

Examiners' Report
June 2014

GCE History 6HI01 B

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Introduction

This year most candidates were able to provide some explanatory framework as a basic scaffolding for their answer, had a general understanding of the demands of the question and were able to sustain a focus on the question set. The ability to call on some relevant information, and to develop it to some extent, means that fewer answers were placed in Level 2. Level 1 answers were, as always, characterised by their brevity, often just one or two paragraphs of generalised material with no development. At the other end of the scale of attainment, many answers accessed Level 5. These answers were directly focused and analytical, considered a number of relevant points, and exemplified these with a range of detailed information. Moreover, most Level 5 answers came from candidates with good communication skills and the ability to use historical words and phrases confidently.

There was a variety of approaches towards questions which had a multi-factored focus, usually signalled by the phrase 'the most important reason'. Some of the most confident answers included an introduction which either agreed with the role of the stated factor or proposed an alternative. Many candidates, however, were more reluctant to commit themselves. Their introduction usually agreed with the stated factor 'to some extent' but did not propose an alternative. Weighing up different factors before reaching a clear conclusion often differentiated between Level 4 and Level 5 answers.

Some questions were not multi-factored, though a number of candidates mistakenly believed that they were. Question D10, for example, was focused on the extent to which Black Power hindered or promoted the rights of African Americans. Several candidates went beyond the question's remit to address other factors influencing African American rights, and thus took their answer out of focus. This weakness was also evident in, for example, answers to Question A14.

A number of questions were shaped around double headers: questions of this type include A5 and A13, B2 and D12. While many answers accessed Level 4, the mark awarded was often influenced by the extent to which both factors were treated fairly evenly. Some answers to A5 were strongly weighted towards Henry II, with much less development on John; while on B2 the Papacy was often mentioned almost as an afterthought.

Previous reports have highlighted the problems which many candidates have in interpreting 'social policies' and, regrettably, this year was no exception. On D4, for example, many believed that social policies included economic and political change; while 'social and cultural change' in D13 was sometimes interpreted as political and cultural change.

There have been some improvements overall in the quality of written communication, with far fewer abbreviations and colloquialisms scattered through candidates' answers. Centres should bear in mind two important points which may affect future candidates' performance on a general level. However the quality of handwriting on a small number of scripts meant that some words and phrases were impossible to decipher, and this factor weakened communication overall.

Question 1

The timescale of 'the early sixteenth century' was chosen to allow candidates some scope in developing their answers. Most went to 1517 and the publication of the 95 Theses, while some chose 1521 or 1525 as their finishing point. A few, however, went to 1546 or even 1555, which meant that later material could not be credited. Candidates were able to deploy a range of relevant information focused on resentment towards the Catholic Church. This included the poor state of the parish clergy, their lack of education, illicit marriages and frequent absences from the parish; and bishops were often criticised for being more interested in secular than religious affairs. Many considered resentment of the Papacy, but their explanations were often less secure. Most commented on excessive Papal taxes imposed on Germany, but were often unable to exemplify this with specific evidence. Some candidates referred to the sale of indulgences but without considering Tetzel's journey through Germany around 1517. More able answers considered the impact on Germany of both the Renaissance and the work of the humanists. The work of Erasmus was well known, with some displaying detailed knowledge of works such as 'In Praise of Folly'. Some observed that clerical weaknesses were long-standing, and it was a combination of factors, such as economic difficulties and Luther's own intervention, that sparked the German Reformation and accounted for its popularity.

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resentment towards Church in De

anti-papalism foreign, secularised, taxes - glorify Rome

with anti-papalism fragmented state

clergy secularised. lack of theology: ↑ by piety

pluralism → absenteeism not fulfil spiritual role

indulgences - pressure a top of ~~state~~ taxes

corruption of the Church

humanism - average peasant background. piety

In early sixteenth century Germany, there was so much resentment towards the Catholic Church for various reasons. People were disillusioned with a secularised and corrupt Church at both a local level and higher up as seen in the Papacy itself. The indulgences scandal exemplified this dissatisfaction, which was also caused in part by the background of humanism, which led to questioning of Church practices.

Although anti-clericalism and -papalism were not confined solely

to Germany, they were greater than in other parts of Europe for a number of reasons. Anti-papalism was directed at an increasingly foreign-seeming Papacy - at a time when nationalism was growing in Germany, that most Popes were Italian made Germans feel more distant from the Papacy. The Holy Roman Empire also was taxed more heavily by Rome than other nations as, due to its fragmented and weak central authority, it had not negotiated a better deal. Along with this, the annates tax was used to rebuild and glorify Rome, which increased resentment in Germany as their money was not even improving the state of the Church. That the Popes had become increasingly secularized contributed to German dissatisfaction - such as the Warrior Pope Julius II or Alexander VI whose affairs were notorious - the Popes seemed not to fulfil their roles as spiritual leaders of the Church.

