WESTMINSTER SCHOOL
THE CHALLENGE 2015

HISTORY

Tuesday 28 April 2015

You have ONE HOUR for this paper. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and ONE essay from Section B.

You should spend 30 minutes on Section A and 30 minutes on Section B.

Section A:
The Holy Roman Emperor Otto I (912-973) and his brother, Archbishop Bruno of Cologne (925-965).

Historical background

Otto I was the king of the Germans from 936 and 'Holy Roman Emperor' (a title given by the Pope in Rome) from 962 until his death in 973. His reign was long and eventful: he managed to link up much of the land we now know as Germany with Italian territories across the Alps. In many ways he saw himself as a Roman emperor, such as Vespasian or Hadrian, and he enjoyed surrounding himself with Roman-style buildings, parts of which he looted from Roman ruins in the Italian lands. He relied heavily on his brother, Archbishop Bruno of Cologne, to rule his large and unruly territories.

Don't worry at all if you have never studied Emperor Otto I or Archbishop Bruno, or have never even heard of them before. No 'own knowledge' is expected or required. All the information you need is to be found in the paper.

Source A

The 'Roman Tower' in Cologne. It probably dates from around the year 175. Today it is the only example left in the city, but in Bruno's time there were still 13 remaining.



Source B

From the *Life of Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne* (late 960s), written by Ruotger, a friend of Bruno.

'The Emperor Otto [decided] to give his brother Bruno the region of the empire called Lotharingia, and made him the guardian and supervisor in the west, and made him a Duke as well as an Archbishop. He gave him these orders: "How much I rejoice, my dearest brother, that we have always understood matters as one and the same, and that it cannot be said we ever had different desires in any matter. It is the thing that greatly comforts me most of all in bitter times: I see royal priesthood, the grace of almighty God, come into our kingdom. Both priestly religion and royal power are mighty in you, in that you know how to give everyone his due…" '

Source C

A modern historian, writing in 2007, assesses Otto I's interest in the ancient world.

'Otto was obsessed with the ancient past. He viewed Roman civilisation as superior to his own, and regarded the ruins of Roman buildings (many of which were to be found in the lands west of the Rhine, such as those in Cologne and Trier) as fragments of a culture which his empire should copy. He visited Italy and the city of Rome itself several times, and brought back ancient remains, some of which still decorate the place of his burial in Magdeburg. His brother, Bruno, archbishop of Cologne, accompanied him on some of these visits to Rome, on one occasion bringing back some of the chains which had been used to imprison St Peter. These are still on display in Cologne's cathedral treasury.'

Source D

A recent photo of the eastern end of Magdeburg Cathedral, where Otto I is buried. Note the marble columns on the far wall: these were some of the Roman pillars which Otto brought back from Italy.



Source E

Thietmar of Merseburg, *Chronicle*, Book 2 chapter 17 (written around 1015). Thietmar was a bishop and clearly supportive of Otto I, writing about 40 years after the emperor's death:

'The emperor [Otto I] had precious marble, gold, and gems brought to Magdeburg. And he ordered that bones of saints should be enclosed in all the columns…. In the year 961 (and in the twenty-fifth year of his reign), in the presence of all the nobility, at Christmas, the body of St Maurice was conveyed to him at Regensburg along with the bodies of the saint's companions and portions of other saints. Having been sent to Magdeburg, these bones were received with great honour by a gathering of the entire populace of the city and of their fellow countrymen. They are still honoured there, to the salvation of the homeland.'

Answer <u>ALL</u> of the following questions:

1. Look at Source A. What does the continuing existence of such structures, many centuries after they were abandoned by the Romans, tell you about Cologne in the middle ages?

   [3 marks]

2. Read Source B. What does this text tell you about the role of Otto's brother, Archbishop Bruno?

   [3 marks]

3. Read Source E. What does this text tell you about Otto's intentions for the city of Magdeburg?

   [7 marks]

4. What do ALL of these Sources tell you about Otto I and his methods of ruling his empire? In working out your response, try to evaluate the usefulness and reliability of the evidence based on all the information given to you.

   [12 marks]

Total: 25 marks

Section B: Essay

Answer ONE of the following questions.

In answering your chosen question, you should try to use examples and comparisons from your study of history, together with your wider knowledge and reading, and you must write in good English. Remember to explain your answer fully. Each question carries 25 marks.

1. Imagine that you have been put in charge of attracting tourists to an important historical site. What should you do to make their visit more interesting?

2. What distinguished a good monarch from a bad monarch? You may discuss any historical period(s) and example(s) with which you are familiar.

3. Make a case for the study of History being compulsory in British schools until the school leaving age.

4. How do you imagine the work of the archaeologist to be different from that of the historian?

5. Some people have a hobby of re-enacting battles and other events from the past. Does this have any value for our understanding of History?

Total: 25 marks

END OF PAPER