



Pearson  
Edexcel

Examiners' Report

Principal Examiner Feedback

Summer 2022

Pearson Edexcel

In GCE History (9HI0/2B)

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German  
Reformation, c1515-1555

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

## **Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications**

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://www.btec.co.uk). Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at [www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus).

## **Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere**

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: [www.pearson.com/uk](http://www.pearson.com/uk)

Summer 2022

Publications Code 9HI0\_2B\_2206\_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2022

Candidates across the ability range continue to engage effectively with A Level paper 2B which deals with Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-55 (2B.1) and The Dutch Revolt, c1563-1609 (2B.2).

The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two linked sources. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was very little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt both answers within the time allocated. Examiners continued to comment on the fact that a significant minority of scripts posed some problems with the legibility of handwriting. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers were able to develop reasoned and supported inferences from the sources. Such responses evaluated the sources thoroughly in relation to the demands of the enquiry based on both the contextual knowledge that was on offer, and through an awareness of the nature, origin and purpose of the sources. The question requires candidates to use the sources 'together' and it was pleasing to see that the vast majority of candidates continue to be aware of this requirement. It can be achieved using a variety of different approaches. There is still some evidence of candidates using often extensive contextual knowledge to drive an answer to the enquiry, rather than using it to illuminate and discuss the sources. This resulted in candidates not dealing with the sources adequately.

In section B it was clear that most candidates had a secure knowledge base, but this was not always effectively used to address the specific focus of the questions posed. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. Candidates are encouraged to ensure that they take the most appropriate approach to answering a question. Candidates also need to be aware of the chronological parameters of questions and to ensure that they write across the chronology, not merely using the start and end dates as bookends with little consideration of the events between. It continues to be the case that not all candidates have a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates continue to explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of reaching that judgement.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

## Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

### Section A

- Candidates should go beyond paraphrasing the content of the sources to draw out reasoned, supported and developed inferences relevant to the enquiry
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/purpose and authorship of the source by, for example, looking at and explaining the specific stance and/or purpose of the writer
- Contextual knowledge should not be used to list all the information that is missing from the sources, unless omission was the aim of the author
- Contextual knowledge should be linked to the material provided in the source
- Candidates should make use of the sources together at some point in the answer.

### Section B

- Spending a few minutes planning helps to ensure that the second order concept is correctly identified
- Candidates must provide more precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision
- Candidates should try to explore the links between issues rather than merely present a list of factors.

## Q1

Responses to this question came from across the ability range. Stronger answers were able to identify, from both sources, several reasons why Charles V faced difficulties in dealing with Lutheranism in Germany in the mid-1540s. These included the strength and determination of the Lutherans themselves, as well as the possible intervention of the French and the Ottomans. Inferences were often supported and developed by a depth of knowledge specific to the period from which the two sources were taken. With reference to weight, the better answers identified Charles' positivity in his autobiography, having been written after his victory in the Schmalkaldic War, and the more balanced observations of the Venetian ambassador. Such factors were used in coming to a judgement about the weight the sources would bear as part of the enquiry.

Weaker answers tended not to engage fully with the content of the sources, a problem caused by rushed reading perhaps, but one which stymied candidates' ability to engage with the enquiry. Many wrote extensively about the nature, origin and purpose of the sources often along stereotypical lines without attempting to apply this to the content of the sources in coming to a judgement. It was clear that some candidates lacked a sound knowledge and understanding of this part of the specification – these responses lacked depth, accuracy and precision.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 1  Question 2

SecA 10

During the mid 1540s, Charles V faced a multitude of problems which would greatly increase the difficulty of defeating the Lutheran threat. These problems include the weakness of Charles V, the strength of the Lutheran movement and the problems with other nations. Both sources 1 and 2 describe problems Charles V faced.