This anti-papalism was part of a wider anti-clericalism within Germany. Just like the pope, many priests and bishops also seemed secularized. Abuses of office were also common - the practice of pluralism, which resulted in absenteeism, meant that parish priests were often not there and so unable to fulfil their pastoral role. This was particularly important as it coincided with a period of increasing lay piety, which meant that the laity were expecting more from the clergy, who could not deliver. That many also lacked proper understanding of theology worsened the situation. This growing lay piety was occurred particularly in the towns, which also explains why resentment was higher

in Germany than elsewhere, as the higher number of towns meant that there was a greater percentage of society which was literate and so more likely to question the Church and its weaknesses.

This was closely linked to the humanist movement, which is often seen as a pre-condition for the Reformation. Humanism emphasised a purer religion, using the original texts (ad fontes) rather than a corrupted Church which was often not ~~truly~~ truly based on the Bible. The movement also encouraged questioning of Church practices (though not of its doctrine) and thus increased resentment towards the Church as it encouraged laity as well as clergy to be critical of the Church and its corruptions.

In the towns this was particularly important as towns were the centres of learning (universities) and discourse and so criticism of the Church was often greater amongst urban than rural populations.

The corruption of the Church is exemplified in the indulgences controversy. Indulgences, meant to shorten one's time in Purgatory, seemed to be buying rather than earning salvation and thus ~~seemed~~ seemed to be a caricature of the Bible's teachings. The pressure to buy these was greatly resented especially in Germany as it was on top of the tithes and other taxes that they paid to the Church - people felt as if they were suffering at the hands of the Church which was supposed to help them. However, there seemed to be no other route to salvation and so people were

suffering economically for the sake of their souls.

Whilst such resentment was not confined to Germany, the structure of the Holy Roman Empire meant that it suffered more than most and was more critical - not only did the quasi-federal structure of states mean that Germany paid more taxes (and laity also had to pay the money that their bishop paid for his post), but the relatively large number of towns meant that the urbanised and literate laity were more affected by humanist teaching (the growth of the printing press meant that they could more easily access such texts as Erasmus' 'In Praise of Folly' and 'Julius Exclusus') and therefore more likely to be critical, particularly as their spiritual needs were not being fulfilled.

In conclusion, there was to much resentment towards the ~~the~~ Church in Germany as anti-papalism and anti-clericalism were very strong, with the Church being seen as corruptly using the laity and secularized and therefore unable to fulfil people's spiritual needs which increased with growing lay piety. The background of humanism meant that people were more likely to be critical of the Church - these combined created a very strong feeling of resentment across Germany.



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There is a secure introduction which highlights a number of points for discussion. Anti-papalism within Germany is linked to wider issues of anti-clericalism, especially with the growth of religious piety among the German people. The answer is strong on the contribution of humanism and the influence of its criticisms of church practices; and consideration of both indulgences and the structure of the German Empire are both done very well. The answer is assured in its analysis and evaluation, and displays high level skills of communication. A high Level 5 response.

Question 2

Many answers were lacking in balance, with a greater examination of Charles V's difficulties than those faced by the Papacy. Candidates noted Charles' difficulties in controlling his vast Empire, and were aware of distractions such as the rebellions in Spain early in his reign, the conflict between Habsburg and Valois, and the ever-present threat from the Ottoman Turks. They commented on the role of his brother Ferdinand, and of the latter's readiness to compromise to some extent with Lutheranism. Answers were much less assured on the difficulties faced by the Papacy, notably within the Papal States and with the Emperor. A range of other reasons for the survival of Lutheranism were offered. Most were aware of the power of the printing press, but few pointed out that it was responsible for flooding Germany with religious tracts from the 1520s onwards, and that the printing of Luther's German New Testament was a landmark for the survival of Lutheranism. Princely support was considered, whether through individuals such as Frederick the Wise or through the military defence leagues established at Torgau and Schmalkalden. Some noted that princely conversions were only partly due to religious fervour: many were eager to gain control of church property within their state. At the highest level were answers which considered the stated factor and other relevant points and concluded by reaching a judgement on the most important factor. Curiously, few appreciated that Luther's own influence had dwindled significantly before his death in 1546.

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~~There are several reasons as to why there was so much resentment in papal authority throughout the years.~~

~~To~~ The result of Charles V and the papacy being faced with wider problems from the years 1521-1555 was the result of Lutheranism's survival. This is because with distractions such as the ^{rise of the} ~~the~~ Ottoman Empire, Charles V and the papacy, whom was reliant on Charles V, allowed Lutheranism to be approached more lightly and able to spread. However, there were other factors that insured the survival of Lutheranism, this being factors such as ^{and trade routes and} the printing press, princely support.

