

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY

HS4B

Unit 4

Alternative B: The State, Authority and Conflict

Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

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

Information

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

Advice

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

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

SECTION A: RELIGIOUS ISSUES IN SPAIN, 1469–1598

You must answer this question.

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

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

Source A By 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella felt that the Conquest of Granada had solved the question of the Muslims in Spain; it was now time to turn their attention to the Jews. An edict threatened with expulsion those who failed to convert to Christianity within four months. Between 120 000 and 150 000 Jews left the country, taking with them their capital and their skills. They left gaps in the country's commercial life that foreigners were quick to fill. The difference was that the newcomers exploited Spain's wealth, while the Jews had enriched it.

5

Adapted from C MULGAN, *The Renaissance Monarchies, 1469–1558*, 1998

Source B As late as 1520, Luther had not been heard of in Spain. By early 1521, Lutheran books, translated into Latin, entered Spain by the Flanders trade route. In view of the *Comuneros* revolt, the political, no less than the religious, implications of Luther were taken seriously in Spain. By 1524, it was reported from the court, 'there is so much awareness of Luther that nothing else is talked about'. Though there was widespread interest, an effective ban on the import of certain books prevented any direct information being spread. The most important concern in Spain was not about heresy but about Erasmianism.

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Adapted from H KAMEN, *Spain, 1469–1714: A Society of Conflict*, 1991

Source C One of Philip's first official acts as king was to preside over the *auto da fé* in which 12 suspected Lutherans were condemned to death. By giving his support to the Inquisition, Philip associated himself with the ruthless removal of heresy from his realms. The rejection of 'contaminated' northern European ideology reinforced national identity at a time when Spain felt particularly under threat. At the same time, this rejection strengthened the authority of the Catholic monarchy. The Inquisition used the spectre of Lutheran heresy to instil fear and reinforce its ideological control.

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

Source D As well as imaginative and mystical writings, Spaniards of the Golden Age produced practical literature to answer some of the challenges of empire. There were pamphlets on engineering, artillery and navigation. Spaniards also produced a great deal of literature on medicine. Spanish writers, such as Cervantes, also
5 made a telling contribution to European literature. The Church and the Inquisition did not strangle Spain's development. Art and literature flourished as never before. In the period up to 1600, Spain did experience a truly Golden Age.

Adapted from C PENDRILL, *Spain 1474–1700*, 2002

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

How fully does **Source B** support the view put forward in **Source C** of the reasons for the limited development of Protestantism in Spain in the years c1520 to c1560?

(10 marks)

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

'The religious policies followed by the Spanish monarchs enhanced their authority, but severely limited the social and cultural development of Spain in the years 1469 to 1598.'
Assess the validity of this view.

(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B

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

Option A: The Netherlands, 1565–1609

- 2 ‘The lack of effective Spanish authority, rather than the desire for independence, generated the outbreak of the revolt in the Netherlands in 1565.’
How far do you agree with this opinion? *(20 marks)*
- 3 ‘William of Orange was a more skilful politician than he was a military leader.’
To what extent do you agree with this view in relation to events in the Netherlands from 1565 to 1584? *(20 marks)*
- 4 To what extent had the United Provinces achieved political and religious unity by 1609? *(20 marks)*

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

- 5 ‘The German princes, not Luther, were the real threat to the stability of the Holy Roman Empire.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 6 ‘The Ottoman threat to the Holy Roman Empire was both persistent and dangerous.’
How far do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 7 ‘Charles V was a courageous but unsuccessful Holy Roman Emperor.’
How far do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*

Option C: Suleiman the Magnificent, 1520–1566

- 8 To what extent do you agree that Suleiman the Magnificent had established a strong state in both political and religious terms by 1566? *(20 marks)*
- 9 ‘Effective administration, rather than charismatic leadership, was the secret of Ottoman domestic success.’
To what extent do you agree with this opinion? *(20 marks)*
- 10 ‘The Ottomans’ failure to dominate the Mediterranean was due more to their own weaknesses than to the unity of the western powers.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source A: C MULGAN, *The Renaissance Monarchies, 1469–1558*, Cambridge University Press, 1998

Source B: H KAMEN, *Spain, 1469–1714: A Society of Conflict*, Longman, 1983/1991

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