Source 1 is an extract from Charles V's autobiography and so does not present Charles in a weak way and instead highlights his strength. This bias was done to avoid criticisms of Charles' leadership. One way Charles V highlights his strength is through the support of God which he argues "opened his eyes", this was done for propaganda as Charles was Defender of the Catholic Faith. Charles <sup>IT</sup> also highlights how the attitude of the reformers was a problem as he "feared that <sup>further</sup> discussions with them would fail", which suggests that Charles was willing to compromise but the

Lutherans would not and that military actions would be the only solution. This has validity as Charles had been prepared to compromise at various Diets but this had failed, and also that military invasions would be successful, which is seen through Charles' victory in the Schmalkaldic War. Source 1 also highlights the problems of disputes with foreign nations, as it was one of the only times with "no sign of the Turks attacking the Empire", which was a huge problem for Charles as it preoccupied him and meant that time was spent away from Germany, which would allow the movement to strengthen so it was an increasing problem. Also, to prevent the growing Ottoman threat, Charles had to attack various cities to minimise the threat, however this was expensive, which also prevented his money from being used to solve the Lutheran threat. This is backed up by source 2 which argues "the Turks would certainly attack him" and this furthers the validity of the problem that disputes with foreign nations played for Charles V. and

Source 2 highlights various problems Charles faced, such as the strength of the Lutherans, as Navagero describes them as a "powerful body". The Lutheran movement had been growing in since 1517 and so by the mid-1540s the movement was greatly strong. The Lutheran movement included many Princes, such as Philip of Hesse, which was greatly important as these powerful Princes had troops, further backing up Source 1 that military intervention was necessary, and also Charles relied on the support of Princes to avoid him as Emperor and the fact that they were working against him was a significant problem that Charles would have a hard time defeating. Source 2 then describes the Schmalkaldic war and that even though it was a victory for Charles V, it was only temporary as "these conditions would only be kept as long as the Emperor's army is present in Germany, but no longer". This highlights the difficult situation Charles was in as forces began to disperse. Navagero provides an unbiased view of the period, as he

---

was not working to appease Charles and was present for key events.

The sources are useful together as they provide similar views of the strength of Lutheranism and the threat of foreign nations, which exemplifies the threat to Charles. Furthermore, the sources are useful together as they provide contrasting views of the strength of Charles V, as source 1 presents Charles as a strong leader with the strength of God, though source 2 presents him as weak, as he was in a difficult position after the Schnalkeldir War. To conclude, the sources highlight the strength of the Lutherans as the greatest problem to Charles and source 2 provides a greater view with much less bias.

This response makes a number of inferences from both sources and supports them with material taken from the content in the form of brief quotes. On occasion, some contextual knowledge is added to these inferences to expand on them, though this is brief and undeveloped. In considering the provenance of the sources, a judgement is made with relation to the enquiry based on valid criteria but this lacks substantiation. It was given a top L3 mark.

## Q2

There were a number of good answers to this question. These were able to use the evidence of both sources to make reasoned inferences about Philip II's difficulties in crushing the revolt in the Netherlands in the mid-1580s. Prominent among these was the interference of England in Dutch affairs but candidates also touched upon Philip's refusal to consider religious toleration and his financial problems. Such inferences were often supported and developed by a depth of knowledge with relation to the situation in the Netherlands in the period outlined in the question. When considering the weight of the evidence, many noted the balanced and informed nature of the ambassador's comments in Source 3, also determined tone of the king himself in Source 4.



Weaker answers tended not to engage fully with the content of the sources, a problem caused by rushed reading perhaps but one which stymied candidates' ability to engage with the enquiry. Many wrote extensively about the nature, origin and purpose of the sources often along stereotypical lines without attempting to apply this to the content of the sources in coming to a judgement. It was clear that some candidates lacked a sound knowledge and understanding of this part of the specification – these responses lacked depth, accuracy and precision.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 1  Question 2

SecA 14

When investigating problems faced by Philip II in the mid 1580's, a historian ~~who~~ would find both sources 3 and 4 significantly useful when used together. Source 3 demonstrates a more public view of Philip's problems, whereas source 4 shows Philip's own beliefs, and both sources are directly from the time period. Not only this but a historian can clearly see the problems in England and the religious divide and Philip's lack of compromise were very significant at the time; <sup>alongside</sup> money issues <sup>that</sup> are also evident to be seen as a huge issue, significantly in source 3. ~~Both~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~both~~ sources when used by a historian together.