~~Even so~~ The printing press and trade routes to ^{a medium} ~~some~~ extent ~~resulted~~ caused the survival of Lutheranism. It is arguable to state that without the printing press publishing the works of Luther (forexample ~~the~~ the 1520 pamphlets) that they would have been

(This page is for your second answer.) able to gain the large amount of support he did. Luther's translation into vernacular language of the ~~new~~ New Testament in 1522, led the printing press to print over 200,000 copies. Frequently they were found in churches and used - even though they were not supposed to. The printing press enabled people from above, those who were literate, and even those from below, whom were illiterate, to gain access of Luther's ideas, whether in the form of pamphlets or wood cuts. This enabled people to read for themselves upon Luther's work and decide whether they wished to follow what he taught. Once the ~~widespread~~ widespread support was attained, the survival of Lutheranism was arguably secured, unless Charles V and the Pope wished to execute every Lutheran believer which would be impractical and time consuming. Therefore to a medium extent was the printing press as a factor the most significant support in the survival of Lutheranism. This is because other factors such as princely support and Charles V and the papacy being distracted ~~poled~~ ^{poled} a greater help, as the printing press did not ensure the survival of Lutheranism but got his idea across for a limited time.

Therefore it is to a greater extent that the survival of Lutheranism was due to the princely support. Though Frederick the Wise was helpful, in the years 1521-53 ^{from 1525} princes such as prince Albrecht and Philip of Hesse

(This page is for your second answer.) from 1526, ~~prince~~ along with many others, helped ensure Lutheranism. ~~Due~~ Due to the support from the princes, Lutheranism was able to be accepted freely within their regions and practiced. As a result of Charles' absence, the princes were able to get away with it. The princes contributed much significance in ensuring the survival of Lutheranism, even forming a league known as the League of Schmalkalden, which ~~showed Charles~~ ~~binds~~ bound all the Lutheran princes together, ~~that~~ This showed Charles V that the only way now of defeating Lutheranism was by force. However, even after ~~winning~~ ~~a~~ victory after defeating ~~the~~ the princes in the Knights' War in ~~the~~ 1524-25, Charles understood that he would not be able to suppress Lutheranism. In the end, in 1555, the Peace of Augsburg agreed that the Princes of each region were able to pick the religion of their region - Lutheran or Catholic - and the Emperor and Papacy were not to have a say. This exemplifies the significance that the ~~prince~~ princes held in securing the survival of Lutheranism. However it is not to a larger ~~extent~~ extent than the distractions of Charles V as he requested the help of the ~~prince~~ Lutheran princes, which they ~~did~~ denied unless he ^{accepted} ~~granted~~ Lutheranism - led to the Peace of Augsburg 1555.

(This page is for your second answer.)

Thus it is to a large extent that the distractions that Charles V and the papacy faced held the biggest significance in the survival of Lutheranism. Charles V was held ~~many~~ ^{several} positions, his most powerful being king of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor. He was faced with many distractions during the spread of Lutheranism, the most significant being the rising of the Ottoman Empire. This was crucial in the spread survival of Lutheranism as with the absence of Charles V, Lutheranism was able to be spread and be widely accepted among regions as Charles was unable to take force and ensure that this did not happen because he was all too distracted. The princes were able to take the stance they did against Charles as a result of the vulnerable ~~post~~ position he was in being distracted with the Ottoman Empire, otherwise the princes stood no chance against Charles. It is significantly because of the distraction of the Ottoman Empire from the years 1521 up until 1555 that Lutheranism spread, became widely accepted and adapted which made it impossible to suppress after being able to spread. Therefore, ~~it were it~~ not for ~~Luther's~~ Charles V's distractions and the papacy, the other factors would not have been able to make the impact they did.

(This page is for your second answer.) Therefore in conclusion, the distractions that Charles and the papacy faced from 1521-55 was the most significant factor.



The answer addresses three clear points: the role of the printing press; the support of the princes; and the Ottoman threat. While printed material may have contributed to the rapid spread of Lutheranism, links to the survival of the movement are not entirely secure. Charles V faced far more problems than the Ottoman threat, including the rebellions in Spain and the conflict with the Valois. It is important to note that the answer does not address the problems faced by the Papacy, especially in Italy, which makes for an unbalanced answer overall. The analytical shape allows for a mark in low Level 4.

Question 3

The key to success was usually the extent to which candidates investigated the role of both individuals and groups in the spiritual renewal of the Catholic Church. Some noted the importance of the new religious orders such as the Oratory of Divine Love and the Ursulines, but seemed unaware of their special roles: the Ursulines, for example, devoted themselves to the education of girls and care of the sick. The significance of the Jesuits was well known, though information on the order sometimes went well beyond the stated end point of 1545. The role of individuals was sometimes less well known, with some answers considering only the importance of Loyola. More able candidates considered the development of humanist ideas, driven by Erasmus and Contarini, and there were many developed comments on Paul III's efforts with the Consulta and other reforms, most notably, of course, his decision to summon the Council of Trent.

