

Candidate Marks Report

Series : M23 2023

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :		Assessment Code :	HISTORY HL PAPER THREE (HISTORY EUROPE) in ENGLISH
Candidate No :		Component Code :	P3(ENG)TZ0
Candidate Name :			

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	M23histxHP3E0EUXX		
Paper	33 / 45		
Total:			
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In	Total
Q1	NR / 15		
Q2	NR / 15		
Q3	NR / 15		
Q4	NR / 15		
Q5	NR / 15		
Q6	NR / 15		
Q7	10 / 15	✓	
Q8	NR / 15		
Q9	12 / 15	✓	
Q10	11 / 15	✓	
Q11	NR / 15		
Q12	NR / 15		
Q13	NR / 15		
Q14	NR / 15		
Q15	NR / 15		
Q16	NR / 15		
Q17	NR / 15		
Q18	NR / 15		
Q19	NR / 15		
Q20	NR / 15		
Q21	NR / 15		
Q22	NR / 15		
Q23	NR / 15		
Q24	NR / 15		
Q25	NR / 15		
Q26	NR / 15		
Q27	NR / 15		

Q28	NR / 15
Q29	NR / 15
Q30	NR / 15
Q31	NR / 15
Q32	NR / 15
Q33	NR / 15
Q34	NR / 15
Q35	NR / 15
Q36	NR / 15



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Diploma Programme answer cover sheet

HISTORY EUROPE

HL
PAPER THREE

Shanghai Yue Kong Pao Senior Secondary
School

11 May 2023

Invigilator only: Candidate absent (insert x if applicable)

☐

Candidate

Section / Option	Question
4	7
5	9
5	10

General instructions

- Write in **blue** or **black** ink, and use a soft pencil that produces dark lines for graphs and diagrams. The use of colour is only permitted in geography examinations.
- Do not write on any QR code on this cover sheet.

When using 4-page answer booklets

- Write your session number and name in the appropriate boxes on the front page of the answer booklet.
- At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. If you make a mistake, fill in the box completely and use the next available box to write the question number.
- Parts of an answer, for example (a), (b), (c), must be written on the lines provided.
- Leave at least one line space between each part of an answer.

At the end of the examination

- Complete the candidate boxes (on the left) with the section(s)/option(s) and question(s) answered. If all questions have been answered, write ALL.
- Attach this cover sheet to your work using the string tag provided.
- In the box below, write the number of 4-page answer booklets attached to this cover sheet.

Number of 4-page answer booklets attached





Candidate session number: / Numéro de session du
 candidat : / Número de convocatoria del alumno:

Candidate name: / Nom du candidat : / Nombre del
alumno:

[REDACTED]

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Example
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15th century Portugal was a nation known for its religious devotion to Christianity. The process of its exploration to Africa and later ~~the Indian Ocean~~ was accompanied with evangelical efforts to spread Christianity. Some consider religion as the most important reason for Portuguese exploration. However, the pursuit of political and economic benefits are also non-negligible major reasons for their exploration, and their evangelical efforts were at times limited. Still, religion lies at the heart of reasons explaining the Portuguese exploration: it was



04AX01

☐ a genuine motive, a useful justification, and one of the most crucial reasons.

addresses the q

To begin with, the Portuguese spread Christianity by converting the local population, and their determination to find the mythical Christian king Prestor John demonstrates genuine religious motives for exploration. They

☐ OKS baptized the Congo king Nkuru and made him an influential figure to convert the Congolese

✓ population into Christians. The Portuguese brought with them clergymen, priests and

☐ materials that can be used to teach Christian symbols and principles to the native populations. They also consistently sought Prestor John, whom they believed to be a Christian king residing in Africa. They intended



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☐ to develop ^{an} ~~pot~~ alliance with his force and together strengthen, unify and glorify Christian faith.

Therefore, religion can be argued to be a significant reason in explaining their

☐ exploration in the 15th century. ✓

Portugal, being ~~the~~ ^a crusading nation, was

exploring new territories as a response to

☐ the increasing power and influence of the

Mamelukes and Islamic forces, with the

mission of regaining Christian land at the

center of their motives. With the fall of

✓ ☐ the Byzantine Empire, the Islamic nations

in eastern Europe rose to power, dominating

the European trade markets. Portugal,

sitting at the end of the European trade

route, was further disadvantaged and had



to pay a high tariff. Thus, finding new trade routes was an utterly important task for Portuguese sailors and explorers. Although the exploration would ^{and had} bring the Portuguese

substantial economic benefits, it was still anti-Islam sentiments that drove the exploration—a religious reason. In fact, the Portuguese, after discovering new trade

routes, ~~they~~ refused to trade with the Muslims. Even with economic incentives at play, the Portuguese uphold their identities and missions as devout Christians, which

makes religion the indispensable explanation of their strenuous voyages. In comparison, Spain, despite being a fiercely religious state as well, was more motivated by economic ^{arguably}



4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

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9 and ideological ~~reasons~~ considerations for their explorations in the 15th century.