Both sources 3 and 4 can be used together by a historian investigating the problems faced by Philip II during the mid 1580's through firstly, both showing ~~prob~~ issues with England affecting his rule in the Netherlands. Source 3 makes speculations towards the idea of Philip II invading England, however show

The Prince of Parma is pushing the ideas onto him; "king Philip has listened closely to the proposals of the prince of Parma." After demonstrating Farnese's plan of "striking at the head ~~of~~ and source of all the trouble, the Queen of England"; it becomes clear that despite a lack of ~~convincing~~ confirmation by Philip, the plan is public and being deliberated. This shows Philip's problems at the time as it highlights Philip's issue of having to retracted his troops from the Netherlands to attack England, which could compromise his power and position over the Dutch people. As a result of Philip "not publicly declar[ing] his support for these proposals" a historian can infer the decision Philip is forced to make is difficult and risky. ~~add~~ Additionally, source 3 shows issues of money problems after Philip declaring bankruptcy ~~pre~~ prior to this in 1582, which is evident to still ~~be~~ playing a role in the late 1580's; "The king has tried to raise a private loan of 1,800,000 crowns to support Parma's forces currently fighting the Dutch rebels." This is significant as it shows Philip was struggling to fight the Dutch people, thus using Parma's plan of attacking England

would be seriously difficult. A historian would find this useful as "The King broke off negotiations for the loan" as "the bankers asked such high rates of interest" this shows even more problems faced by Philip II as he was struggling to fight the Dutch rebels, and his issues with England were also taking his attention away from them.

In conjunction with source 3, source 4 also demonstrates similar issues but from a private perspective of the King himself, ~~because~~ it is useful as it confirms the issues the King was speculated to be having in the mid 1580's. source 4 also shows issues with England, as it shows Philip's forced change of heart "I have decided not to shut the door to peace." A historian using both sources can see Philip ~~was~~ did not have much room for options and only wants attempts at peace as a result of his lack of money, seen in source 3, also contrasting Parma's plans to attack England. This is useful as it shows Philip to be desperate for reconciliation ~~and~~ as he would not be able to attack either England ~~or~~ or the ~~the~~ Netherlands ~~so~~ sufficiently due to his money issues at the time. ~~Therefore~~ Furthermore, source 4 ~~and~~ shows

further problems faced by Philip II during the 1580's, highlighting the religious divide ~~Philip~~. A historian could see another change by Philip: "I shall not refuse anything else that the Dutch people may ask from me" contrasting his previously sturdy stance on compromise, highlighting ~~his~~ problems he will have faced to make him decide this.

In conclusion, a historian can ~~aff~~ effectively use both sources 3 and 4 together when investigating the problems faced by Philip II in the mid 1580's. The different perspectives used together act as clear evidence that Philip was facing problems as ~~it shows~~ it highlights the same issues in a more public view (source 3) and from himself (source 4). Both sources show Philip's struggle with deciding ~~if~~ ~~to~~ to attack England, but source 3 also highlights the money issues he was facing, whilst source 4 demonstrates the situation of compromise ~~in~~ in the Netherlands ~~at the~~ in the mid 1580's. A historian would find this useful as ~~the~~ both sources portray a different reason as to why Philip II would struggle when attacking England, a lack

of finance and ~~the~~ lack of focus on the Dutch rebels. ~~The~~ Both sources ~~significantly~~ ~~show~~ also show Philip's change of mind when compromising peace and religion, highlighting to a historian that the problems he was facing were significant due to the out-of-character change of heart. Overall, both sources show urgency to a historian ~~in~~ investigating the ~~of~~ problems Philip II was facing during the mid 1580's as they together demonstrate similar issues, adding weight to the validity ~~of~~ ~~the sources~~ and usefulness of the sources.

This candidate makes a series of valid reasoned inferences from both sources in relation to the enquiry giving the answer a sense of interrogation of the material. Some contextual is added to expand upon these inferences but it is not extensive. The candidate does make some note of the position of the authors of each source, hinting at the use of the sources to the enquiry but not developing these observations. They also come to a judgement in relation to the enquiry. This achieved a mid L4 mark.

