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History

Higher level and standard level

Paper 1 – source booklet

Tuesday 4 May 2021 (afternoon)

1 hour

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this source booklet until instructed to do so.
- This source booklet contains the sources required for history higher level and standard level paper 1.
- Read all the sources from one prescribed subject.
- The sources in this paper may have been edited and/or abridged: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets []; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

Prescribed subject	Sources
1: Military leaders	A – D
2: Conquest and its impact	E – H
3: The move to global war	I – L
4: Rights and protest	M – P
5: Conflict and intervention	Q – T

Prescribed subject 1: Military leaders

Read sources A to D and answer questions 1 to 4. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: Richard I of England (1173–1199) — Impact: social, cultural and religious impact: anti-Jewish violence.

Source A John Gillingham, an historian specializing in medieval history, writing in the academic book *Richard I* (2002).

While celebrations went on inside the palace, a riot developed outside. Some Jews, bringing gifts for the new king, had tried to enter, but the Christian crowd at the gates would not allow it. They fell upon the Jews, killing some and wounding others. The trouble then spread to the city of London, where it continued throughout the night. Jews were killed, their houses robbed and burned down. Next day, Richard had some of the rioters arrested, three of them hanged. A Jew who in fear of his life had agreed to be baptized a Christian, Richard encouraged him to return to his religion. The king sent letters to every region ordering that the Jews should be left in peace ... Despite his efforts, there were more anti-Jewish riots in the next few months at Lynn, Norwich, Lincoln and Stamford. This wave of popular anti-Semitism [anti-Jewish feelings] reached its height at York in March 1190, by which time Richard had already left the country.

[Source: Gillingham, J. *Richard I*. Copyright © 1999 by John Gillingham. Reproduced with permission of The Licensor through PLSclear.]

Source B Ephraim of Bonn, a Jewish scholar, writing in a manuscript in the 1190s.

In the year 1190, a group of knights attacked the Jews, in the city of York, on the Great Sabbath [before Passover]. The Jews fled to the house of prayer. Here Rabbi Yomtob stood and slaughtered sixty souls, and others were also killed. Some there commanded that they should slaughter their only sons. The number of those killed and burned was one hundred and fifty souls, men and women. Their houses also the knights destroyed, stole their gold and silver and many splendid books, precious as gold. These they brought to Cologne and to other places, where they sold them to the Jews.

[Source: Roth, C., *History of the Jews in England*, Cecil Roth, Oxford University Press, Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.]

Source C

Removed for copyright reasons

Source D

Peter Dunn, an English illustrator, in a twentieth-century depiction of Clifford's Tower, York, during the attack on the Jews in 1190. The Jews had fled to the tower for safety.



End of prescribed subject 1

Turn over

Prescribed subject 2: Conquest and its impact

Read sources E to H and answer questions 5 to 8. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: The conquest of Mexico and Peru (1519–1551) — Context and motives: political and economic motives for exploration and conquest.

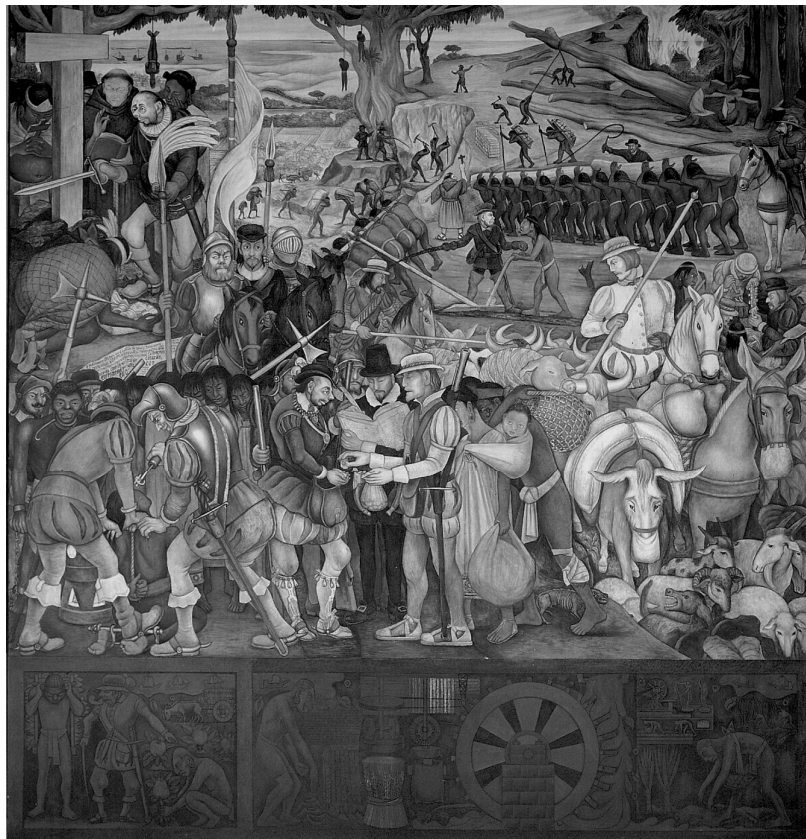
Source E R. Hassig, an American anthropologist specializing in Aztec history, writing in the academic book *Mexico and the Spanish Conquest* (2006).

Spain's expansion was part of a general European pattern that emerged after the economic and social crisis following the massive depopulation in the fourteenth century. But Europe also felt threatened by Muslims to the south and Ottoman Turks to the east, and much of its expansion—made possible by naval technological advances—was dictated ideologically and guided geographically by these concerns. Along with other Europeans, Spaniards ventured into foreign lands, driven by the zealotry [fanaticism] of the Church but also encouraged by the lure [appeal] of greater trade, new territory, and subject [conquered] population. Thus, when Spaniards moved into the Americas, they brought with them the powerful legacy of their expansionary experience, which was to influence their relations with the Indians. The men who reached Mexico had already participated in the earliest Spanish exploration of what was to them the New World, and they built on their experiences of conquering and colonizing Arab Spain and the Canary Islands. Spanish expansion beyond Iberia was primarily economic in motivation ...

Religious justifications marked much of the expansion into Mexico, as it had the Reconquista. The Spaniards used essentially the same ideology in the conquest of native populations as they had against the Muslims during the Reconquista. The conquest of Mexico, however, was primarily a political and military affair.

[Source: Republished with permission of UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS, from *Mexico and the Spanish Conquest*, Ross Hassig, 2006; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.]

Source F Diego Rivera, a Mexican artist, depicts the historical scene titled *The arrival of Cortés* (Palacio Nacional de México, 1951).



Source G

Removed for copyright reasons

Source H

Bartolomé de las Casas, a Spanish friar appointed in America as “Protector of the Indians”, writing in a chronicle sent to prince Philip II of Spain, *An Account, Much Abbreviated, of the Destruction of the Indies* (1542).

The cause for which the Christians have slain [killed] and destroyed so many and such infinite numbers of souls, has been simply to get, as their ultimate end [main goal], the Indians’ gold. To stuff themselves with riches in a very few days and to raise themselves to high estates [status] without proportion to [regardless of] their birth or breeding, owing to the greed and ambition that they have had, which has been greater than any the world has ever seen before ... All the Indians of all the Indies never once did aught [any] hurt or wrong to Christians, but rather held them to be descended from heaven, from the sky, until many times they or their neighbours received from the Christians many acts of wrongful harm, theft, murder and violence.

End of prescribed subject 2