

51210

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

2nd ARTS EXAMINATIONS 2000-2001

SEMESTER 1

HISTORY

Course HI 262 - MEDIEVAL EUROPE, c.1050-1250

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Time allowed: **TWO** hours
Answer **THREE** questions, at least **ONE** from each group

**All answers should focus on the time period c.1050-1250
unless stated otherwise**

GROUP A

1. How and why did 'Europe' expand in the period c.1050-1250?
2. (a) Assess the success of at least two kings (or emperors) from different realms as it would have been viewed by his subjects.
OR
(b) What traits and abilities were most valued in medieval kings (or emperors)? Discuss with reference to at least two monarchs from different realms.
3. 'In widespread modern perceptions of medieval warfare, knights and their mounted charges play a greater role than they did in the period c.1050-1250'. Discuss with reference to specific events and military campaigns.
4. 'Some women, at least, played more significant roles in medieval politics and culture than is generally realised'. Discuss with reference to the activities of specific women in their wider social context.
5. Compare and contrast the lifestyles, values, and interests of lay inhabitants of towns ('townspeople') with those of **EITHER** peasant agriculturists **OR** aristocratic landlords dwelling in the countryside.

Group A, continued/

6. (a) How important were religious factors in motivating crusaders? Discuss with reference to at least two major crusading campaigns (not necessarily to the 'Holy Land') in the period 1095–1291.

OR

- (b) To what extent could popes control crusades they had set in motion? Discuss with reference to at least two major crusading campaigns (not necessarily to the 'Holy Land') in the years 1095–1291.

7. (a) Analyse, with reference to specific persons and events, the most important developments in the art of governance in both the lay and ecclesiastical sectors.

OR

- (b) Discuss, with reference to specific documents or compilations, the historical significance of producing written collections of laws, canons, or terms of agreements in both ecclesiastical and temporal governance.

GROUP B

8. Consider the most important consequences of the papal reform movement and investiture controversy.

9. (a) Why is it problematic to view disputes between kings and popes (or lay rulers and prelates) as disputes between 'church' and 'state' for supreme power in this world? Discuss with reference to specific disputes and events.

OR

- (b) Analyse, with reference to specific incidents, the most important limitations on papal powers on earth.

10. (a) What role(s) did voluntary poverty play in religious movements, c.1150-1220, and why?

OR

- (b) Discuss the most significant developments in devotional piety and religious practices in the period c.1050-1250.

11. What were the most important powers of inquisitors and the most important limits upon them from the first inquisitors until c.1250?

12. (a) How and why did a university education come to be perceived as a path to economic, social, and/or political advancement?

OR

- (b) What is 'scholasticism' and why is it historically important?