### Q3

The better-performing candidates in this question had considerable knowledge of economic conditions in Germany in the early sixteenth century but were also able to link this convincingly to discontent with the Catholic church. Thus, many were able to evidence how a fall in rural earnings in some areas exacerbated peasant discontent with the Church's demands for tithes and other payments for its services. They also noted how the newly rich merchant classes in German towns similarly resented the Church's call on their wealth. These answers were balanced by a discussion of other factors that contributed to the rise in anti-clericalism, resentment at the behaviour of the clergy or the influence of humanism, with the best being able to evidence the complex interaction of causes in coming to a judgement.

Less strong answers tended to describe rather than analyse the economic condition of Germany during the period. Many answers lacked range and depth of knowledge, and/or omitted consideration of economic factors altogether before writing about others. Their judgements tended to assertion rather than being based upon valid criteria.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3**  **Question 4**   
**Question 5**  **Question 6**

SecB 16

In early 16th century Germany, there was still common widespread support for the Catholic church. There was also increasing discontent towards it. Discontent was caused by several factors, such as economic grievances, increasing German nationalism, rise in Humanism and general clerical abuses. The general discontent was caused by a mixture and build up of all those causes, but the most significant cause was economic factors. This is because economic grievances were ~~not~~ felt the most by the peasants, who made up the mass of the population and so represent popular, common feeling towards the Catholic church.

Discontent towards the Catholic church was somewhat a result of the economic abuses of Rome. Due to the structure of the Holy Roman Empire, the papacy in Rome were able to exploit Germany more easily than other areas of Europe. All members of the Catholic church had to give 10% of their annual income to the church, known as a 'tithe'. This had significant impact on the poor, especially during a long period of significant inflation. Furthermore, newly introduced legal changes, such as enclosure, made it harder for peasants to work, while price of staple foods increased. The sale of indulgences and similar good works also put financial pressure on the poor, to spend money they did not have. The peasants' grievances with the economic demands of the church blew up in the 1525 Peasants' revolt, in which their strongest was a demand to end tithes. Economic

grievances can be argued to be the most significant cause of discontent with Catholic church, because it affected the poor, who made up a huge majority of the population, and can therefore be used as a representation of popular attitudes. Therefore, it can be argued that despite several significant causes, economic factors were most significant in causing discontent with the church.

The combination of rise in humanism and German nationalism, also contributed to discontent towards the Catholic church. Increasing popularity of humanism encouraged academics to build their own opinions of scripture, and therefore of religion. Humanism in the early 16th century therefore caused scholars to notice inadequate teachings of the church, as well as highlighting its abuses and poorly educated clergy. An increased feeling of German nationalism also caused discontent with the Italian papacy, especially the fact that so much of Germany's wealth was being given to Italy. Humanism and nationalism are less significant than economic factors, because only a small fraction of the population were educated enough to reach humanist teachings and the scriptures. Therefore, in the early 1500s, humanism had not yet caused widespread interest in scripture, or widespread discontent with the church. Nationalism is also less significant because it only really caused discontentment with the papacy in Rome, rather than with the general Catholic church. Therefore, economic factors were a more significant cause of discontent with the church.



Discontent was also caused by the general abuses of the clergy, both within the papacy and the local clergy. It became known that the popes were using Catholic money to live luxury lifestyles in Rome, particularly through partying and by rebuilding St Peter's Basilica, while the poor in Germany struggled to eat. While this caused a discontent with the Rome papacy, people of Germany were more concerned with the abuses of their local clergy. Abuses such as simony, absenteeism and pluralism resulted in a clergy that were uneducated and largely unable to regularly deliver sacraments to their parishes. This was a significant problem for the Catholic population who were taught to believe that the seven sacraments were essential for salvation. The population therefore expected the clergy to understand and assist them in achieving this. Despite the significance of the discontent caused by clerical abuses, economic factors against the church remain more significant. This is because much of the mass, poor population were more concerned with their day-to-day lives, while the literate population were more worried about salvation. This ~~could suggest~~<sup>shows</sup> that as a result of economic hardship, the poor population had more discontent with financial abuses than religious abuses.

