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Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-55

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563-1609

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/2B

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2B.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2B.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the controversy provoked by the sale of indulgences in Germany in 1517?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the spread of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1517–20?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2B.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2B.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the relationship between Spain and the United Provinces in 1609?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into Alva's failure to reconquer the northern provinces in the years 1572–73?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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(This is for part (b))

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55

EITHER

- 3 To what extent was the survival of Lutheranism, in the years 1521–29, due to the weakness of Charles V's position as Holy Roman Emperor in Germany?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Lutheran-Catholic negotiations, in the years 1529–41, were doomed to failure?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 To what extent did the Philip of Hesse bigamy scandal (1540) damage the Lutheran cause?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that political instability in the Netherlands, in the years 1563–67, was caused by religious factors?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How far can William of Orange's conduct of the campaign against Spanish rule, in the years 1573–84, be termed a success?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 To what extent does foreign support explain the military success of Maurice of Nassau in the years 1585–1600?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-55

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From a sermon preached by Johann Tetzel in 1517. Tetzel had been authorised to sell indulgences in Germany by Archbishop Albert of Mainz.

Why do you hesitate to save yourself? Why don't you have fears about your sins? Why don't you confess now to the priests of our most holy pope? Remember you are in danger, not knowing if you will safely reach heaven. Be assured that all who confess, and in penance put money into the coffer according to the priest's advice, will obtain complete remission of all their sins. 5
So why are you standing there? Run for the salvation of your souls!

Don't you hear also the voices of your dead, wailing parents who say, 'Have mercy on us because we are in great punishment and pain. We created you, fed you, cared for you and left you our wealth. Yet you let us lie in the flames of purgatory. From this you could save us with a small payment and yet you do not want to do so. Why are you so cruel?' 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a letter written by Cardinal Aleandro, February 1521. Aleandro was appointed as papal ambassador in Germany in 1520. At the Diet of Worms he called for strong action against both Luther and his supporters. Here he is reporting back to Rome from Worms shortly after arriving in the city for Luther's hearing.

Now the whole of Germany is in full revolt. Ninety percent of the people cry, 'Luther!', while the other tenth, who are indifferent to Luther, are still hostile to the Church.

A little while ago at Augsburg, they were selling Luther's picture with a halo around his head. It was offered for sale without a halo here and all the copies were sold out before I could get one. Yesterday I saw another image showing Luther with a book and Hutten* with a sword. Over them was printed in Latin, 'To the Champions of Christian Freedom.' Each was praised in poems beneath. I was shown this picture but I have not been able to get another. Elsewhere, they proclaim Luther's gospel in the streets as being the teachings of St. Paul or, yes, even of Christ. It has also been reported to the Emperor that many other areas of Germany have been corrupted by the rot of this heresy. 15
20

Things have declined so far that the people blindly adore these crooks who have been bold enough to cause this division in the Church. And I have to deal with all this! 25

*Hutten – Ulrich von Hutten, a humanist critic of the Catholic Church and German nationalist

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563-1609

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From the Truce of Antwerp signed between Spain and the United Provinces, April 1609. The Archdukes Albert and Isabella signed on behalf of Philip III of Spain. They had been the rulers of the Netherlands from 1598 but could not make peace or war without his consent.

The Archdukes Albert and Isabella declare in their own name, and that of King Philip III, that they are content to negotiate with the States General of the United Provinces and consider them as free provinces and states against whom they make no claim.

This truce will be observed strictly for the time of twelve years during which there will be a halt to all acts of war between the King and the States General at sea and on land. Each will remain in occupation and possession of the lands and cities which they hold at present. 5

The subjects and inhabitants of the lands of Philip III and the United Provinces will keep on good terms with each other during this truce without resentment for offences and damage already suffered. And they shall also be able to travel and stay in each other's countries and conduct their trade and business both at sea and on land. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From the diary of Brother Wouter Jacobz, the Abbot of Stein Priory in Holland, January 1573. Following the advance of rebel forces in 1572, Jacobz had fled to Amsterdam, which had remained loyal to Philip II. Here he is referring to Alva's failure to retake Haarlem, also in Holland, from Orange's supporters.

Different opinions are voiced about why God has allowed us to be defeated. Some say it was the weakness of the military leaders who quit the task too quickly. Others say that the bravery of the Beggars exceeded that of our own soldiers and they had strengthened the town from within with ditches and artillery platforms. 15

But others pointed to the sins which had been committed, and were still being committed, by the army. It was reported widely that the officers gambled daily and led sinful lives. The soldiers went from one village to another plundering houses and the belongings of the church, smashing altars and statues. Their actions were an important reason for this wretched defeat. Keeping the law of the holy church meant absolutely nothing to them. They raped women and robbed innocent people to supply their needs. They respected no one: it didn't matter whether they belonged to our side or the enemy. 20 25

We should also admit our part. We have been proud and did not heed God's anger. Instead we blamed those in authority, the Duke of Alva and everyone else.

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