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Examiners' Report
June 2011

GCE History 6HI01 B

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Introduction

This is the third year of GCE 2008 and the sixth examination session for Unit 1. Candidates are now aware of how to approach the examination. They understand the need to produce a balanced answer, and they know that the most effective way to structure this answer is to make a number of relevant points, support these with examples, and establish clear links to the question set. Fewer answers than previously were awarded Levels 1 and 2. Most candidates appear to have gained something from their course, and thus are likely to be awarded at least Level 3. Almost all answers include some kind of plan, though some were very long and detailed, to the detriment of their answer overall.

Many candidates still struggle to maintain a focus on the question set. Some are quick to assume that the questions set are similar to those they have met while revising. They must remember that past questions are exactly that, and cannot appear again in the same form. They need to read the questions carefully and respond to what is asked, rather than what they hope they ask of what they have prepared to answer. Knowledge needs to be adapted and employed effectively, rather than taking the form of a prepared answer that may not focus on the question set.

Equally, candidates must ensure that their entire answer focuses on the question. Question D7 required an analysis of the consequences of collectivisation. However, a number of candidates began with a lengthy explanation of the reasons for the introduction of this policy. Similarly, Question D10 required a focus on the civil rights movement, yet many discussed Black Power in their answers. This could be of some relevance, but was rarely made so.

Past reports have highlighted the importance of focusing on the timescale set in the question. Many otherwise strong answers were weakened, sometimes substantially, by failing to cover the period set. Question A11 targeted 1455-61, but many ignored this and wrote only on the causes of civil conflict. Question B1's timescale was 1517-25. Some ignored this completely, focusing instead on the long-term causes of the German Reformation. Question D11 set the parameters of 1954-63, yet many candidates discussed the roles of Truman and Johnson in their answers. An understanding of chronology, and the accurate use of dates, was often a factor which discriminated between Level 3 and Level 4 answers.

It seemed that many candidates did not have the specific knowledge which is essential for accessing the higher levels, but provided generalised examples which showed little depth. Dates, numerical evidence, reference to key individuals and events are all important if candidates are to produce a convincing analysis. If we assume that each topic is studied for at least six weeks, the majority of candidates should have this depth of knowledge.

Many candidates appear to have been armed with a writing template for their answers. The formula appeared to be taking note of the factor raised in the question and then mentioning that other factors (usually three) were also significant. Key marker phrases, such as 'however' and 'on the other hand' were then deployed before reaching some sort of conclusion. This approach can work as long as effective links to the question are established. Several answers looked at other relevant factors but failed to establish their significance beyond asserting that they were important.

Question 1-14

Question 1

The mark scheme made it clear that candidates could adopt either a chronological or a thematic approach in answering the question, and both approaches proved popular. However, there were some who failed to consider the timescale of 1517-25 given in the question. Consequently, their answers included material which belonged more properly in an answer on the causes of the German Reformation. The corruption of the Catholic Church, the impiety of successive Popes, and the influence of Humanism, all played their part in the demands for reform: but it was not easy to link these points to Luther's success in 1517-25. Too many candidates were willing to suggest that the infamy of the Borgia papacy and the supposed homosexuality of Julius II (for which there is no compelling evidence) made Luther's challenge an easy one. It might have been better to consider instead points which really mattered to the German people, such as an absentee clergy, Papal financial impositions and the scandal of indulgences. Better candidates used the background of discontent against the Catholic Church as a starting point for Luther's success. This worked quite well as long as they did not spend too much time on this. Equally strong were those who provided a chronology of events in the given period, but assessed the significance of those events and, crucially, considered the changing nature of the challenge which Luther posed to the Church. Thus the quarrel among a few monks over indulgences in 1517 changed over time into a serious and popular revolt against the Church. Some of the best answers were able to assess the changing nature of the support given to Luther and his beliefs, supporting their points by referring to the widespread dissemination of Luther's writings and the princely support gained in 1525. Most answers referred to the princes, but some could not develop this point beyond the protection which Frederick the Wise provided for Luther before and after the Diet of Worms. Some candidates appeared to be answering Questions 1 and 2 together. They attributed Luther's success to Charles V's distractions elsewhere in Europe, but in so doing often went beyond the question's timescale. Only a few noted that one reason for Luther's success was that the Church's initial response was ineffective, and that the Papacy was more concerned with Frederick the Wise's electoral vote than in responding to Luther's challenge. It is worth recording that examiners reported that answers to Question 1 had remarkably few factual errors and only a few mistaken dates.

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(This page is for your first answer.)

PLAN: - ~~Receptiveness of audience~~ - anti-P, anti-C

- political structure

- ~~historical~~

- weakness of opp.

- personal qualities +

~~actions - taking adv~~

~~1517~~

The years from the publication of the 95 Theses to the Edict of Worms banning Luther from the Holy Roman Empire were the formative years of the Reformation. Before Luther had even fully thought out his ideas such as sola fide himself, the masses took up his cause even in defiance of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. This popularity came because Luther's cause could be shaped around their own ^{long-} simmering complaints, because Germany was restless and in need of change, and because there was little effective opposition.

The 95 Theses that catapulted Luther to national fame by their widespread reprinting in the vernacular focussed on denouncing the idea of

(This page is for your first answer.) indulgences, sanctioned by the Pope, being able to "save a man" from his sins, dispensing forgiveness for ~~the~~ large sums of money that usually went to Rome and the Pope. This ~~was~~ struck a chord with all levels of German society, both peasants and Princes, as did the way Luther then progressed to apparently directly opposing the Papacy when he refused to recant at the Augsburg and Leipzig debates, and the Diet of Worms, ^{and} when he ^{publicly} burned the Papal Bull of excommunication in December 1520, because anti-Papalism had been widespread and intense in Germany for years. ~~It~~ In times of inflation and increasing economic difficulty, the taxes - like the 10% tithe and Peter's Pence - that went apparently to rather decorate the ostentatious buildings of wealthy, trade and banking-powered Rome were deeply resented by all levels of German society. The 300 fiercely independent states also resented the intrusion of foreign, often Italian, priests amongst ~~the~~ whom nepotism, pluralism and absenteeism was rife, some not even living in Germany. Rome was seen as corrupted, so Luther's taking a stand against Rome quickly became a popular rallying point, even though he wished for internal, slow and measured change in doctrine, rather than anything radical. The debates in 1518 and 1519 and the Diet of 1521 had pushed him into the public eye as a figurehead for their complaints.

~~Luther's actions~~ ~~Luther's polemical output of books and pamphlets~~
Luther also met with very little effective opposition. On a religious level, although the Pope reacted immediately to the Theses by telling Luther's order of monks to discipline him at the 1518 Disputation at Heidelberg this failed because they sided with Luther against the monk from a rival order who'd been selling indulgences in

(This page is for your first answer.) Luther's home state of Saxony. The Pope's first attempts to ~~per~~ persuade Luther to recant, via Cardinal Cajetan in 1518 and Johann Eck in 1519, also failed; although Eck "won" the ~~the~~ 18-day-long Leipzig debates, out-debating Luther, Luther's refusal to admit defeat - saying always that any counter-argument must be shown to come from the only source of truth for him, the Bible - meant he survived as a figure of a rebel. ^{By then it was too late even for excommunication to have an effect} On a political level, the newly-elected teenage Holy Roman Emperor Charles V did not turn his attention to Luther until the Diet of Worms in 1521, and by then Luther had a large following - he was cheered into Worms on 15th April - so it was too late for even his banishment from the Empire to silence him, as Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, sheltered him, though he was himself Catholic. Hence first Charles V's naivety, inexperience and sheer amount of work - his huge ^{inherited} Empire was difficult to manage, with rebellions in Spain particularly - combined with the political structure of Germany delayed political reaction and ensured Luther's survival. For Frederick, Luther's protector as he had disguised in Wartburg Castle, was very powerful and could thus ignore the Diet's commands. He was one of seven Electors who'd elected Charles V to power as Emperor and knew he'd face little opposition from any other of the 300 territories - 69 of which were Imperial Cities - which made up Germany, as each was fiercely autonomous, they competed constantly, and if not even the threat of invasion by the Ottoman Empire could bring them together, this was unlikely to. Therefore the political structure of the Holy Roman Empire rendered any opposition ~~to~~ to Luther ~~ineffective~~: ineffectual.

(This page is for your first answer.)

The Reformation also grew quickly because Luther himself did a great deal to further his cause in the years 1517-1521. Although he initially intended the Theses, written in Latin, the language of academics, for debate at the University he'd taught at since 1512, by November 1517 he was sending copies to his friends, suggesting a desire to capitalise on his situation and new-found publicity. Similarly, although he was to an extent forced into the 1518 and 1519 debates, they also gave him a platform for his famously excellent ~~performances~~ speeches to reach a wider audience, and he continued to do so by writing huge amounts, clarifying and expanding his views. Pamphlets in German denouncing Rome were aimed at the ~~the~~ peasants and townsfolk; Latin tomes at the clergy and theologians. In 1520 he produced 24 works including "On the Babylonish Captivity of the Church," a book concerned with abuses in the Catholic Church and his ideas of sola fide, and "Address to the German Nobility" in German which gave great power to the nobility and urged them to reform their own states, a very popular work. All this, along with increasing literacy caused by the invention of the printing press ~~and~~ increasing his readership, ~~and~~ growing towns letting his words be passed verbally, and his own fervent speeches he gave at every opportunity, increased his publicity and popularity, to the state of international celebrity. He used theatrical actions like publicly burning the Bull of excommunication while denouncing the Pope as the Antichrist, too, to deliberately make himself a public figure.

Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church was possible because of the long-standing grievances against it that the majority of German people held. However, it was able to grow and become successful because of

(This page is for your first answer.) *the weakness of the opposition to it and because of Luther's own self-publicity; these two factors combined made the challenge successful, establishing Luther as a rebellious force that could no longer be stopped by mere force of authoritative words.*



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Examiner Comments

The answer notes a number of reasons for Luther's successful challenge to the Catholic Church. These include the debates with Cajetan and Eck, Charles V's problems, and the strength of Luther's message. However, the answer does not go beyond 1521 to consider matters such as the translation of the New Testament and the significance of the Peasant War. A High Level 4 response.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Many questions set a timescale for the answer, and it is essential that you cover as much of the given period as possible.