In conclusion, it is difficult to compare significance of causes for discontent with the Catholic church, because the general discontent was a combination of several factors such as economic factors, humanism, nationalism and clerical abuses. Nevertheless, it can be argued that economic factors were the most significant cause of discontent due to the widespread impact they had on the majority of the mass population.

This essay analyses key issues relevant to the question, deploying sufficient knowledge to meet most of its demands. Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement, which is supported by the evidence introduced.

The argument is well organised though it lacks a little precision in places. It was given a top L4 mark.

#### **Q4**

There were, again, many strong answers to this question. There were some very impressive close analyses of Luther's writings and publications and how these contributed to the development of Lutheranism, starting off with the Reformation Treatises themselves. Many good answers, whilst considering the pamphlets of 1520 in some detail, chose to argue instead that the Ninety-Five Theses, Luther's condemnation of the Peasants' Revolt or his translation of the Bible were more significant to the course of the German Reformation.

Weaker candidates knew little of the Reformation Treatises, preferring instead to spend most of their answers describing the background to the production of the Ninety-Five Theses. Judgements tended to assertion rather than being based upon valid criteria.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3**  **Question 4**   
**Question 5**  **Question 6**

SecB 15

I partially agree that Luther's three pamphlets were the most important and writings of his to in the development of Lutheranism. They were vital in appealing to the entire ~~populus~~ population with each focussed on a particular group of society however other publications by Luther such as the 95 theses (1517) and his German translation of the Bible perhaps had a larger impact on the literate population, where as his use of hymns and woodcuts would have impacted much more widely on the uneducated certy than any of Luther's pamphlets due to their accessibility for the illiterate.

The pamphlets certainly appealed to a wide range of people with the first 'To the christian nobility of the German Nation' published in August targeting the nobility and calling for a reform. His second pamphlet 'On the Babylonish captivity of the christian church' appealed mostly to humanists and scholars, notably due to it being written in ~~for~~ Latin. His third pamphlet 'concerning christian Liberty' appealed mostly to ordinary Germans who could read, calling for their liberty through sola fide. Luther's want to appeal to the masses was certainly evident and so was his understanding of the multifaceted nature of his Lutheran Reformation. Through this appeal to all groups he was ensuring his

reformation was carried out ~~perfectly~~ in fact. His pamphlets certainly reached a wide audience due to the growing printing industry with 4,000 copies of 'To the Christian nobility' being published within two weeks. This number may seem large but in reality it meant ~~1~~ one copy per 3,000 people in the empire at the time. ~~Perth~~ His second pamphlet nevertheless, ~~he still circulated~~ his writing was still among the most widely circulated in the Empire at the time. Despite this, while his ~~pamphlets~~ pamphlets were influential in sparking debate and discussion, particularly his second pamphlet in regards to the sacraments, they weren't ~~the~~ more important than his other writings.

Luther's 95 theses against the sale of indulgences in the empire were ~~too~~ <sup>were</sup> incredibly important in the development of Lutheranism between 1517-46. Despite him not intending the wide spread publication of the theses, due to them being meant only for academic debate, the ideas circulated widely among all people. Even among uneducated groups due to word of mouth allowing ~~theses~~ to spread the 95 theses to spread even further than Luther could have imagined. Due to them being a catalyst for the reformation it can be said they are more important than the 95 theses three pamphlets in the development of Lutheranism as a religion in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Germany as the impact of his theses was felt among all groups of society. Luther's translation of the Bible was also wide spread, with

~~The~~ Luther's 200,000 copies being printed in 12 years, further stating the importance of the printing industry. However the Bible would have been more impactful to those who could read and study it for themselves. However, the German translation did mean that those who didn't understand Latin could now hear Bible teachings in their own language thus understanding them for themselves. ~~Therefore Luther~~ ~~95 Theses and~~ This was the basis of Humanist and Lutheran thought, ~~that~~ therefore ~~the~~ Bible ~~and~~ was also vital to the development of Lutheran belief.

Luther's direct appeal to those who couldn't read can be examined through his hymns and wood cuts. He rewrote traditional folk songs with Biblical teachings in the lyrics to ensure his message spread further through the entire population, fostering an entrenched understanding of the Bible's teachings within Germany. His use of wood cuts to depict stories were another accessible way for the illiterate to enjoy the teachings of the church, something the Catholic church didn't do.

