

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY

HS4B

Unit 4

Alternative B: The State, Authority and Conflict

Monday 18 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS4B.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

SECTION A: RELIGIOUS ISSUES IN SPAIN, 1469–1598

All candidates must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A On 1 January 1483, the inquisitors of Seville and Cordoba ordered all Jews to leave within three months, with restrictions on the goods they could take with them. Three years later a similar order was made in Aragon. But orders were of limited effect. The inquisitors put pressure on the monarchs
5 to order a general expulsion of unconverted Jews from their territories.

On 31 March 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella ordered that all Jews who refused to be baptised as Christians within a period of four months would be forced to leave their territories. Estimates of their numbers have been revised downwards in recent years; a figure between 70 000 to 100 000,
10 rather than earlier estimates of 150 000 to 300 000, is probably not wildly inaccurate. Nevertheless, there is evidence that the offer of the alternative of conversion to Christianity was a genuine one, and that it was taken up by considerable numbers. Once officially Christian they were allowed to return. However, many of those returning found themselves subsequently
15 subject to the Inquisition's investigations.

Adapted from J EDWARDS, *The Spanish Inquisition*, 1999

Source B In the wake of the hysteria generated by the first discoveries of Protestants in Spain, the Inquisition seized its most illustrious victim – the Spanish primate. Carranza was arrested on a charge of heresy.

The Archbishop's protracted trial, which began in 1561 in Valladolid and
5 ended in 1576 in Rome, also opened up the dispute between the crown and papacy over the right to try bishops. Rome contested its right in episcopal cases. In 1565 a delegation of cardinals arrived in Madrid to negotiate. Their mission failed but the report of one of their members spoke for many in Spain who were forced to keep silent; 'nobody dares to speak in
10 favour of Carranza for fear of the Inquisition'. While the efforts of Pope Pius IV to speed up the trial proved fruitless, the hardline tactics employed by his successor Pius V forced Philip to yield. Carranza left Spain in 1566. A final judgement was issued in 1576. Carranza was accused of being
15 'gravely suspect of heresy'. The verdict may have saved the crown from embarrassment, but its jurisdiction over the church had been compromised by being forced to concede to papal supremacy.

Adapted from H RAWLINGS, *Church, Religion and Society in Early Modern Spain*, 2002

Source C The importance of the Inquisition cannot be doubted; it was a repressive body which terrorised cultural minorities but there is no evidence whatever to show that by itself it hurt literature, the arts or the sciences or that it isolated Spain from Europe. Moreover, given the small number of its
5 personnel, it seems likely that the real impact of the Inquisition on the daily life of most Spaniards between 1520 and 1584 was very marginal.

Adapted from H KAMEN, *Golden Age Spain*, 1988

(a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

How fully does **Source B** support the view in **Source A** about the relationship between the crown and the Inquisition in Spain? *(10 marks)*

(b) Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

‘The Inquisition in Spain was a “repressive body” and “terrorised cultural minorities” in the years 1469 to 1598.’
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section taken from **either** Option A **or** Option B **or** Option C.

Option A: The Netherlands, 1565–1609

- 2 ‘From 1567 to the death of Parma in 1592, Spain failed to sustain control of the Netherlands because of foreign intervention rather than because of weak leadership.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 3 ‘Dutch antagonism towards Philip II in the Netherlands was caused by anti-catholic feeling rather than by a desire for self-rule.’
How far do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 4 To what extent were the Spanish Netherlands and the United Provinces economically and politically different in the years 1598 to 1609? *(20 marks)*

Option B: Charles V and the Holy Roman Empire, 1519–1556

- 5 ‘Charles V’s policy towards the princes in the Holy Roman Empire was influenced more by the need to establish his political authority than by his religious authority.’
How far do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 6 ‘Francis I of France was a dangerous rival of Charles V, both politically and personally.’
How far do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 7 The degree of unity in the Holy Roman Empire and its effectiveness as a power in Europe were both greatly reduced by the end of Charles V’s reign.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*

Option C: Suleiman the Magnificent, 1520–1566

- 8** ‘Suleiman the Magnificent’s personal qualities, rather than his systems of government, enabled him to rule without serious opposition.’
How far do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 9** To what extent did Ottoman success in the Mediterranean owe more to Barbarossa than to Suleiman the Magnificent? *(20 marks)*
- 10** ‘The differing religious and national groups within the Ottoman Empire were a source of strength rather than of weakness.’
To what extent do you agree with this view of the Ottoman Empire in the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent? *(20 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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