

OLLSCOIL NA hÉIREANN, GAILLIMH  
THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY

2nd ARTS EXAMINATIONS 1999-2000

SEMESTER 2

HISTORY

Course HI 248 - MEDIEVAL EUROPE, c.1250-1500

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Time allowed: **TWO** hours

Answer **ONE** question from GROUP A, **ONE** question from GROUP B  
and **ONE OTHER** question from a group of your choice.

Answer **THREE** questions in total

**GROUP A**

1. Assess the short-term and long-term impact of Europeans' encounters with the Mongols (giving approximate dates for your terms).
2. What are the most important broader implications of the dispute between king Philip IV (the Fair) of France and pope Boniface VIII for analysing relations between lay rulers and the papacy?
3. Discuss the most significant responses to the Great Schism by members of various social groups (e.g., lay rulers, churchmen, 'ordinary' believers).
4. **EITHER**
  - (a.) Assess the most significant short-term effects of the Black Death in Europe, accounting for regional differences and giving dates for the period you consider 'short term'.

**OR**

  - (b.) Assess the most significant long-term effects of the Black Death in Europe, accounting for regional differences and giving dates for the period you consider 'long term'.
5. 'Traditional in inspiration but radical in practice'. To what extent is this an apt assessment of 'popular' uprisings in the fourteenth century?
6. **EITHER**
  - (a.) Compare/contrast the most important effects of the Hundred Years War in England to those in France.

**OR**

  - (b.) Discuss the most important contributions of the Hundred Years War to military organisation and the practice of warfare in western Europe.

## GROUP B

7. **EITHER**  
(a.) Assess the most important means by which kings could extend or consolidate royal power and the extent to which these means had changed from c.1250 to c.1500. (Provide specific examples and do **not** limit your discussion to one kingdom.)  
**OR**  
(b.) The personal qualities of a king remained as important to the success of a king's reign in c.1500 as they had been c.1250'; discuss with reference to specific episodes from several kings' reigns.
8. **EITHER**  
(a.) 'Creature of the king'. To what extent does this formula encapsulate the history of representative assemblies in the kingdom of England **or** France **or** Aragon **or** León-Castile over the period c.1250-1500?  
**OR**  
(b.) What were the most important features distinguishing the English Parliament from representative assemblies in the kingdom of France **or** León-Castile **or** Aragon over the period c.1250-1500?
9. 'On the whole, Europeans were not markedly less religious in 1500 than they had been in 1250'. Discuss.
10. Assess the most important consequences of the need experienced by both lay rulers and popes to raise cash revenues to implement their policies, c.1250-1500.
11. Assess the place of religious motivations in the popularity of crusading, from the crusades led by (St.) Louis IX of France to (and including) those against the Ottoman Turks.
12. Explain how and in what areas the rising expectations of growing numbers of lay people became a significant historical force, c. 1250-1500.
13. **EITHER**  
(a.) Discuss how individuals of various social groups could rise in socio-economic status and/or political power in the period. c.1250-1500.  
**OR**  
(b.) Discuss the factors limiting upward social mobility and access to political power in the period c.1250-1500.