Therefore, Luther's writings specifically for the uneducated allowed Lutheranism to develop at all levels of society making it undoubtedly incredibly important to the development of Lutheranism.

~~that~~ In conclusion, whilst the three pamphlets were important in Luther's appeal to all Germans for all aspects of the refer-

mation, there were other, more impactful ways that Luther's writings enabled the development of Lutheranism. Therefore I find the statement only partially agreeable due to the gravity that can be assigned to the 95 theses and the translated Bible in the importance of Lutheranism's development. Overall, these works ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> more important to Lutheranism than the three pamphlets of 1520 were.

This safe L4 response focuses clearly on the impact of Luther's writings, beginning with the Reformation Treatises but also considering the Ninety-Five Theses and other of Luther's publications including his hymns. Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of these issues and to meet most of the demands of the question. The essay comes to a reasoned judgement based on valid criteria and, in general, the arguments are communicated with clarity.

#### Q5

The better answers to this question were able to evidence, in some depth, the religious causes of the Iconoclastic Fury, particularly the influence of Calvinism in the Netherlands during the early 1560s but also the contribution made by Philip II's refusal to consider any degree of religious toleration, and the effects this had on the regency government's authority. They then went on to consider the political and economic causes of the Revolt, weaving all these factors together in coming to a reasoned judgement. At the lower range of responses, there appeared to be little depth of knowledge of the period and a lack of accuracy and precision generally. Judgements tended to assertion rather than being based upon valid criteria.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 3  Question 4

SecB 17

Question 5  Question 6

Between 1566-1567 the entirety of the Netherlands faced ~~a series of~~ an assault on Catholic doctrine, praxis and worship in the form of the 1600 Iconoclastic Fury which began on 10<sup>th</sup> August 1566 at Oudenroode. Whilst Philip's intransigence and unpopular political policies upset the leadership echelon of the Netherlands to a significant extent, ~~and~~ and economic decline between 1563-70 precipitated an overall decline in employment and quality of life, when judged against the criteria that the Iconoclastic <sup>in</sup> Fury manifested as an inherently religious revolt (ie attacks on the Catholic Church) and furthermore that the issue of ~~the~~ religion was fundamental and widespread in that it affected all echelons of society, ~~it can be~~ religious factors take precedence. Therefore the ~~1600~~ Iconoclastic Fury of 1566-1567 was ~~not~~ predominantly brought about by religious factors.

The Iconoclastic Fury was brought about by religious factors due to the inherently religious manifestation of revolt in 1566-67, and furthermore the fact that the question of religion was both fundamental and widespread amongst all cross sections of society. Following the 1562 massacre at Vassy, 1 million Huguenot immigrants entered the Netherlands, attracted by the principles of religious toleration which were protected under the Dutch particularist system. This is a significant event as the influx of Calvinists to the Netherlands precipitated in Calvinist praxis, worship and doctrine challenging established Catholic beliefs in ~~the~~ towns such as Ghent, which undermined religious and social cohesion thus laying the groundwork for revolt. This is evidenced by minister Eecklo complaining in Ghent of Calvinists singing rude jokes about the 7 sacraments below his window, a blatant attack on Catholic beliefs in transubstantiation. In addition, despite Calvinism being a minority religion their vociferous nature further antagonised local Dutch populations, creating a fertile

---



situation which imploded on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 1566 at Steenvoorde. This is demonstrated by the prevalence and utilisation of hedge preaching, which drew crowds of 20,000 Dutch and first started at Ballienl in 1562. From events such as ~~Booz~~ the book burning which took place at Tournai in 1562 it is strongly evident that Calvinists had little ~~toleration~~ for beliefs other than their own and were prone to acts of anarchy which subverted the system of law and order, thus creating the perfect climate for revolt in 1566-67. This assessment is further strengthened by the fact that the Iconoclastic Fury had such an overtly religious nature: between 1566-67 42 churches in Antwerp were sacked, their interiors, stain glass windows, statues depicting Mary (as part of the Marian cult) defaced. Thus the manner in which increased Huguenot migration encouraged a more vociferous and law-breaking Dutch society is contained within the events of the Dutch revolt itself. Furthermore, it is important to note that religion in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century was an issue of fundamental importance since it spoke also to eternal

life. This therefore gives the growth of Calvinism a unique ~~fact~~ facet in its ~~condition~~ precipitation of revolt in 1566-67.