Question 2

Most candidates demonstrated a reasonable understanding of the key factors which related to the question. There was a varying degree of accuracy around the details of the problems Charles faced, with some students being able to link events such as the Comuneros revolt in Spain and Charles having to leave the Holy Roman Empire after the Diet of Worms, whereas others were much less precise in the use of information. Most students used the Ottoman threat and the Valois conflict as the main supporting factors with varying detail in the supporting evidence. Others linked the success against the Schmalkaldic League to suggest that when Charles was not distracted he was successful, supporting the view given in the question. Often candidates were stronger on other factors such as the strength of Luther's message and the problems Charles faced with the structure of power in the Holy Roman Empire than they were on the problems Charles faced. This was generally if they were only able to talk about what precisely were the problems Charles faced elsewhere in Europe. The strongest candidates were able to offer well supported evaluation around issues like the consequences for Charles of the sack of Rome in 1527, the ongoing struggle with the Valois or the need for support from the Empire's princes against the Ottomans. On the other hand, many candidates showed only limited knowledge of Charles' problems elsewhere, using only a few examples and failing to reach beyond 1530. Few were able to outline correctly the Emperor's problems with the Papacy or consider the latter's lack of action. Many focused more on how Luther was able to succeed, with a range of examples which were identified as being beyond Charles' control; in the process, however, there was a tendency to forget Charles and imply that it was all about Luther. Some of the best answers blended Charles' absences into events developing within the Empire. They concluded that when Charles was finally able to turn his attention to Germany in the 1540s it was too late to halt or reverse the spread of Lutheranism, which had had over a generation to establish itself.

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(This page is for your first answer.) Plan why Charles V failed to suppress Lutheranism

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>faced several probs in Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vested interests: failure to estab authority - Rebellions in Spain - left '21 cant empire weak - Moho/Vat wars - Ottoman encroaching on empire. '29 Siege to Vienna - blind eye to Prot princes - Suspended action vs. S. Europe, needs help vs. Turks. - embryonic civil service & bad communication | <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - election to HRE - help freed of some Princes didn't support him - Nationalism & resent of imp interfere Lutheran Princes - imp states gave them more power, firm political base of support Papacy wouldn't compromise - He relied on meetings & discussion egen council papacy want can. Lutheranism firm base of supporters would take army to crush them |
|---|---|

I believe that Charles facing several problems in Europe elsewhere in Europe was a fundamental problem which led to his subsequent failure to suppress Lutheranism especially in the early 1500's when Lutheranism was first being established. However, there were other significant factors which also caused problems for Charles in acting decisively and being able to successfully combat & suppress Lutheranism ~~so~~ these reasons include: The support Luther had gain from citizens of Germany, the role of Lutheran princes and the failure of the Papacy to

(This page is for your first answer.) make any attempt at compromise.

~~In the early 1500s~~

~~After~~

Throughout his reign as Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V was plagued by problems in Europe such as rebellions against him in Spain, raging Habsburg and Valois wars and the ever-present threat of the Ottoman empire encroaching on the Mediterranean. These vested interests meant that Charles's attention was constantly split between dealing with Lutheranism and his other issues. After the Diet of Worms in 1521, Charles had to leave Germany ~~to~~ due to rebellions against him in Spain and didn't return until 1529. This rendered him incapable of enforcing the edict of Worms which officially expelled Luther from the empire & forbade any citizen to offer him shelter, food or support. Charles' absence meant this was not effectively enforced and led to ~~for~~ Frederick of Saxony deliberately evading the papal Bull of Exurge Domine and allowing Lutheranism the time & space it needed to gather more support. While Charles was absent, the Lutheran cause simply gathered steam virtually unopposed.

Charles also had the continual threat from the Ottoman empire encroaching on the Mediterranean. In 1529 they laid siege to Vienna & in many respects, Charles was forced into turning a blind eye to the ~~few~~ Lutheran princes because he needed their help & support ~~to~~ against the Turks. This meant that the conversion of princes to Lutheranism was unpunished as Charles' vested interests proved demanded their support. Charles also suspended all action against the Schmalkaldic League, a protestant Lutheran military alliance because he needed their help against the Turks. This simply strengthened the Lutheran cause and made conversion

(This page is for your first answer.) seem more acceptable.

However, it could be argued that Charles' problems in Europe simply stemmed from his initial failure to implement his authority over the fragmented ^{Italy} Roman Empire. His failure to implement his authority led not only to these rebellions & ~~set~~ complex series of vested interests diverting his attention from Lutheran expansion (which ~~became a minor~~ didn't take precedence over other issues), but also led to his inability to control the German states who resented his imperial interference & so were unwilling to support him. ^{- Catholic princes saw extension of Charles' power}

I would suggest that one of the most influential factors in Charles V failing to suppress Lutheranism was the support gained for Luther by the German Princes. Luther preached obedience to the secular ruler so Lutheranism had great appeal to state rulers. They got increased power, land and money from increased power over the church. They controlled appointments & limited papal influence. The Princes came under increasing pressure from their citizens to convert to Lutheranism and to comply with the one religion per state normativity, many did. This removed threat of violence and kept the peace within the state. The ~~most~~ arguably the most influential prince was Frederick of Saxony who provided Luther with safe sanctuary after the ~~edict~~ Diet of Worms in 1521 and allowed space and time for the Lutheran case to gather support. He was powerful, influential and respected, gathering more support. He was also one of 7 elite electors & with electors for the Holy Roman Emperor in 1519. The papacy didn't want to upset Frederick by taking action against Luther. Frederick supported Luther as

(This page is for your first answer.) ... a national hero as he was a respected lecturer of Saxony. ~~But~~ Other princes who converted to Lutheranism include Albrecht of Hohenzollern in 1525 and Philip of Hesse in 1527 who was asked as delegating mechanisms in imperial deliberations, becoming increasingly supportive of the Lutheran cause & allowing space & time for the Lutheran cause to gather more support. They made it difficult for Charles to act decisively against Luther and the imperial states (of whom 10 accepted reform) were solid political bases of support & many princes so had wealthy ~~est~~ states & armies who were difficult to threaten for Charles.

Luther's supports also were a firm base of Lutheran expansion beginning unofficial uncoordinated reform from 1521 onwards, removing paintings from churches & in withdrawing, priests married, monks gave up their vows & even were said partly in Latin. They did much to ~~expand~~ translate Luther's theology in practice, meaning Lutheranism didn't freeze out when Luther was taken into Frederick's castle in 1520 after the Diet of Worms & he disappeared from public view. The support for Lutheranism was so great it would have taken an army and war to crush them which Charles was not willing to do as he was young & didn't want to engage in conflict.

~~The~~ In addition to this, the Papacy's refusal to compromise with the protestants on any issues just slowed & stemmed Charles ability to act. He placed emphasis on a general council's heirs to only solution to stop the spread of Lutheranism but the papacy feared loss of power so never called one. ~~What~~ the papacy relied on meetings to suppress ~~thems~~ Luther which had little effect as he was a skilled debater. They expected any compromise to come from the

(This page is for your first answer.) Lutherans such as in 1529 at the Diet of Speyer and 1530 Augsburg when Melancthon was willing to make some concessions.

In conclusion, I believe that Charles vested interests was an important factor in contributing to his failure to suppress Lutheranism as they meant Lutheranism was low down on his agenda of problems & therefore he was unable to diffuse the situation as effectively. By leaving Germany to deal with his issues elsewhere in Europe he gave the Lutheran cause scope to expand & was so distracted, conversion usually went largely unpunished. However, I believe other factors were equally important such as the resentment of imperial interference in Germany meaning Catholic Princes feared extension of Charles's power and loss of their own so didn't get behind him & ∴ Charles didn't have a foothold from which to act in Germany. The Papacy's refusal to compromise led to a call a general council deemed Charles's strategy weak and Nationalism meant Luther was seen as a hero ousting Charles V and his influence over Germany. Charles V's lenience with the Lutherans simply encouraged the conversion & he failed to make Catholicism appealing or more appealing than Lutheranism to the Princes so many converted. ^{hence} the support from the Princes was the main factor that lead to Charles failure to suppress Lutheranism as they offered delay in imperial deliberations and by 1527 Electoral Saxony was effectively Lutheran. They chose the religion of the state & ensured survival of Lutheranism even through selfish motives such as Gustavus Vasa of Sweden & Christian III of Denmark who converted for personal gain.



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Examiner Comments

The answer displays secure range and depth of material. The introduction highlights the given factor and three others, and goes on to develop an evaluation of these points, with plenty of supporting evidence. The conclusion suggests that the role of the princes throughout this period was the most important reason for Charles' failure to suppress Lutheranism. A High Level 5 answer.

Question 3

Weaker candidates struggled even to outline the decisions made at Trent, and thus were unable to address the effect of these decisions with any confidence. Better answers came from those who were aware of the decisions made in the first session of the Council, which established a clear dividing line between Catholic and Protestant theology. *Sola fide* was condemned, while the seven sacraments and transubstantiation were both reaffirmed. High level responses considered each of the Council's three sessions in turn, noting the importance of the doctrinal decrees, but also considering the disciplinary decrees concerning bishops and clergy. Some concluded that the decision to place the bishop firmly in his see, where he could carry out a clearly spiritual role, was the most important outcome of the Council. A few candidates mistakenly believed that Trent was responsible for the formation of the Jesuits.

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(This page is for your second answer.)

How accurate is it to say the most important outcome of the council of Trent was the restarting of Traditional ~~better~~ Catholic beliefs?

Decisions made: - rejected sola fide / scriptura

- re-emphasised the importance of Transubstantiation.
- The Vulgate was the 'official' scripture.
- No one else should try and interpret bible.
- All 7 sacraments needed.

Yes

Discipline: - created a new ideal of Priest / Bishop

which soon became the 'new conforming standard' → people did start behaving better.
→ created an increase in devoted clergy.

But: - Also re-defined Catholic Church, drew clear lines that finalised an already existing situation but helped everyone know where they stood.

- Re-enslaved Pope as most complete head of church + strengthened church's position + Unified Church!

(This page is for your second answer.) Q3)

During the council of Trent many decisions were made concerning dogma within the church that would prove vital to the restoration of traditional catholic beliefs that had been severely challenged during the hutheric reformation. But to what extent were they the most important decisions and results of the council of Trent?

