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 advise 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 vales 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
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

- Charlemagne’s claims/nature of power.
- al-Saffah, al-Mamum, Harun al-Rashid’s claims/nature of power.

- Charlemagne’s goals/aims and his achievements.
- Goals/aims and achievements of Abbasidian rulers.

- 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 rules 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 Abbasid 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

- Abbasid 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 Abbasid 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 Abbasid 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
  • Adminsitrative 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-epet (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’mum

**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
  • Doomsday Book

• Changes in Society and social structures
  • Establishment of new Norman Aristocracy
  • Connection with the continent

• Establishment of Henry II’s Angevin Dynasty
  • Establishment though 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.