Therefore when judged against the criteria that the growth of Calvinism and religion was a widespread and fundamental issue in the Netherlands which directly impacted a wide cross section of society, it is strongly evident that the Iconoclastic Fury was caused by religion.

However, it is ~~not~~ Philip's unpopular political and religious policies were also greatly responsible for ~~the~~ sowing the relationship between the grandees and Spain, thus ~~adding~~ adding further to the groundwork laid by the growth of Calvinism for the advent of revolt in 1566. Philip's intransigence which engendered vehement opposition from the Stadholder a class is evidenced by his multiplicity of failed schemes in the Netherlands. In ~~the~~ April 1579 Philip II appointed Granvelle as chief adviser to Margaret of Parma, a position usually reserved for the Dutch Council of States - comprised of the grandees

class. Furthermore following the archbishopric scheme of 1559, Granvelle was appointed primate of the Low Countries and his archbishopric amalgamated with Arras, awarding him 90,000 florins. Thus it was Philip's trust which was placed in Granvelle and the Consulta (a triumvirate of 3 special councillors to advise Margaret and act as direct conduits of information to Philip) which compelled the grandee classes to ~~lose~~ form a formidable political opposition to Margaret of Parma in the Anti-Granvelle League (Orange, Egmont & Hornes) and 1565 ~~confederacy~~ Confederacy of c300 minor noblemen which was considerably responsible for the creation of a feeble and unstable political environment which translated into nation-wide revolt in 1566. Furthermore, Philip II's ~~base~~ intransigence regarding his heresy placards managed to attract criticism from both Calvinists as well as the grandees. In Flanders one particularly zealous inquisitor Pieter Titelman managed to try 1,600 cases of heresy at a rate of 600 a year. This had a tangible bearing on the precipitation of revolt since it compelled public opposition in the

form of William of Orange in 1566 who stated to the States-General: 'Whilst I am a good Catholic, I cannot approve of princes attempting to rule over the consciences of their subjects. Therefore when judged against the criteria that Philip's failed and unpopular policies generated unrelenting opposition from the gentry, including minor noblemen who were themselves involved in the iconoclastic fury, it is strongly evident that Philip himself contributed to the development & outbreak of revolt.

However, the significant deterioration in the economic situation of the Netherlands contributed to a sense of socio-economic desperation which arguably manifested as the iconoclastic fury. Throughout the 1560s price inflation increased the cost of basic goods such as bread, flour and butter threefold. This was further compounded by the 1563-1570 Nordic 7 Years War in which the Danish sound was closed, preventing the import of grain wheat and rice. This, in addition, ~~was~~ in these events can

be attributed to the outbreak of revolt in 1566 since they created an acute sense of desperation within the public which thus forced them to become drawn to radical, revolutionary and anarchist-type activities such as hedge-preaching offered by Calvinism. The sense of desperation created by the economic decline of the 1560s also greatly contributed towards a sense of sympathy on the part of local Dutch officials: individuals thus were compelled to turn a blind eye to the growth of Calvinist excesses which were directly responsible for the outbreak of revolt. Therefore when judged against the criteria of how widespread & fundamental economic decline was, although clearly secondary to the growth of Calvinism and religion it was still a contributory factor to a wider picture of social distress.

therefore when judged against the criteria that religious reasons were the most widespread, fundamental and coupled with the fact that the

Iconoclastic Fury manifested itself as a revolt it is strongly evident that the 1566-67 revolt was brought about by religious factors. Indeed Philip's failed policies in the Netherlands, and his intransigence and the severe economic decline of the 1560s can be viewed solely through the prism of religion. It was Philip's heresy placards which engendered further religious opposition from the Gueux and Huguenots and it was the economic decline which contributed towards growing numbers of Dutch attending hedge-preaching and self-identifying as Calvinists. Thus religion is both the root cause and immediate trigger of the 1566 Iconoclastic Fury. Therefore when judged against the criteria that the Iconoclastic Fury was an inherently religious revolt and the issue of religion was fundamental + permeated all spheres of society it was religion which was primarily responsible for revolt in 1566.