Their minimal efforts in converting the population in the Americas demonstrates that religion

was not their main consideration, and neither the conquistadors nor the monarchs found it personally engaging. However, the correspondence between ~~with~~ Christopher Columbus and

Queen Isabella of Castile contained continuous reference to religion and evangelism. To Spain, religion was a useful justification of their extraction of



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Indigenous resources to the Church and the Pope. The conquistadors, having to fund themselves to explore, were more likely to be motivated by personal ideological

concerns. Spain with its frontier mindset as a legacy of the ~~Re~~ Reconquista fostered the explorations with the nature of occupying the land to expand the country,

and people's desire to become hidalgos, motivated by both the pursuit of personal glory and curiosity for knowledge.

In comparison, the religious reasons for exploration seem much more genuine in Portuguese voyages. Although revisionist historians such as MacAlister ~~doubts~~ ^{and effectiveness} doubts their effort in spreading Christianity,



describing the interactions between the Portuguese priests and the local population as "dialogues of the deaf," one needs to recognize the difficulties of evangelism.

There were language barriers, the limited number of clergies, and the lack of Christian symbols. Yet the Portuguese priests even attempted to use salt to replace the

holy water during baptism; they also used music and paintings to try to surpass the language barriers and convey Christian messages to the African people. Arguably,

with all the limitations against them, the above efforts were already significant enough to show that religion was a sincere reason for exploration. In fact,



complete conversions were not quite possible in the context. Exposing the local populations ~~with~~ to Christian rituals and some rudimentary teachings of Christianity were

revealing of their religious enthusiasm, despite the lack of impressive, ^{tangible} results.

In conclusion, religion was indeed the main reason for exploration in the 15th Century.

For Spain, it was a convenient justification, yet for Portugal it was the immensely important backdrop for their exploration,

with economic gain as a product ~~des~~ ^{rather} ~~inst~~ ^{rather} than the most genuine motive. The expeditions required national, collective effort and in 15th century, only religion could potentially be such a unifying force that prompts the exploration.





4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

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1 9 The exploration of the Europeans to the Americas since the 15th century was a paradigm-altering move that changed the worldview, lifestyles, cultures and political dynamics all over the world, leading to globalization. There were numerous immediate consequences of the exploration of the New World, such as the rise of political tensions between European states, the effect of diseases, the influence of crops on production and ways of living. Some people argue that political tensions between



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European states was the main consequence. But despite the significance of the Treaty of Tordesillas and the rivalries that impacted Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands and England,

it was the Columbian Exchange that brought long-lasting influences on the lives of everyone. Thus, even though the political tensions were an important consequence, its significance

could not mount to the level of the Columbian ~~exch~~ Exchange. ✓

OKS

Christopher

Columbus's exploration of the New World in the 15th century occurred together with the Portuguese exploration to the West Coast of Africa. ^{Political} Tensions between the two soon developed as they sailed in the Atlantic Ocean. Both wanted to secure their gains

OKS



from the colonies and establish their importance in the trade network. Such political tensions ~~lead~~ led to naval conflicts at ports.

To resolve the tensions and conflicts, two

states met in the late 15th Century to draw up the Treaty of Tordesillas. Some historians argue that this treaty is the first milestone of international law. The Treaty drew ~~up~~

a ~~line~~ line between the New World and the Euro-Africa continents and divided the Atlantic Oceans up as well. It stipulated that west from the line was to be Spain's area

for exploration and economic gain, and Portugal could have what was east to the line. The Treaty of Tordesillas had somewhat pacified the political tension, though it won't

OKS



through further amendments. However, the political tensions have limitations as both the conflicts between Spain and Portugal and the treaty of Tordesillas were not of major concern

to the rest of Europe. Still, the discovery of the New World and the following Age of Exploration suddenly called attention to the political conflicts between European states and revealed

the necessity of drawing up international legal agreements, which led to the creation of the landmark of international law. Therefore political tensions between states did have

an important impact and should be regarded as one of the key consequences.