The decisions of dogma made at Trent were specifically designed to ^{re-emphasise the importance of catholic traditions} draw clear lines between ^{and} huthicism + catholicism. They specifically countered challenges made by luther for example, they utterly rejected sola fide and sola scriptura, emphasised the crucial importance of all 7 sacraments, confirmed the vulgate as the official scripture of the church (not to be 'interpreted by anyone but the clergy) and re-enslated Transubstantiation as the most important aspect of mass.

These decisions were indeed vital for emphasising the importance of ancient catholic traditions that had been 'grossly slandered' during the hutheric movement. However, ^{these decisions} ~~they~~ more importantly served as a means by which the church was able to formalise an existing schism and draw appropriate lines between the two sets of conflicting beliefs. These decisions re-defined catholic doctrine

(This page is for your second answer.)

and contributed to the re-unification of the church after the council of Trent

Other massively influential decisions were made concerning discipline in the church. Bishops were no longer allowed to be absent from their bishoprics for more than 6 months (without 'good cause'). Although this ~~dec~~ decision was not particularly well enforced around Germany and absenteeism continued to be a problem, it did have a noticeable influence over the ~~raise~~ raise in standards among the bishops + priests. After this decision was made, there was a noticeable increase in committed clergy joining the church. It set a new, improved conforming standard that many church men ~~tried~~ began to achieve.

Not only was there a great improvement of behaviour + discipline within the church, but by far one of the most important outcomes of the ~~Treaty~~ Council of Trent was its significance in re-enslating the Pope as the absolute leader of the church. Although some early attempts were made at challenging papal authority during the early stages of the council, they were skillfully deflected

(This page is for your second answer.)

by the Papal legates who went on to emphasise the absolute importance of and power of the Pope over the church. Thus the Pope's position was greatly strengthened during and after the council, his authority absolute.

~~This naturally caused the~~ All these aspects naturally caused the church to unify and grow closer in its new, clear, re-defined doctrines.

~~Therefore~~ Therefore, although the re-emphasising of ~~the~~ the importance of Catholic ~~de~~ traditions was an important outcome of the council, it was only a small influencing factor in many decisions that caused the church to ultimately unify and strengthen, which of course, was for them, the most significant and important outcome of all.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The answer covers some aspects of the doctrinal decrees, the changing role of bishops, and the reaffirmation of Papal supremacy. There are some gaps, and a few misunderstandings, but there is an attempt to frame an analysis. Mid Level 4.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

The Council of Trent spanned nearly twenty years. You will be better able to understand its complexities if you consider the decisions reached at each of its three sessions.

Question 4

Some candidates were unsure of the meaning of the term 'Catholic rulers'. A few decided that this referred exclusively to the Papacy, which made it difficult for them to frame an argument beyond making a number of obvious comments. Others mistakenly referred to Charles V, who had abdicated in 1555, while some even brought in Ferdinand and Isabella. More assured were those who considered the policies of Philip II in the Netherlands and in Spain, where Protestantism failed to establish itself: Sigismund III in Poland; and the Wittelsbachs in Bavaria. A few mentioned Mary I of England, but it was perhaps a mistake to view the Spanish Armada as a tool of the Counter-Reformation. Most candidates seemed happy to move on quite quickly to other factors which explained the success of the assault on Protestantism. Much attention was given to the role of the Jesuits, notably their support of Catholic rulers and the development of Catholic education, especially in Germany. Some provided detailed descriptive material on the origins of the Jesuits and their intensive training, which was not effectively linked to the question. Many answers noted that the prestige of the Papacy grew in the second half of the sixteenth century, and considered the role of popes such as Pius V, Gregory XIII and Sixtus V. Less attention was given to the importance of the Council of Trent and the application of its decrees from 1563. More might have been made of the growing divisions within Protestantism itself, and its often ineffective response to militant Catholicism.

Put a cross in the box indicating the **SECOND** question you have chosen to answer .
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Plan How accurate to say most imp outcome of
Treat was ^{restating} restating Cath beliefs.

<p><u>was</u></p> <p>restated trad Cath beliefs</p> <p>implemented Treat</p> <p>Support of Cath rulers</p> <p>- Philip II - ban on censorship - study abroad - Index - auto de fe</p> <p>- Austria - Max - didn't chng Decree of Aug</p> <p>- Bavaria - Albert V William V - Cath w exile. Max to attend church, 7 sacra, use conf</p> <p>Max - church of exile Ingolstadt</p>	<p><u>won't</u></p> <p>enhanced role of Pope</p> <p>enhanced & changed popular perception of bishops</p> <p>other reasons</p> <p>Treat - redefined doctrine strengthened role of Pope & bishops</p> <p>Inquisition - hunted out dissent</p> <p>Jesuits</p> <p>Pope</p>
--	--

(This page is for your second answer.)

I believe that the support of the Catholic rulers ~~in~~ in the years to 1600 was a very important factor in the success of the Counter-Reformation. The rulers not only were active in supporting the decrees made at Trent but ~~effectively~~ in many countries ensured that the official religion remained Catholic. However, I also believe there were other factors that significantly contributed to the success of the counter reformation such as: the council of Trent, the Holy Roman Office and the work of the Jesuits.

The support of the Catholic rulers meant that the decisions made at Trent could be implemented throughout Europe. One of the most significant rulers to actively pursuing survival of Catholicism was Philip II of Spain. He issued a censorship law banning importing of books without a royal licence, he also banned ~~the study of Spanish~~ ~~and~~ Spanish studying abroad, the Index of banned books was revised regularly and at the beginning of his reign a number of books were removed being an ~~an~~ effective deterrent from Protestantism. He was active in his implementation of Trent decrees so long as they didn't limit his own power over his church & saw himself as the key protector of Catholicism. His support was crucial for the council of Trent to go ahead & he successfully and his delegation at ^{the final session of} Trent ensured no compromise was made with the Protestants despite pressure from Ferdinand & the French. ~~Other~~ The work of Philip II ~~Moreover, the support~~ ensure Spain remained largely Catholic & acquired to this day a ~~strong~~ ~~well~~ ~~known~~ solid Catholic identity. He also supported the work of the Jesuits.

Moreover, the work of rulers such as Albert V and

(This page is for your second answer.) William V in Bavaria was crucial to the survival of Catholicism. They gave citizens a choice of Catholicism or exile and made attendance at Church taking of the sacraments and one of the confessional obligatory. All this heightened the support for the Catholic church & enforced its ideals across Europe. ~~The~~ Maximilian of ^{Bavaria} ~~Bohemia~~ too made an effort to erode the position of powerful Protestants by threatening those who refused to conform with exile. The Princes of Poland also ensured that the official religion of Poland remained Catholic despite huge infiltration of Calvinist ideas among the nobility who called for Protestant changes.

However, it is important to consider the factors that contributed to the Counter-Reformation such as the work of the Jesuits ^{from 1520}. The Jesuits successfully instilled Catholic ideas across Europe through their legendary, inspirational missions abroad which impressed people with their obvious spirituality. An example is Francis Xavier who travelled to India in 1540, Goa in 1542 and set up a church in Japan in 1549. His adventures were the stuff of legend & won many converts in Europe by those who sought the same adventure. ~~Through Jesuit colleges~~ Missions to ~~local~~ rural villages taught rural folk simple prayers & hymns further spreading Catholicism. Through their popular colleges, ~~the love and fear of God~~ was taught along side acceptance of Roman Catholic doctrine (including primary of the Pope) to the future leaders of Europe meaning they would be more likely to employ Jesuit advisors and implement Jesuit ideas on their area of influence. The colleges had great reputation & only took the sons of the elite & thus with influence. Spiritual exercises released a flood of positive ~~at~~ spiritual energy in those who undertook the

(This page is for your second answer.) contemplation & evaluation of their faith resulting in more support for the faith and more committed positive Catholics who were likely to be Jesuit sympathisers. The exercises were a mark of social distinction & under Ignatius Loyola's command, targeted the elite & those with influence. They became very fashionable and were a suitable way of injecting Catholic ideas through Europe. The Jesuits were also used at the Council of Trent by the papacy as official theologians. They were used on diplomatic missions for their commitment to Catholicism. Diego Lainez did much work with Catherine de Medici in France ensuring she did not compromise the Catholic position in discussion with the Huguenots. ~~The Jesuits~~

~~The Council of~~ In addition to the Jesuits the Council of Trent was another important factor in firming up Catholicism in Europe & strengthening the Catholic counter reformation as it reaffirmed traditional Catholic doctrine so heresy could be dealt with more effectively. Decrees such as those defining the transubstantiation in 1551-52, and penance, union & real presence of Christ reaffirmed traditional Catholic doctrine for the faithful so they had more support for their religion. ~~The~~ Trent was (after the partition of the papacy undivided) so no formal limitations were made making it a secure, highly centralised ecclesiastical monarchy for centuries to come. It changed popular perception of the role of bishops & dedicated clergymen became the norm after Trent e.g. Barronius, making visitations, attending synods & establishing seminaries. This further strengthened the Catholic Church. Trent passed decrees

(This page is for your second answer.) ^{by} making episcopal residence ^{by} divine law & seminaries had to be established in each diocese.

~~The~~ Furthermore, the Roman Inquisition acted as a general deterrent from Protestantism & made ~~actions~~ actions to root out liberal Catholicism & Protestantism in Europe. It was a major weapon used against Protestantism to secure ~~the~~ conversion back to the Catholic fold. It made 100 executions between 1542 - 1761.

In conclusion, I believe that the support of Catholic rulers was important in the success of the counter reformation as the rulers had to accept the decrees made by the council of Trent and in many cases deflected popular demand to change to Protestantism. However I feel it was not the main reason and that the Jesuits played a more important role actively instilling Catholicism and its ideas across Europe. They worked with European rulers instilling their ideas. Popes too were influential - Pius IV commissioned Catholic catechism and Pius V led a blameless life publishing the *Preterita* in 1568 & the Roman Missal in 1570. Greg XIII supported the Jesuits & established 20 new colleges. All these reasons were important in the spread of the Counter-Reformation but must had the underlying support from the intellectual Jesuits with a formidable reputation of commitment to Catholicism & strengthening the Catholic Church.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The introduction promises to address a number of relevant factors. On the given factor, there is a range of information on Philip II, Bavaria and Poland. The role of the Jesuits is linked to the actions taken by several rulers, and there is an analysis of the decisions taken at Trent. The conclusion attempts some categorisation by identifying the Jesuits as the most important reason for the success of the Counter-Reformation. Mid Level 5.