This L5 essay offers a sustained analysis of the causes of the Iconoclastic Fury, deploying sufficient knowledge to respond fully to the demands of the question. Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated. The argument is generally well organised though it lacks clarity in places.

## Q6

Stronger answers to this question had a sound knowledge and understanding of both the activities of the Sea Beggars and how these contributed to the sustaining of the revolt against Spanish rule in the years between 1567 and 1573. Therefore, many considered how the Beggars kept lines of communication open with supporters in England after the failure of the 1568 invasions but also how they were crucial in the fostering of revolt in Zeeland and Holland in 1572. They went on to contrast this with the ways in which Beggar activity may have set opposition to Spanish rule back, and how other factors (notably Alva's brutality) were more important in keeping the revolt alive.

Weaker responses often had some knowledge of Beggar activity in these years, but they lacked depth, accuracy and precision. They were often happier detailing the features of Alva's rule to the exclusion of the Sea Beggars. Judgements tended to assertion rather than being based upon valid criteria.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 3

Question 4

SecB 7

Question 5

Question 6

The activity of the sea beggars holds some significance in sustaining opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands. However the actions of Orange hold ~~much more~~ ~~sign~~ slightly more significance than the sea beggars. ~~On the other hand~~ on the other hand Spanish failures allowed for the success of the opposition.

The sea beggars were essentially licensed pirates of a sort. During the Dutch revolt they were persuaded by Orange to help his cause. They helped secure more alliances and take over towns in Netherlands. Their ability to create these alliances is what allows them to hold some significance in sustaining opposition. They had helped Orange win over the Northern Provinces such as Holland and Zeeland. They were also able to go to English ports. This was a way in which Elizabeth I demonstrated her support to the Northern Provinces. However due to the ongoing issue with Spain which she faced, sea beggars were no longer allowed in the English ports. Sea beggars don't hold as much significance in sustaining opposition as it was Orange who recruited them and Orange's



orders which they followed - Thus showing that William of Orange was the driving force in sustaining ~~oppos~~ opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands.

William of Orange was a prominent figure in the Dutch revolt. He was one of the leaders of the rebels till he died. Orange is significant in sustaining opposition because he led and enforced many battles against Spanish forces. Some of which were successful. Although he physically sustained the opposition, he was also a reminder of the cause. ~~This is what~~ Another reason why Orange was so significant was because he was a noble defending the traditional rights and beliefs of the people. However as much as he was successful ~~for~~ and significant he was not the most significant in sustaining opposition against Spanish rule. Instead it was the Spanish failures instead which allowed the opposition to be sustained.

Spanish failures are one of the biggest reasons why the Dutch were successful. The Spanish was unable to pay their troops. This led to many soldiers deserting. Thus without soldiers, Spain would not be able to fight back against

the opposition meaning the rebels were able to sustain against Spanish rule. Another Spanish failure which allowed for the rebels to sustain their opposition was their inability to win back the Northern Provinces. Due to the Northern provinces being so loyal to the cause it allowed for the opposition to stay strong. Furthermore it meant even if Spanish rule and forces had managed to take it back, it would only increase the opposition. Thus showing that Spanish failure was the most significant factor in sustaining the opposition.

In conclusion the sea beggars did hold some significance in sustaining opposition. ~~However~~ <sup>Yet:</sup> because they were recruited and ordered by Orange, it meant that he was more significant than the sea beggars. However without the Spanish failures the rebels would not have gained the upper hand and establish themselves as the united provinces. Thus the Spanish failures holds the most significance in sustaining opposition against Spanish rule.

Here, the candidate offers some analysis of key features relevant to the question. Some accurate and relevant knowledge is deployed to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question though it lacks depth. The judgement is weakly substantiated and overall, the argument lacks precision. It was given a mid L3 mark.