

Prescribed subject 1: Military leaders

This prescribed subject focuses on two well-known medieval military leaders, the Mongol leader Genghis Khan and Richard I of England, and on their impact. Two case studies are prescribed, from different regions of the world, and **both** of these case studies must be studied. The first case study focuses on Genghis Khan and the expansion of the Mongol Empire in the early 13th century. The second case study focuses on Richard I of England, from his revolt against his father, Henry II, in 1173 until his death in 1199.

Case studies	Material for detailed study
Case study 1: Genghis Khan c1200–1227	<p>Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise to power; uniting of rival tribes Motives and objectives; success in achieving those objectives Reputation: military prowess; naming as Genghis Khan (1206) Importance of Genghis Khan's leadership to Mongol success <p>Campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mongol invasion of China: attacks on the Jin dynasty; capture of Beijing (1215) Mongol invasion of Central Asia and Iran; Mongol invasion of Khwarezmia (1219–1221) Mongol military technology, organization, strategy and tactics <p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political impact: administration; overthrowing of existing ruling systems; establishment of Mongol law/Yassa; move towards meritocracy Economic impact: establishment, enhancement and protection of trade routes Social, cultural and religious impact: population displacement; terror, looting and murdering; raiding and destruction of settlements; religious, cultural and technological exchange; religious freedom under the Mongols
Case study 2: Richard I of England (1173–1199)	<p>Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise to power: revolt of Richard I and his brothers against Henry II (1173–1174) Reputation: military prowess; chivalry; "Richard the Lionheart" Motives and objectives: defence and recovery of the French lands; defence of the crusader states and recovery of lost territory; success in achieving those objectives <p>Campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupation of Sicily (1190–1191); conquest of Cyprus (1191) Involvement in the Third Crusade (1191–1192) The course, outcome and effects of Richard I's campaigns in France, the Mediterranean and the Middle East <p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political impact in England: absence of the king; political instability; revolt of John and Phillip in Richard's absence Political impact in France: growth in prestige and strength of the Capetian monarchy; expansion of royal control Economic impact: raising money for campaigns; taxation of clergy; raising of the ransom after his capture and imprisonment by Leopold V, Duke of Austria and Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor (1193) Social, cultural and religious impact: anti-Jewish violence; treatment of Muslim prisoners during the Third Crusade