Question 5

Many candidates showed a good understanding of how the leading grandees became involved in the initial stages of the revolt, notably thanks to the actions of Granvelle and the exclusion of the traditional nobility from the power centres of the state through the formation of the consulta. However, some found it hard to link the grandees as a group to subsequent revolts, and thus looked at the grievances of individuals, notably Egmont, Hoorn and Orange. Some appreciated that the underlying grievance for the revolt was the feared loss of traditional rights, but several did not show an explicit understanding of this factor beyond the Bishops' plan. Others set grandee grievances against the mistakes made by Margaret of Parma, and Alva's oppressive rule. In effect, however, these factors linked to the grievances, and thus unbalanced some candidates' answers. Many candidates were able to produce a good range of other factors which influenced the outbreak of revolts. Perhaps the most favoured was the growing religious divide, exemplified by the growth of Calvinism in the north, the Iconoclast Fury of 1566 and the role of the Sea Beggars. A few perceptive answers noted that Philip II's drive for Habsburg centralization in the Netherlands, and the grandees' insistence on the maintenance of their traditional roles, made a clash between the two sides inevitable.

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If you change your mind, put a line through the box
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(This page is for your first answer.) To a large extent the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt in 1566 was instigated by the aristocracy's demands for playing a greater part in the government, in conjunction with the lesser nobles' efforts in fighting for the relaxation of heresy laws. Whereas the second tide of the Dutch Revolt in 1572 was primarily instigated by the grievances of the common people, the nobles and the clergy towards the government of Spain. It is important that other factors, such as the religious motivation of Calvinism and the mistakes of Philip also contributed to the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt, though to a lesser extent.

The Dutch Revolt first sparked off in 1566 was originated from the request of the Grandees for greater participation in the counsel and decision-making of the Spanish government in Brussels. Since the departure of Philip II in 1559, the Netherlands was ruled by the Regent Margaret of Parma, who increasingly Pro-Spanish policies agitated the grandees. One of the key factors

(This page is for your first answer.) which led to the grandees' discontent was the dominance of the 'Inner Council', headed by Cardinal Granvelle. The deprivation of power of the traditional Council of State ^{greatly reduced} the grandees' influence in the government. While Granvelle's dominant power had certainly provoked the grandees in ~~1560~~ attempting to restore their old privileges and their influence. Another feature of the Spanish government which saddened the grandees was the New Bishopric Scheme introduced by Granvelle in 1561. This scheme took away the patronage of the aristocracy and blocked the ~~same~~ career path for lesser nobles' sons ~~to~~ to become ~~the~~ bishops. The New Bishopric Scheme demanded the addition of 14 new bishoprics and the appointment of new ~~the~~-Bishops and new inquisitors, which also relieved the religious tension in society as people became worried about the intensification of ~~today~~ religious persecutions. Therefore, the religious aspect of the scheme did not only affect the vested interests of some grandees, like Egmont, Hornes, Orange, but also cause some lesser nobles into reaction. The fact that lesser nobles were concerned about their own interests and that some were genuinely against harsh heresy laws forced them into petition.

It is clear that the Dutch Revolt started as the grandees, headed by Orange demanded the removal of Granvelle. The fall of Granvelle in 1564 and the

(This page is for your first answer.) Increase in the grandees' power ~~seem~~ afterwards seemed to have toned down the ~~po~~ grievances among nobilities. But it was the grievances of the lesser nobles in 1566 towards the government's harsh religious policies that provoked the revolt. This anxiety about the coming of the Inquisition and the ruthless persecutions that ensued was coupled with the timing of the Calvinist movements. As the Compromise of nobility petitioned for their second time in Brussels for the Relaxation of heresy laws, iconoclastic riots broke out. The timing of the ~~was~~ iconoclastic fury forced Mayard to compromise and its intensification prompted her to ask for Philip's military help, which later escalated the differences between the Netherlanders and the Spanish government.

Although the struggle for religious relaxation ~~was~~ was apparent throughout the course of the Dutch Revolt. It was the arbitrary rule of Alva's government from 1567 to 1572 that provoked another serious revolt. This time, the grandees and the nobles did not play a dominating role as all nearly all sects in society were discontented with Alva's government.

The major ~~of~~ criticism of Alva's rule was the imposition of the tenth penny, the heavy tax burden was a serious strain on people's lives. Alva's forceful methods in ~~forcing~~ imposing the tax alienated the

(This page is for your first answer.) government. In many ways people shared a common request to fight for traditional privileges, rights and liberties. At the same time the role of Orange in instigating a large-scale attack provoked the Calvinist movement and gathered the power of exile nobles.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

There is an understanding displayed here of the roles of both the greater and lesser grandees in contributing to the first of the revolts. The roles played by Alva and Orange are examined, and there is some understanding of the importance of Calvinism. Perhaps more might have been made of the role of Philip II, but this is an evaluative answer at Low Level 5.

Question 6

A few candidates were unsure of the membership of the House of Orange, and wrote exclusively on William the Silent. Partial responses such as these were unable to access Level 5. Most, however, considered the role of Maurice of Nassau, and a few even mentioned the part played by Louis of Nassau in the Compromise of 1565. William's role in the course and outcome of the revolts was usually well known. His attacks on Granvelle's policy and his support of religious toleration made him a national figure, and his leadership from 1572 was often explained with good supporting detail. It was curious, however, to see that many candidates regarded the formation of the Unions of Utrecht and Arras in 1579 as evidence that Orange had failed in his endeavours against Spain. High level answers provided plenty of detailed commentary on the significance of Maurice of Nassau as a military leader rather than simply as Stadtholder. His reorganization of his armed forces and his strengthening of his borders with a line of forts were viewed by many candidates as evidence that he was more successful than his father, especially as he had secured de facto independence by 1609. Some answers set the achievements of the House of Orange against other matters, notably the contribution made by Oldenbarnevelt and the growing weakness of the Spanish response to the Dutch revolts.

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Orange - foreign intervention \Rightarrow gaining
organised initial revolt

Granvelle opposition.

~~Also~~ Louis of Nassau - compromise of nobility
Mons

\rightarrow defeated at Mook

Maurice of Nassau \rightarrow military tactics - regular pay & training
soldiers
 \rightarrow leader

William Louis of Nassau \rightarrow aided Maurice,
political cohesion in States-General

Economical

- Dutch East India company
- Oldenbarnevelt
- Spanish Bankruptcy \rightarrow merchants

Calvinists \rightarrow religion
Sea beggars

(This page is for your first answer.)

Foreign Intervention

Angou → Treaty of Plessis les Tours

2,400,000 florins ransoms

~~England~~ ^{England} → Treaty of Nonsuch

→ 1000 ~~coats~~ cavalry, 7,000 infantry

→ Leicester 600,000 florins

→ Treaty of Hampton Court

French made part of Spanish Road

French was of religion

Armed

Philip's mistakes / mistakes of general generals

⑥ In many ways the House of Orange contributed significantly to the course and outcome of the Dutch Revolt. However there were also other significant factors such as Economical reasons, Religious reasons, Foreign Intervention and the mistakes of the Spanish

There are four main individuals of the House of Orange that were key figures in the Dutch Revolt: William of Orange, Louis of Nassau, Maurice of Nassau and William Louis. William of Orange and Louis of Nassau

(This page is for your first answer.)

were extremely high figures in the initial revolt. Orange was central in that he organised the revolts of 1568 and 1572. He also provided political leadership and cohesion to the rebel provinces and served as a ~~banner~~^{banner} that people could unite behind. Orange also did much in trying to gain foreign intervention, cultivating Admiral Coligny such that it provoked a French invasion enough to move his troops South and allow the seaborne to take Brill and Flushing. Orange also worked with Elizabeth and France, gaining money and some support, even gaining Aragon as ~~governor-general~~. Prince and Lord of the 'Netherlands' on top of 2.4 million livres in the Treaty of Plessis-les-Tours. The significance of Orange is highlighted by the fact that it is only following his assassination by Balthazar Gérard, that Elizabeth intervenes with the Treaty of Nemours, as she believed that his death would destroy the morale of the rebels and allow the Spanish to retake the Netherlands.

(This page is for your first answer.)

Orange was supported & in many ways by his brother Louis of Nassau, who managed some initial military success at Mook and the like. Louis was also important in his own right in being a key member of the Compromise of the Nobility and gaining from Margaret of Parma her ^{own moderation} and accord. Louis' death at Mook came as a big blow for Orange and the rebels.

After Orange's death, the reigns were passed to the eldest son of his marriage to Anna of Saxony, Maurice of Nassau. It was during this time that the rebel provinces really thrived. Maurice was a skilled military leader, educated in the art of warfare unlike his father. He built a line of defenses between North and South, guaranteed the army regular pay and better training and budgets, updated military tactics and siege equipment, making the Dutch army one of the most modern-thinking in Europe at the time. Along with his brother cousin

(This page is for your first answer.) and supporter William Louis of Navarre, Maurice provided political cohesion to the rebel provinces and gave them a strong leadership. Maurice's only major failure came when, at Eldersbarnett's urging, he took the offensive South and was heavily defeated. If they stayed in the North he was protected by geography and Spinoza in particular was unable to get past Maurice's defenses.

The House of Orange was clearly a significant factor in the Dutch Revolt, however other factors played strong roles. Perhaps the most important of these was Foreign Intervention. This provided support when the Dutch were struggling and kept up morale. From England came initial moneys and the 'aid' of John Casimir. Then later the Treaty of Arras which paved a vital lifeline for the Dutch in providing them with 6,000 infantrymen and 1,000 cavalrymen led by the earl of Leicester as well.

(This page is for your first answer.) as 600,000 florins per year, and later there was the additional aid that the Treaty of Hampton Court provided by allowing the Dutch to raise troops in England, although this was later nullified by the Treaty of London between James I of England and Philip III of Spain.

There was also aid from the French, the traditional enemies of Spain, who inadvertently aided the Netherlands by diverting both Philip and Parma's attention through the French wars of religion as well as cutting off the Spanish supplies by intercepting part of the Spanish 'Road' to the Netherlands. There was also aid from the Duke of Anjou, brother to the French King.