However, from both the range and the extent of impact, the Columbian Exchange





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10 was a far more influential consequence of the exploration of the New World. It was an exchange of crops, plants, animals, diseases and population, of which the impact is still present nowadays. The Europeans obtained maize and potatoes, which can supply the human body with carbohydrates and thus energy. These starchy food are not only easily-stored, but they ^{can} ~~are~~ also be integrated to European agriculture. They can grow in ~~seasons~~ alternate seasons with existed European crops and can be reaped



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☐ more than once per year. Spices such as chili, cacao and coffee brought a more diverse diet; firstly to aristocrats as enrichment, and later to a wider population,

☐ shifting the cuisine and the culture of European countries. The ~~the~~ huge increase in food production led to a population growth, providing Europe with a larger

☐ number of labor force in addition to the enslaved people brought from the ~~the~~ New World. On the other hand, European weeds and livestock such as cattle and horses

☐ led to overgrazing in many areas of the New World, forcing the natives out of the once fertile lands to more marginalized areas. Diseases such as smallpox hit them



hard as well, leaving the population declining to the point of demographic collapse. From the Columbian Exchange there came a rise of production and prosperity in Europe, and the exact opposite in the New World, which had a profound consequence still clearly visible in the power dynamics today. —

Europe consisting of developed countries whilst Latin and South America still struggles economically. Therefore, the Columbian Exchange should be viewed as the main consequence of exploration of the New World. ✓

In conclusion, political tensions between European states was an influential consequence of the exploration. But conflicts and rivalries between or amongst political



☐ powers of one continent just seem incomparable to an interaction ~~at over~~ between two newly encountered continents which was ~~so~~ ^{so so} powerful and long-lasting as the Columbian Exchange.

☐ an exchange of things on every level that ~~impacted~~ impacted the life of everyone, between two practically different worlds that had just ~~known of each other~~ came into contact.

☐

☐

q understood and addressed; detailed knowledge of the subject; sound analytical content



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7 The social and political situation in Florence were immensely contributory to the origins of the Renaissance. The wealth of the city and its politics provided the soil for the Renaissance, the rediscovery of Greek and Roman values. Although it is difficult to pinpoint the exact starting point of the Renaissance, for as historian Peter Mack points out, the ~~re~~ revisiting of ancient texts ~~is~~ was present during the Middle Ages already, the social and political factors in Florence were key to a heyday of humanist values,



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arts and architecture, and ancient philosophies
that has ^{been} coined as "the Renaissance".

The social situation in Florence was one of
pride and appreciation of ^{the} arts. The people
of Florence took pride in their culture and
origin. They sought ways to demonstrate
such pride, glory and unfraction, and

artworks was a way to do so — to
consolidate the cultural identity of Florence
as a city state of prosperity. Since the 15th
century, trade enabled the rise of a

merchantile class. Some genuinely adored
artworks and Greek and Roman values, while

DES some others look for a chance to justify their
wealth by sponsoring and purchasing artworks.

Overall, the market of artwork in Florence



☐ created by its social situations provided a ^{origin and} good environment for the development of Renaissance.

☐ The political situations in Florence also contributed to the development of the Renaissance. The main political power in Florence was the Guilds, consisting of seven

☐ major Guilds and the other ones. The guilds controlled the citizen's behavior and regulated the society; yet was corrupted as the elections were ^{always} rigged to ensure the dominance of Seven major Guilds over the other.

☐ However, aside from this, Florence was an extremely promising city with prospering economy and the most stable currency, making it the center of Europe's coin

political or economic?



04AX03

☐ production. The wealth of the city was the basis for people to take interest in the arts and Greek and Roman ideas; it also attracted artists and scholars from other places to seek opportunities.

a little repetitive

☐ In Florence, there was the powerful Medici family who dominated the city both politically and socially. Cosimo Medici was made rich by opening banks. His offspring Lorenzo Medici, in order to justify the family's absolutist control over Florence, began to do patronage for the artists. He used the family wealth to open schools that ~~taught~~ taught art, from painting to sculpturing, elevating the social status of artists above craftsmen. The Medici family have sponsored significant





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7 artists such as Leonardo de Vinci, Botticelli and Michaelangelo, providing them with school, places to live, and commissioning their artworks. Michaelangelo, for one, sat at the family table with the Medici's, living with them as ~~they~~ he completes his education at the school Medici opened. Medici's patronage helped art many, and some became the most iconic painters of the time period. Michaelangelo was later provided papal patronage to paint the famousistine Chapel. Medici also put a large investment



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into re-opening and developing universities in Florence. The education of sciences, humanities and the arts provided people with a more systematic and rational

worldview, which, according to historian ^{Stephen} ~~John~~ Greenblatt, ~~explains~~ ^{explains} the origin of the Renaissance, during which realistic styles were established using techniques such

as linear perspectives. The education and spread of humanistic values brought people's attention to individuals instead of the Christian deities and pantheon. Overall, the

Medici family contributed immensely to

✓ channeling the talented artists into a concentrated city states by providing financial support in both their education



and career.

In conclusion, the social and political situation were the catalyst of the development of the Renaissance. The wealth of the city (albeit ^{under} a corrupt government), the pride of its citizens, and the powerful patronage of the Medici family together created a unique environment ~~that can~~ in which humanist ideas and abundant artworks can be spread ^{and created} ~~ed~~, leading to the Renaissance.

very focused on the arts; a bit descriptive in places -especial regarding the Medicis - but the q is understood and addressed; critical commentary present



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