cultural and intellectual developments (or regression)

- Role and significance of key individuals
  - Charlemagne
  - Charles the Bald / Lothair / Louis the German
  - al-Mansur
  - Harun al-Rashid
  - al-Mu'tasim
- Factors affecting the transmission of ideas and cultures
  - Establishment of trade and security under Charlemagne
  - Strengthening of the Church under Leo III and his successors
  - Establishment of monastic orders and scriptoriums
  - Abbasid use of paper
  - Abbasid Bureaucracy
  - Golden Age of Islam and the building of the House of Wisdom
  - [Mongol attack of Baghdad and burning of the House of Wisdom](#)
  - Silk Road and trade with Indian and China
- Significance and impact of artistic and cultural developments; developments in architecture
  - [Romanesque to Gothic Architecture](#)
  - Carolingian Renaissance
  - Abbasid construction / Round City of Baghdad / House of Wisdom
- Developments in science and technology
  - Islamic Golden Age
    - Paper / Water Wheels / Dams /
    - Preservation of Greek Ideas
    - War technology (Both Europe and Middle East)
  - [\(Europe\) Farming - Three field System](#)
  - [12th century renaissance](#)
  - Much less technology and science in Europe compared to Middle East in early periods.

## ■ Religion and society (Middle East and Western Europe)

- Social and economic influence of religious institutions.
- Religious leaders: role and status of religious leaders in government and administration; disputes between rulers and religious leaders
  - Leo III
  - Stephen IV
  - Leo IX
  - Gregory VII
    - Investiture Controversy
- Treatment of religious minorities; religious persecution

- Islam
  - Shi'ite minority
- Christian
  - Various heretical groups
- Spread of religion
  - Abbasids versus Carolingian

**Paper 1 (Source Evaluation and Usage): Case Studies:  
Richard the Lionhearted and Genghis Khan.**

- Genghis Khan's
  - Rise to power
  - Uniting of rival tribes
  - Reputation as a military leader and naming as "Genghis"
  - Personal role in the success of Mongol conquest.
  - Attacks on the Jin and capture of Beijing in 1215.
  - Invasion East in Asia and Iran
  - Invasion of Kwarezmia (Persian Empire broken from Abbasids) in 1219-1221
  - Stop invasion of Europe only due to Genghis's death.
  - Political impact on
    - Administrative practices
    - Overthrow of existing ruling systems
    - Establishment of Mongol Law/Yassa
    - Move toward a more merit based society.
  - Economic impact on
    - Establishment, enhancement, and protection of trade routes.
  - Social, cultural, and religious impact
    - Population Displacement
    - Terror, Looting, and Murder
    - Raids and the destruction of settlements
    - Exchange of ideas, technology, and culture
      - Extent to which the Mongols allowed other religions
- Richard the Lionhearted's
  - Rise to power
  - Revolts against his father Henry II
  - Reputation as a military leader and the nickname "Lionhearted"
  - Successes in defending his lands against the French (Philip II) and the Crusader territory.
  - Occupation of Sicily and Cyprus
  - Part in the Third Crusade
  - Effect of his campaigns on different parts of the world (Middle East, France, Mediterranean)

- Absence from his land and the impact his absence had on John and Philip's rebellions.
- (inadvertent) help to secure and strengthen the Kings of France
- Impact on economics and trade including his taxes for war
  - his ransoms after being captured the Duke of Austria and the Holy Roman Emperor
  - "Saladin Tax" to finance the Third Crusade
- Treatment of Jews and Muslims.

## Paper 2 Topic 2: Causes and Effects of Medieval Wars

- Abbasid Revolution (bloody)
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic causes
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Religious causes
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Territorial causes
  - Evaluation of the role/significance of individual leaders such as:
    - al-Saffah
    - al-Mansur
  - Methods and ability to raise and organize a fighting force.
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic, Political, Religious, Socio-cultural, and population/demographic consequences
- Abbasid Civil War
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic Causes
  - Evaluation of the role/significance of the following in causing/the outcome of the civil war:
    - Harun al-Rashid
    - al-Amin
    - al-Ma'mun
    - Zubayda (Wife of al-Rashid, mother of al-Amin)
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic, Political, Religious, Socio-cultural, and population/demographic consequences
- Carolingian overthrow of Merovingian (Relatively bloodless)
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic Causes
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Territorial Causes
  - Evaluation of the role/significance of the following:
    - Charles Martel
    - Pepin the Short
    - Charlemagne

- Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic, Political, Religious, Socio-cultural, and population/demographic consequences
- William the Conqueror and the Battle of Hastings
  - William the Conqueror and Harold Godwinson
    - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic Causes
    - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Territorial Causes
    - Methods and ability to raise and organize a fighting force.
    - Tactics used and logistics
    - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic, Political, Religious, Socio-cultural, and population/demographic consequences
- Genghis Khan's
  - attacks
    - on other Mongols and establishment of "Genghis"
    - On China (Beijing)
    - On the Muslims
    - Siege of Baghdad by Kublai Khan
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Political / Religious / Territorial causes
  - Immediate / Short-term / Long-term Dynastic, Political, Religious, Socio-cultural, and population/demographic consequences.
  - Methods used to raise a fighting force
  - Tactics and logistics
    - Speed versus siege warfare
    - Use of technology
  - Role of women
    - Initial capture of Genghis's wife
    - Capture of women in battle

### **Paper 3 Topic 1: Monarchies in England and France**

- Establishment, characteristics and changing nature of royal government in England and France.
  - England before the Norman Invasion
    - Anglo-Saxons
    - Christianity
    - Viking Invasions and settlements
  - The impact of the Norman invasion of England
    - Changes in Government structure, administration, and laws
      - William's establishment of Authority
        - Military power

- Religious reorganization (feudal structure to the church in England) and its impact in the future.
    - Establishment of Feudal grants
    - Domesday Book
  - Changes in Society and social structures
    - Establishment of new Norman Aristocracy
    - Connection with the continent
- Establishment of Henry II's Angevin Dynasty
  - Establishment through marriage and inheritance
  - Squeezing out of the French Kings
- Struggles between Dukes of Normandy as English Kings and the Capetian Kings of France (Causes and consequences)
  - Philip II 'Augustus' of France
  - Henry II of England
  - Richard I 'Lionhearted' of England
  - John of England
- Expansion of English Royal Authority
  - under William I
  - Henry I
  - Henry II
  - Richard I 'Lionhearted'
  - John
  - Edward I
  - Edward III
- Expansion of Royal French Authority
  - under Louis VI
  - under Louis VII
  - Under Philip II 'Augustus'
  - Philip IV
  - Philip IV
  - Louis XI 'The Spider King'
- Evaluation of monarchies in England and France (and a comparison) as they became more sophisticated and powerful by substantiating their claims to increased authority, although noble power remained a key feature in both.