Economic factors also played their part, with Oldenbarnevelt encouraging the rebel provinces effectively and setting up a Dutch East India Company, in comparison to the South who suffered bankruptcy and ruinous from lack of

(This page is for your first answer.)

as having major towns such as Antwerp ^{put} ~~in~~ ^{by} the blockade of the Scheldt.

Another key factor was Calvinism, this provided a ~~common~~ cause for the rebels in ending persecution of heretics and was able to attract original revolts through iconoclastic fury. Many of the towns, were including Orange were Calvinist and it was helpful in gaining foreign aid from those such as the French Huguenots.

The Seabegs were also important in that they gave the Dutch rebels control of the sea and supply routes as well as attacking port towns and beating the Spanish at sea.

Possibly one of the most important reasons though was Spanish mistakes. Philip and his successors were too harsh regarding money and his taxes and soldiers

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did nothing but provoke resentment amongst the people ^{and provide a common enemy} He was also distracted by the Turks in the Mediterranean and by other wars, such as with France and England. ^{He was hampered further} ~~and was hampered~~ by economic problems ^{and on} top of this his disregard for Dutch customs just served to turn the nobility against him.

Overall, whilst the House of Orange was important in providing both military and political leadership to the rebels, as well as giving military and financial aid, the most important reasons for the success of the Dutch Revolt was the mistakes of Spain and foreign intervention. Foreign intervention provided a vital lifeline and allowed the rebels to continue fighting, whilst Spanish mistakes gave them the opportunity. Indeed, until Parma is sent to France to relieve Paris and the siege of Rouen, he had managed to double the area of 'obedient' provinces in just a few years. Foreign intervention and Spanish mistakes were the most significant contribution to the cause and outcome of the Dutch Revolt.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The answer displays an impressive range of material on the members of the House of Orange, and their contribution to the Dutch revolts. A range of other factors is considered, with a clear and evaluative conclusion. This is a very strong answer from a young mind at work. Maximum marks.

Question 7

A number of candidates seemed uncertain about 'changes in religious beliefs', spending little time on the given factor before moving on to more familiar territory. Evaluation of religious belief ranged from some simple statements on the role of Eve in Genesis to more complex analysis of new interpretations of the Bible, notably Exodus 22:18. Many were aware of the changing understanding of the Devil, who was transformed from a shadowy presence in the medieval mind into a living force of evil in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: Luther's role in this development was well known. Some tried, with varying levels of success, to link the Reformation to the growth of the witchcraze. Better responses noted that the Counter Reformation and the growing confidence of the Catholic attack on Protestantism may have been instrumental in triggering the witchcraze. Many took the focus of religious change as meaning the split caused by the Reformation, exemplified with close living communities which accused each other. Others were able to point out the coincidence of areas most affected by change and their high levels of persecution were too much of a coincidence to be ignored. Only a few candidates noted that many states had begun to legislate on moral issues such as adultery and sodomy, which may account for the ferocious witch hunts in the German prince-bishoprics. The expected range of other factors, such as wars, the role of individuals, and the extent of government control, all came into play. However, the role of Matthew Hopkins and his confederates in the East Anglian witchcraze of the 1640s was not understood very well.

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(This page is for your second answer.) How important are changes in religious beliefs in explaining the European witchcraze

How change in religious beliefs in explaining
 Yes Reformation Sin - fear - scape goat
 - materialistic rituals
 - inc fear of Devil
 - Bible - Divinity
 - Preaching - Age of Disorder

A cumulative concept
 Other 2) changes in legal system

1) - with witchcraft
 - Sabbath
 - Educated elite

2) - acc → inc - Certainties
 - future
 - secular courts

Changes in religious beliefs are essential in explaining the European witchcraze for the reformation caused an increase fear of the devil, knowledge about morals, differentiated the beliefs and caused

(This page is for your second answer.) a period of change. Of less importance was ~~the~~ cementing the beliefs in the 'cumulative concept' (a phrase used by Brian Levack) and the changes in the legal system that facilitated accusations.

Most important to explaining the witchcraze was the increased emphasis placed on sin and leading a moral life. Reformers Luther and Calvin emphasized the importance of living a sinless life and the idea of *destinatio* - Lutherans could control their own destiny, Calvinists were predestined. This ability to be in control and the effect of one's actions would have inspired a large amount of fear in people. As seen in England when beggars came knocking on doors for alms and they were turned away, the beggar was often accused of witchcraft. This is a common phenomenon caused by the projection of guilt ~~and the~~ onto another victim to explain a wrongdoing. This was greatly increased by the reformation. Luther, the reformation renewed the intensity of belief in the devil. Both Luther and Calvin emphasized the devil's potency. The reformation caused a shift from religious emphasis on the 7 deadly sins to the 10 commandments. This is of primary importance as it emphasized the heretical nature of false idolatry. With increased emphasis placed on both the devil and idolatry witchcraft became a more persecuted crime. Further to this part was the clearing of the Church land in the reformation that caused the removal of rituals to rid ourselves of sin. Before, to compensate for a

(This page is for your second answer.) ~~simply~~ dead one may have sprinkled holy water & kissed the cross. With this middle ground removed persecution of witches was an act by which the same sense of purification and justification for one's death was attained. ~~which~~ The reformation also created a new society with a new hierarchy and new rules. In a society of new rules and order it was essential for there to be a society of disorder to reassure followers of the reformation of their correct path. In this situation witchcraft, as the worshippers of the devil, were the perfect, exemplified stereotype of disorder. Thus, reformed societies were more likely to persecute witches. Finally, religious changes were essential in the dissemination of Satanic. The reformation laid greater emphasis on preaching and translating the Bible for all to read. This increased the societies awareness of witchcraft & in ~~Satan~~ ~~Masses~~ ~~David~~ the populars took the Bible literally. 17:22 of Exodus states that 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live'. David Meder of Nebraska preached 9 sermons on their passage. The dissemination of Satanic was crucial in explaining the witchcraft as it allowed all orders to have an understanding of the witch's potency and increased the population's fear of witchcraft which is paramount to explaining the witchcraft.

Some credit must be given to the ~~act~~ ~~being~~ in the "cumulative concept". This term refers to the culmination of ideas where the devil is linked to practice of magic.

(This page is for your second answer.) sinful dead one may have sprinkled holy water & kissed the cross. With this middle ground removed persecution of witches was an act by which the same sense of purification and justification for one's dead was attained. ~~With~~ The reformation also created a new society with a new hierarchy and new rules. In a society of new rules and order it was essential for there to be a society of disorder to reassure followers of the reformation of their correct path. In this situation witchcraft, as the worshippers of the devil, were the perfect, exemplified stereotype of disorder. Thus, reformed societies were more likely to persecute witches. Finally, religious changes were essential in the dissemination of Satanic. The reformation laid greater emphasis on preaching and translating the Bible for all to read. This increased the societies awareness of witchcraft & in ~~Satanic~~ ~~Masses~~ David the popular book 'The Bible Literally'. 17:22 of Exodus states that 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live'. David Mober of Nebraska preached 9 sermons on this passage. The dissemination of Satanic was crucial in explaining the witchcraft as it allowed all adults to have an understanding of the witch's potency and increased the population's fear of witchcraft which is paramount to explaining the witchcraze.

Some credit must be given to the ~~reformation~~ in the "cumulative concept". This term refers to the admixture of ideas where the devil is linked to practice of magic.

(This page is for your second answer.) witchcraft could cause the trials. Like, the legal changes facilitate the use of torture. This was essential in catering to the higher standard of proof taken in the inquisitorial system (large witnesses or a confession) and, with the use of torture, confession was often as high as 95%. One judge stated that only 2% of victims could withstand torture without confessing. Thus, the legal changes explain the ease of accusing the witches but do not explain

Thus, religious changes were of primary importance in explaining the witchcraze due to the fear that it instilled in people in both the prevalence of sin and the devil in their life and the ability to control these factors. This was directly responsible for the witchcraze by the authority and zeal this gave people. The cumulative concept amongst the elite and the legal changes were of less importance but their role is still paramount to the witchcraze reaching the levels it did. It made it a lot more likely that a witch would be accused and do not, on their own, fully explain the European witchcraze.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer is very detailed on the importance of religious change in causing the witchcraze, and displays a good understanding of the roles of both Luther and Calvin. The candidate is equally secure on the cumulative concept, and on the importance of changes in the legal system. The answer might have been enhanced with more specific examples chosen from the period of study, but there is Level 5 evaluation here. Mid Level 5.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Virtually all questions on witchcraft cover the whole timescale of 1580-1650, and deals with every European state. Any answer to a question on witchcraft will usually be strengthened by well chosen examples taken from your studies. Generalised comments are unlikely to lead to a mark higher than Level 3.

Question 8

There was a wide variety of responses to Question 8. At the lowest levels were answers which contained no detailed information at all, but which operated in a very generalized fashion. Candidates referred to women's roles in (usually village) society, notably as midwives and cooks, but without explaining why these occupations led to charges of witchcraft. Others suggested that the stereotype of a witch was an old woman with a hooked nose who kept a cat and mumbled under her breath; this is not material worthy of inclusion in an AS level answer. Only marginally better were those who pointed out that the *Malleus Maleficarum* had established the image of the witch as a morally weak and sexually passionate individual. Unfortunately, some were unable to develop this point beyond references to the likelihood of frequent sexual intercourse with the Devil. Better answers were able to include particular cases drawn from their course of study, though future candidates should be warned that the fact that one woman in one village was accused of witchcraft does not prove that the witchcraze was therefore directed against women. In considering the gender imbalance, some noted that accusations laid against men were common in areas such as Iceland, Russia and parts of France, though few were able to explain the importance of heresy accusations being linked to witchcraft in these areas. Some of the best answers investigated the work of recent historians, notably Barstow, and considered the extent to which the witchcraze was deliberately targeted against women. Points made were supported by reference to the impact of war, social and economic tensions, and mistrust of women who lived alone.

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(This page is for your second answer.) ~~take~~ There are many reasons

why witchcraft accusations were made against more women than men, for example the ~~propaganda~~ misogynistic attitudes of some major daemalogists, ~~the~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ fear of women, ~~or~~ and ~~women's~~ women's place in society at that time.

To begin with, ~~many~~ ^{some} daemalogists ~~were~~ extremely and significant individuals were extremely chauvinistic, influencing others ~~against~~ ~~women~~ to believe that women were more capable of witchcraft, and hunting down many women themselves. A particularly well-known example is Kramer, who wrote the *Malleus Maleficarum*, a work of daemalogy that ~~describes~~ reveals a deep set hatred of women, and contains many ~~characteristic~~ misogynistic ideas such as the suggestion that women were more susceptible to the influence of the devil than men. The wide publication

(This page is for your second answer.) of this work influenced a great number of witch-craft trials, and its influence is evident in Germany, where 86% of convicted witches were women. In addition, Traver carried out a hunt of his own, causing the convictions of a great many witches, almost all of whom were women.

It is also evident ~~at the~~ that at the time there was a deep-set fear of women among some, ^{which} ~~idea that is~~ ~~can be~~ ~~more~~ ~~demonstrated~~ ~~in the~~ ~~public~~ ~~writings~~ ~~of~~ ~~an~~ ~~early~~ ~~17th~~ ~~century~~ ~~English~~ ~~writer~~, ~~who~~ ~~said~~ ~~that~~ "uppity" and "spirited" women were witches. ***

This idea also ~~indicates~~ ~~a~~ ~~fear~~ ~~shows~~ ~~how~~ ~~the~~ ~~place~~ ~~of~~ ~~women~~ ~~in~~ ~~society~~ ~~caused~~ ~~often~~ ~~caused~~ ~~them~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~accused~~ ~~as~~ ~~witches~~. ~~The~~ ~~women~~ ~~were~~ ~~increasingly~~ ~~increasingly~~ ~~expected~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~meek~~ ~~and~~ ~~subservient~~ ~~to~~ ~~men~~, ~~as~~ ~~society~~ ~~was~~ ~~becoming~~ ~~much~~ ~~more~~ ~~patriarchal~~ ~~compared~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~society~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~17th~~ ~~century~~.
* ~~Stereotype~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~witch~~, ~~which~~ ~~seems~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~an~~ ~~idea~~ ~~in~~ ~~which~~ ~~the~~ ~~Devil's~~ ~~Mark~~ ~~seems~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~a~~ ~~perverted~~ ~~form~~ ~~of~~ ~~motherhood~~, ~~implying~~ ~~a~~ ~~fear~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~woman's~~ ~~ability~~ ~~to~~ ~~breastfeed~~, ~~turning~~ ~~the~~ ~~natural~~ ~~process~~ ~~into~~ ~~something~~ ~~horrifying~~; ~~an~~ ~~idea~~ ~~in~~ ~~which~~ ~~the~~ ~~devil~~ ~~can~~ ~~suck~~, ~~an~~ ~~idea~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~devil~~ ~~is~~ ~~fed~~ ~~from~~ ~~a~~ ~~blemish~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~body~~.
*** suggesting a fear of outspoken and feisty women.

(This page is for your second answer.) middle ages. This often meant that outspoken women were feared or rejected, leading to witchcraft accusations against them. Women were also at a disadvantage because they were expected to remain at home performing household duties whilst the men worked, meaning that they were more vulnerable to economic hardship as they were totally reliant upon their husbands. This meant that widows were frequently very poor and vulnerable, leading to accusations as a result of functional explanations i.e. that people who felt guilty for not offering money to beggars being more well-off than beggars etc, and not offering them money, might alleviate that sense of guilt by accusing them of witchcraft.

~~There was~~ The fact that women stayed at home and often performed helped care for the sick also exposed them to more witchcraft accusations, as both disease and infant mortality were rife. An example of this is Anna Eber, ~~who was accused of~~ a midwife and wet-nurse who was accused of sorcery after several cases of infant mortality and disease which were attributed to her as she had been helping nursing the sick. ~~This example also shows a degree of female~~

(This page is for your second answer.) Finally, women were legally at a disadvantage, as they were not allowed to stand for themselves in court, relying on their families, whom men were. Also, the punishments for women were frequently more severe. For example, in France, a woman was hired as a witch by a man who wished to murder his wife. She was burned at the stake, but the man was let off.

To conclude, there were a great many reasons why witchcraft accusations were more common towards women than towards men, as there was the influence of individuals and daemalogists who ~~are~~ ~~suggested~~ believed that women were more likely to be susceptible to ~~women~~ witchcraft and the devil than men, the fear of women among ~~some people~~ and women's sexuality, the ~~place of women~~ idea that women should be subservient, the fact that women relied on their husbands, the fact that women were ~~often~~ ~~often~~.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

his first answer to Question 8 considers chauvinism and the fear of women, women's role in society and legal processes. There is an analysis being formed here, but supporting evidence is not very extensive. Mid Level 4.

Put a cross in the box indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer .
Your second question choice must be on a different topic to your first question choice.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

(This page is for your second answer.)

Womens roles in society → cook, healer, midwife
But Male led society → with ^{quintessential} ~~rebell~~ ^{rebell}
Female led Single Females → population growth
Religion was create widows, etc, ^{not more susceptible} ^{to disease}
→ not into control of men, ^{men's} unable to suggest
my segregation practices → Mallem Malefearum
→ stereotype
women more vulnerable
didn't conform to social norms.
BUT 25% of those accused still male
⇒ tradition of male sorcery.

(This page is for your second answer.)

There are many reasons why women were accused more often than men during the European witch-hunt. Women were more vulnerable, had roles in society more easily scape-goated, there was an increase in women and ^{breasts} spread the female stereotype. ~~However~~ ^{Whilst} it must be remembered that 25% of those accused were male, due to the traditional idea of male sorcery, a significant number were women.

Possibly the most important reason for this was that women were easily scapegoated. As the majority of accusations came from the lower social orders, the trigger to most cases was a piece of ^{personal} misfortune. As women's roles were those of a cook, leech, midwife etc, they could easily be blamed for such misfortune: cooks could poison and were seen gathering herbs and stirring cauldrons; leeches, it was assumed could harm as well as cure and midwives were often blamed for the death of a child, or a still b.irth. Another vulnerable role was

(This page is for your second answer.)

That of a nanny or housemaid, who could often fetch pay to the wife's gentlewoman. Old Women who filled such positions were often old and single and looking for positions in society and then more suspicious characters. A good example of the role of women being a cause for persecution was in Salem Massachusetts, where although not strictly in Europe, where Rebecca Nurse, a local midwife was rounded up and accused of causing the death of babies.

Another reason was the increase in single females during this period. Single females were seen as a threat as they didn't fall under the jurisdiction of a man and often could not support themselves and resorted to begging. The number increased due to the amount of ~~and~~ religious warfare causing war-widows, plus the increase in population combined with men being seemingly more susceptible to the plague and other such epidemic diseases.

Such females and inbred females in general

(This page is for your second answer.)

were seen as easy to persecute as they had less standing in society and so pro accusers were less likely to find resistance. We see such individuals persecuted throughout the period, Agnes Sampson ~~Possibly one of the~~ in the North Berwick witch trials of 1590 being a good example.

Possibly one of the most important factors in the persecution of women was in fact the number of misogynistic treatises in circulation. These railed against the weakness of women, how they were more likely to be susceptible to the Devil's charms, a reminder of Eve tempting Adam, etc. or a willingness to change their lowly position etc. The Malleus Maleficarum in particular, was highly responsible for spreading the stereotype of women, being one of the most ~~importa~~ popular treatises of the ~~area~~ era. The importance of the stereotypical old female witch is seen time and time again. Nicholas Remy sparked his witch-hunt after his son got killed in a road accident following Remy being cursed by an old beggar woman for refusing to give her alms, and similarly ~~Abraham~~

(This page is for your second answer.)

Matthew Hopkins' first victim was a one-legged beg named Elizabeth whose mother had been hanged for a while several years earlier. As can be seen from this there were actually women who worked and behaved in a way that society found hard to reconcile with their ideas of female behaviour. To a poor single old woman, cursing and threatening spells etc was the only method of defence against a society wholly prejudiced against her, and thus she made herself even more vulnerable.

Whilst ~~many~~ most of those accused fitted the 'old hag' stereotype, there were many young women accused for having ~~the~~ cool love spells and the like.

But such may indeed have attempted such actions but it was the jealousies of other women that brought such to court.

Another reason for the persistence of more females than males may have been female susceptibility to the 'mass hysteria' that abounded Europe

(This page is for your second answer.) ... in these years. Just hysteria could lead many to confess to acts they had not, could not have committed or else accuse others by their imaginings. In the Basque area of Spain, a 'demon epidemic' spread where many peasants, particularly female peasants openly confessed to attending sabbaths and flying.

Another reason could be the prevalence of pagan beliefs especially in rural areas. It was still believed that women flew out at night with the goddess Diana, who soon became associated with the Devil. Even the women themselves openly admitted to such and were thus persecuted.

Charges of witchcraft on the whole were brought against far more women than men for a variety of reasons, most notably their role in society, their vulnerability and the threat they posed to a male-led society. As a witch was effectively the quintessential rebel it made sense that she would be both a witch and a member of the poor of society, as were

(This page is for your second answer.)

many of the accused. The women themselves may have felt guilt due to the increased emphasis on bible literalism and original sin, thus leading to more confessions. Most often in most cases it suited the accused to blame a woman as most trials were initiated from below and thus more subject to social pressures and fears, combined with a need for scape-goating and to project personal fears, anxieties and misfortunes on to another. Where rulers were presented, the accusations were more likely to come from above and be caused by other reasons, such as political ones as in the case of the Earl of Bothwell in Scotland. Women were, for the most part, more likely to be accused as they were the most convenient victims and more vulnerable than men, fitting social stereotypes and prejudices perfectly.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This second answer to Question 8 covers much the same ground as the previous answer. However, there is a sharper focus on the question, and the candidate has used a wider range of relevant and specific evidence. A well-shaped and evaluative answer at Mid Level 5.

Question 9

Answers had some understanding of the plantation policy and the systematic colonisation of Ulster carried out by James I, but the connection between these actions and the growth of Protestant control was often not established. Few referred to Wentworth's policies in the 1630s, and the extent to which these influenced the growth of the Confederate resistance to English rule. One or two answers noted that Elizabeth's determined action against Tyrone's rebellion was followed by forty years of relative peace in Ireland.

Put a cross in the box indicating the FIRST question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

(This page is for your first answer.)

How successfully Authority 1603-1660.

1.) Plantations: (Aims: Rebellion: Religion: Policies -
YES: Trade increased.

Charlton
Bishops
want
civil war

NO: Rebellion happened.
servers.
No religious convert
↳ unrealistic.
New world.

2.) Wentworth.

3.) Religion - No R.C.

NOT well - led to subsequent rebellion.

(This page is for your first answer.)

A The success of the Stuart kings to impose authority on Ireland from 1603 - 1640 is only true to a small extent. This ~~is~~ ~~as~~ was as a result of several factors such as the ~~policy of the~~ plantation policy, Wentworth ~~is~~ in Ireland, the problems raised over religion and Charles weakening position in England in the years leading up to the English Civil War in 1641.

The plantation policy was adopted by James I in 1607 as a result of the flight of the Earls in 1607, which enabled confiscated Irish lands to be distributed to Protestant settlers in order for James to ~~impose~~ impose his authority and control over Ireland. Its three main aims were to civilise and pacify Ireland, to convert the Irish population to Protestantism and to reduce the risk of a future rebellion. The confiscated Irish land was redistributed to three groups, undertakers - English Protestants who were given the largest amounts of land to manage, servitors - Scottish Protestants and Meritorious Irish - ~~these~~ Irish land lords who

(This page is for your first answer.)

had remained loyal to the crown throughout the Tyrone rebellion (1595-1603). The successes and failures of the plantations ~~is~~ support the argument that the success to impose authority over Ireland in 1603-1640 was limited as the ~~is~~ subsequent failures of the plantation policy out-weigh its successes. For example, the initial plans ^{for undertakers} to settle around 24 English-speaking families in the first three years was unrealistic, mainly as a result of English Protestants being attracted to the "new world" as opposed to Ireland. Another way of imposing authority over Ireland for Irish tenants to be removed from their lands, to reduce the risk of rebellion. However, in practice, this ~~is~~ was not achievable due to the difficulties of importing ~~is~~ tenants from England and Scotland. It can therefore be stated that ~~the~~ James failed in his aim of reducing the risk of a rebellion, as ~~the~~ ironically, the resentment caused as a result of the plantation policy led to the Irish rebellion of 1641. Its second aim of making Ireland protestant was also a failure mainly due to ~~is~~

(This page is for your first answer.)

the language barriers), which supports the view that James failed to assert his authority over Ireland. However, it is important to consider the the plantation policy did pacify Ireland, creating towns such as Coleraine, Strabane and Drogheda. This success led to an increase in trade, suggesting that James was able to assert some authority and control over Ireland through his plantation policy.

The problems with religion in 1603-1640 in Ireland is another factor which suggests that both James I and Charles I were unable to impose authority over Ireland. As a result of the failure of the ~~Fig~~ Tyrone rebellion (1595) and the Flight of the Earls in 1607, the Stuart monarchs attempted to eliminate Catholicism in Ireland and impose the Protestant religion, as a way of keeping control over Ireland. Strict recusant fines were therefore imposed upon the Irish population and Catholics were unable to join the military or gain positions of authority in civil offices or on the Irish Privy Council. This caused great resentment amongst

(This page is for your first answer.)

The Irish population, in particular, the gentry. As a result, the Irish Catholic gentry sought the "graces" from both monarchs between 1603-1640, demanding concessions for Catholics in return for increased taxes. On both occasions, the monarchs appeared to reach an agreement with the Irish, however, Charles suspended the toleration laws in 1639, which angered ~~the~~ the majority of the Irish Catholic population. ~~This~~ The ^{poor} handling of this situation by Charles I strongly supports the argument that the monarchs' success to impose their authority over Ireland was fairly limited, due to their handling of the problems of religion. This can be further argued as ~~the~~ one of the main causes of the ^{Irish} rebellion in 1641 was due to problems involving religion.

On the other hand, it could be argued that ~~Charles~~ Thomas Wentworth's appointment to Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1639 by Charles I successfully enabled the king to impose his authority over Ireland. Wentworth ~~is~~ implemented a policy known as "thorough" in Ireland, as a way of improving the administration of

(This page is for your first answer.)

Ireland and Maintaining crown Supremacy.
~~His harsh methods~~ as he suppressed piracy, increased trade production and eliminated ~~the~~ incompetent English officials. It could therefore be argued that as a result of Thomas Wentworth, Charles successfully managed to impose authority over Ireland. However, ~~his~~ Wentworth's policies were carried out by ~~arbitrary~~ harsh methods which caused resentment in Ireland, subsequently leading to the loss of English control. He initially alienated Catholics by promoting protestant interests, then caused resentment amongst protestants by implementing Laud's anti-puritan policies. ~~It can~~ therefore be argued that Wentworth limited the success of Charles to ~~be~~ impose authority over Ireland as when Wentworth departed in 1639, his absence inspired a coup d'etat by Irish gentry, leading to loss of control over Ireland.

The Stuart Monarchs ~~there~~ were therefore ~~not~~ limited in their success of implementing control over Ireland in 1603-1640, mainly as a result of the failed plantation policy which

(This page is for your first answer.)

not only caused resentment by but set the seeds for an ethnic conflict in Ireland which subsequently lead to the Irish rebellion of 1641, ~~in 1641~~ the event which symbolises a failure of both monarchs to successfully impose authority over Ireland.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer shows an understanding of the successes and failures of the Stuart policy of plantation in the years to 1640. The candidate also considers religious differences and Wentworth's rule in the 1630s. Material here is secure, but the answer is largely driven by narrative rather than explanation. Nonetheless, sufficient analysis and development for Mid Level 4.

Question 10

Many answers displayed little detailed knowledge or chronological range. Candidates were aware of Cromwell's intervention in Ireland, and his brutal methods in dealing with Catholic landowners and the Catholic Confederate threat to English rule. The restored Stuart period was largely unknown, including Tyrconnel's attempts to reverse some of Cromwell's policies against Catholics. There was some understanding of James II's disastrous intervention in Ireland, including William of Orange's victory at the Boyne in 1690, but there were only few references to the king's anti-Catholic policies in the years to 1692.

Question 11

The question was on a mainstream topic, the reasons for the outbreak of the Thirty Years War, and thus it was somewhat surprising to find that Question 12 was the more popular question in this option. Answers were aware of the growing resistance to Ferdinand's pro-Catholic policies, and noted the significance of the offer of the Bohemian crown to the Elector Palatine. While almost all answers mentioned the defenestration of Prague, only a few referred to the creation of a national militia and the requests for foreign assistance. Although there was some appreciation of religious tensions, partly caused by the growth of militant Catholicism, and of territorial ambitions, there were very few other conditional factors which were examined. These are listed in the mark scheme.

Question 12

Most candidates appeared well prepared to investigate a number of reasons for prolonging the Thirty Years War after the dominance established by the Habsburgs in the 1620s. Answers noted the importance of Swedish intervention, and the extraordinary military successes of Gustavus Adolphus, though some failed to note that Swedish intervention continued until the Peace of Prague in 1635. French intervention in 1635 was known, though its impact on the course of the war was handled less expertly. Some candidates dealt with Sweden and France separately, though most noted that the Treaty of Barwäld of 1631 had broadened the scope of the war. Other factors were considered, including the clear decline in Habsburg power in the 1630s and 1640s, growing war-weariness, and the fact that, in the end, neither side possessed sufficient military power to guarantee a decisive victory.

Put a cross in the box indicating the FIRST question you have chosen to answer .

If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 3	• leadership • military prowess • revenge (monarch) ↳ basis of their involvement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 6	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 9	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 12	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 14		

(This page is for your first answer.)

YES Sweden: = religious (Edict of Restitution),
territorial

- 1st true opposition they had met.

- Gustavus Adolphus challenged Tilly & Wallenstein

1631, 16 reitened. 1632, Nuremberg, Leck & Lutten

- 1633 League of Heilbronn, 34 Nördlingen

- Oxenstierna.

FRANCE:

- Gunde help. Treaty of Compiègne 1624. Treaty
of Barwalde 1631. DuJ & Karsbon 1630. strongest military
force. - Wittstock, Rheinfelder, Daun, Rocroi

Peace of Westphalia

Failed Peace since 1636. Pope Urban 8th & Verdu
II & III. 4 year process. Divided into 2 centres. Disagreements
Territorial, Constitutional, Religious.

How far was the intervention of Sweden & France
responsible for prolonging the war to 1648?

(This page is for your first answer.) On assessment of the 1618 - 1648 30 Year War, one can establish that the intervention of the Swedish & French was highly responsible for prolonging the war through three decades. Though the extended length and difficulty of bringing about a conclusive peace was also a notable factor, the opposition that the Habsburg (so far dominant side) faced in terms of leadership, military power & the basis of the opposition involvement provided them with the first truly threatening enemy side they encountered, thus can certainly be seen as a key explanation to the length of the war.

Primarily, the leadership opposition that they faced provided the Imperial side with the 1st great opponents - explaining the increased length of warfare. Primarily the Spanish and Austrian had only encountered very weak & uncommitted forces as a result of the poor leadership they faced. The Bohemian crisis was governed by an unorganised Provisional Government of rebels. ~~The~~ Frederick of the Palatinate was poor in leadership qualities throughout the 1619-1620 Palatinate crisis and Christian IV of Denmark had max interest in becoming a leader.

(This page is for your first answer.) Continental statesman rather than a military General. Thus, on encountering Gustavus Adolphus & then the French 1st Ministe Cardinal Richelieu, both tactically & physically skilled leaders noted for their commanding abilities, the Habsburgs faced for the 1st time an opposition who could withstand their battle and provide difficulty - & certainly an explanation of considerable degree to why the war continued until 1648.

Furthermore, the first true breakthrough in terms of military prowess was another crucial explanation to the extended war period. Sweden's forces were large and the most developed and well armed of the continent whilst France's forces were diligent and skilled. It is this military skill that explains the number, scale and intensity of the conflict through this period. In 1631, Sweden was victorious at the Battle of Breitenfeld and again in 1632 at the Battle of Lützen - where Tilly died of his wounds, and Lützen. In France, serious defeats were inflicted on the Habsburg side in 1636 at the Battle of Wittstock, 1638 at the Rheinfelden battle, 1642 at the 2nd Battle of Breitenfeld and 1645 at the 2nd Battle of Nordlingen. ~~These too they imposed~~ Kocra: above all in 1643 must be noted

(This page is for your first answer.)

as it allowed French military ascendancy over Spain. Therefore it is clear, due to Swedish & French military ability, strength & efficiency they could provide continuous blows to the Habsburg side for an extended time period - so certainly responsible to a great extent for prolonging the war.

~~With~~ In addition, the very basis on which Sweden & France entered was not only far ~~more~~ broader, but also far deeper than the motives the Habsburgs had previously faced. Thus, it strengthened their attack & desire to win & thus ~~their desire to keep the~~ can explain the extended war length. Sweden entered not only due to territorial desires to secure a Swedish confederation of states, but also due to religious desires - to protect the Lutheran Baltic states and intense revenge at the 1629 Edict of Restitution which had been a radical counter reformation policy attempting to reverse all Protestant gains. ~~Moreover~~ The true extent of the intensity of their motives can be seen in the continuation of their intervention in 1633 with the creation of the League of Heilbronn & then the 1634 Battle of Nördlingen, despite the death of Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. France.

(This page is for your first answer.) meanwhile can be noted for its long standing determination against the Imperial threat not due to religious reasons as Sweden, but due to its intervention before its military involvement. In 1624, she signed the Treaty of Compiègne with the Dutch to aid them against the Spanish. In 1630, she secured the removal of Wallenstein - the greater threat on the Habsburg side - by sowing discontent & in 1631 aided the Swedes through the Treaty of Bärwalde. Thus it is clear even though, due to internal country affairs, she was not ready to fight France still had a strong opposition to the Imperial side. Thus, the intensity of the motivational & personal opposition felt by the Swedes and French was undoubtedly crucial in extending the war to 1648, as it made both sides far more determined not to back down & to inflict constant defeat.

However, though it is clear the intervention of the Swedes and the French were crucial in explaining the prolonged war, one must also not overlook the role that the extended process of Peace ~~was~~ played in prolonging the war. A final ending negotiation was predominant, so hard to bring about as it had to settle

(This page is for your first answer.) religious, constitutional and territorial disputes. It failed in 1636, despite Pope Urban VIII attempts due to lack of Protestant representation and when Ferdinand II & III's attempts proved abortive. However, when the Peace of Westphalia finally did begin in 1644, that itself still took 4 years as it was a slow process - the 2 centres Osnabrück & Münster separated by 25 miles - and the delegates of countries, allies and enemies all had disputes. So, one can conclude this did play a significant role in extending the war to 1648.

thus, in conclusion, one can undoubtedly see that the arduous peace process & interventions of Spain and France between 1630-1648 were crucial in explaining the prolongation of the war. After the defeats consecutively of Bohemia, Palatinate & Denmark it seemed the Habsburg side had secured victory. However, the threat in terms of leadership, intensity and strength that they faced for during the trench & mud-like phases can undoubtedly be described - to a very high extent - as the reasons responsible for prolonging the war into a Thirty Year conflict.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer has a strong focus on the question. The candidate gives reasons for the intervention of both Sweden and France, noting that these two powers provided the first serious threat to Habsburg power, which had been largely unchallenged throughout the 1620s. There is an interesting section which notes that making peace was a daunting exercise in view of the religious, constitutional and territorial problems which had to be settled. Mid Level 5.

Question 13

Many candidates found it quite hard to decide what was meant by 'the extent of royal power'. Most went for the option of focusing on which issues created difficulties between Charles and his parliaments and so, depending on the range and detail they provided, they were able to attempt an assessment of the increase or restriction of power by both sides. Religious differences were considered, though only a few noted the attempts at establishing religious toleration in the Restoration Settlement. Charles' growing financial difficulties were addressed, though some simply noted these without considering how they impacted on royal power. Most were aware of the links being established with France, but there was generally not a developed analysis of the king's right to conduct his own foreign policy. Some weaker answers saw the problems concerning royal power as relating exclusively to the Exclusion Crisis, and were reduced to writing a narrative of events from 1678 to 1685.

(This page is for your second answer.) Charles II had many different parliaments throughout his reign from 1660-1685. He was a tolerant king who also wanted to increase religious tolerance throughout parliament. However, the 'Whigs' and other members made this extremely difficult.

On ascending the throne in 1660 Charles called upon the Convention Parliament who would initially make it able for the king to function properly and to restore him back to the throne. Its composition was fairly balanced with a mixture of royalists and non-royalists, meaning that the non-royalists did not want to give too much royal power to the king. The convention parliament set up acts such as the Triennial Act meaning that parliament had to be called at least once every three years which demonstrates how previous monarchs had purposely not called parliament. It also shows they hugely wanted to avoid an absolutist monarch because they

(This page is for your second answer.) believed that parliament should have a say and not just the king. The Convention Parliament did however give Charles the control over the militia under the Militia Act of 1661 which may be indicated that they wanted a balance in royal power - didn't want Charles to have full control over everything. Other acts as well as the Clarendon codes were passed for example the Conventicle Act which in turn shows that this re-establishing of the Anglican church may be deemed parliament as they it meant there would unlikely be any quarrels over religion. The Indemnity and Oblivion Act was also a sign from Charles to Parliament that he wanted their relationship to be a more happy one as this act meant that Charles was willing to forget any acts against the monarch under Oliver Cromwell other than the involvement in the execution of Charles I.

Charles then dissolved the Convention parliament in 1661 and called upon the Cavalier parliament which was decidedly more royalist in its nature meaning that it would do all it could in its power to extend royal authority of ~~James~~ Charles. During this period Charles was promised £2 million from the restoration scheme and it is likely he received this amount if not more however, he often claimed that it was insufficient but Parliament made sure that his income relied heavily on his trade doing well in order to receive more money

(This page is for your second answer.) which therefore in turn meant Charles had to have a reliance on Parliament. Therefore, his royal power was diminished somewhat as he did not have as much economic freedom as he needed. Once other acts were established Parliament was diminished.

In 1667, Charles set up the CABAL (made up of members called Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley-Cooper and Lauderdale). This decreased relationships with Charles's parliament because separate groups of parliament had pretty much been banned in 1641 as they threatened the order and meaning of parliament. The CABAL basically took on Parliament's role but Charles was happy with his private advisors, displaying the beginning of differing opinions. Charles wanted to introduce the declaration of Indulgence in 1673 but parliament intervened because they didn't want Catholics to become too widely accepted. They wanted Anglicans to keep rule in Britain. Therefore parliament enforced Charles to introduce the Test Act of 1673 saying that anyone taking a role in the public services must have taken the Anglican Oath. This was not what Charles wanted. Charles's brother James was openly Catholic in 1671 and therefore if Charles failed to have a child would be heir to the throne but Parliament did not trust the Catholics, perhaps due to problems in the past like the Spanish Armada.

A crucial event in 1678 titled the Popish Plot

(This page is for your second answer.) lead to an increase in the fear and suspicions of Catholics within parliament. Catholics had supposedly tried to assassinate Charles II causing parliament to realize that they don't want Charles brother, Duke of York, to become king. This was the closest Britain had come to another civil war after the restoration. Due to this parliament introduced the Second Test Act of 1679 - where no Catholics could sit in parliament. This was de-sturbing royal power because it was not what Charles intended, he wanted religious tolerance but parliament saw this and wanted to avoid it.

Next, the first Exclusion Parliament was set up in 1679 - they wanted to pass the Exclusion Bill meaning that James would be blamed for involvement in the Popish Plot and would be excluded from the line for the throne. Charles did not want this to happen, he was a firm believer in divine right and knew James had a right to being a monarch. So he used the little power he had, he dissolved parliament in desperation things would settle down and James would take the throne.

Next, the second exclusion parliament was established in 1681, which wanted the exact same thing. James to be excluded. However, Charles was being strategic with the difficulties he was having with his parliaments and

(This page is for your second answer.) the technique of compromising.

Eventually he could see the whigs falling out of favor with members of the public and so decided to sack Shaftesbury. This however caused parliament to have a growing fear that James would become a catholic monarch and therefore would establish a more prominent catholic church in England.

The Rye House Plot in 1681 was a plot of the desperate whigs to kill Charles II and his heir to the throne James, ~~Duke~~ Duke of York. This caused many people of England to have some sympathy for James and catholics partially because James had helped the public during the Great Fire of London in ~~1653~~ 1666.

Therefore, parliament began to adopt Charles view on royal power believing that maybe James did have a right to the throne and did have a right to royal power.

In conclusion, it is to my belief that in the beginning of Charles' reign he had quite a large division in royal power with such control over the militia and power to call and dissolve parliament as he wished. His only lack of power was that of money and deciding who became the next monarch. This is because parliament were suspicious of his religious tolerance, not knowing whether to interpret it as wisdom or as him being a secret catholic. ~~the~~ The difficulties were over money and heir to the throne.

(This page is for your second answer.) which ultimately expected James royal power in the future. The money difficulty is said to say lead to the secret Treaty of Dover ~~the~~ money of France annually and the lack of progress in the second ~~dot~~ anglo-dutch war 1664-~~1666~~ 1672 and the third anglo-dutch war which was later on $\frac{1}{2}$ parliament had ~~of~~ have been less stubborn and reluctant on giving Charles more money maybe the secret treaty wouldn't have occurred.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This answer to Question 13 has secure range and depth of material overall. Charles' parliaments are examined in some detail, notably the parliaments which tried to exclude James Duke of York from the throne. The importance of the Cabal in weakening parliamentary power and influence is explained. There are some references to royal control of foreign policy, but this is almost an afterthought. Nonetheless, an evaluative approach with a clear line of argument. Low Level 5.

Question 14

Only a few answers placed the second and third Anglo-Dutch wars into context by noting that the first war, of 1652-54, had left Dutch maritime power largely untouched. Many pointed out the different reasons for the two wars, with the second war aimed at ending illegal Dutch trade with the American colonies, while the third war sought to crush Dutch commercial power once and for all. Only a few answers linked the third war to Charles II's intention of forging closer links with Louis XIV's France. Most answers were analytical in form, but some answers were weakened by uncertainty about the accurate chronology of events.

Paper Summary

Those candidates who were well prepared in terms of knowledge and understanding of their topics produced answers within Levels 4 and 5, and some of these have been included in this report. For students who completed GCSE just one year earlier, the best answers are remarkable examples of young minds at work.

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