Question 4

Most candidates had some understanding of the decisions of the Council of Trent: differentiation came through the amount of accurate knowledge and understanding displayed. Some could recount the doctrinal decrees only, or had little information to deploy on the disciplinary decrees and their significance. Others considered the three sessions of the Council at some length, leaving little time to address other factors concerning the Counter-Reformation. More able candidates showed an awareness of the significance of the Council's decrees, the restating of Catholic doctrine and the refusal to compromise with Protestant theology. The work of the Jesuits as the standard bearers of the Counter-Reformation was well known, and many were aware of their influence over royal and princely families. While many were able to cite Philip II of Spain as taking a lead against Protestantism in Spain, few noted his attacks on heresy in the Netherlands. Most knew of the importance of the Wittelsbachs of Bavaria, with some providing a developed explanation of the joint campaign mounted by Sigismund III and the Jesuits in Poland. A few tried to squeeze Mary Tudor into relevance, but with little success.

Question 5

While most candidates were well-informed on the Dutch revolts, answers were differentiated by the extent to which candidates addressed the issue of 'the main factor'. Candidates understood Philip's attempts to suppress heresy in the Netherlands, and the controversial plan for the reform of the bishoprics, which was vigorously opposed by the Dutch grandees, who saw it as a threat to their traditional privileges. The growing influence of Calvinism, demonstrated through the Iconoclastic Fury of 1566, was understood, though only a few noted that most Calvinists had migrated to the Netherlands to escape persecution elsewhere in Europe. Many decided that Alva's rule was a more significant factor in the outbreak of the 1572 revolt. Alva's harsh rule was commented on, along with opposition to the Council of Troubles and the imposition of the Tenth Penny. The significance of both William of Orange and the Sea Beggars was appreciated, and many concluded that it was their joint resistance to Alva which was responsible for triggering the revolt of 1572.

Question 6

Some candidates had only sketchy information to use on the role of Maurice of Nassau. They were aware that he led the forces of the United Provinces; that he carried out military reforms and that he secured some significant victories, but supporting information was sometimes patchy. More able candidates explained the military reforms in some detail, and linked these to the regular supply of funds made available by Oldenbarnevelt. The key victories of Turnhout and Nieuwpoort, and their significance, were usually well-known. Set against Maurice's leadership were other relevant factors. These included Spain's growing and serious economic problems, which led to violent mutinies by Spanish troops from the late 1580s; and the logistical problems of providing men and supplies from Spain, especially as the Spanish Road came under threat. Many noted Spain's distractions in the 1580s and 1590s caused by Philip's campaigns against England and France, though some candidates referred only briefly to Elizabeth I's intervention in Dutch affairs. Candidates were increasingly aware of the importance of Oldenbarnevelt, and of the flourishing overseas trade which underpinned the Dutch economy.

Question 7

Less able candidates had a very simple view of the stereotype of the witch, that she was a toothless, bearded hag who lived alone with only her cat for company and had the power to make crops fail and people fall ill. Little credit was given to such observations. At a higher level were those who were aware of the development of the stereotype over time. They cited printed texts such as the *Malleus, Demonolatreiae* and the *Daemonologie* which were influential in different parts of Europe, as well as the significance of sermons and the charges read out against accused women at trials. The differences in the stereotype were also acknowledged, especially the fact that English witches did not fly nor did they take part in devil worship, and that renouncing Catholicism was sufficient grounds for suspecting witchcraft. Some candidates were unable to deploy a range of detailed information on the stated factor, but moved on quite rapidly to the more comfortable zone of reasons for the outbreak of the witchcraze. Once again, the level of detail offered was a significant way of differentiating between answers. Many noted the significance of climate change, though some were unable to develop this point; while others could only generalise about the impact of war. Candidates need to be certain about the impact of conflict in Europe: some believed that it led to the witchcraze while others were convinced of the opposite.

* How far was ~~to what extent~~ the development of a popular stereotype of the witch responsible for the outbreak of the European witch craze?

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(This page is for your first answer.) Throughout Europe the typical stereotype of a witch was considered to be predominantly females of varying occupations, who behaved unordinarily in some way such as if they lived alone, were unmarried or did not follow social expectations of the time. The first reason that the development of a popular stereotype of witches was responsible for the outbreak of the European witch craze was through the advances made in printed material. For example, books such as the malleus malleficarum became widespread and easily accessible throughout Europe. The malleus malleficarum was a book specifically about witches, how to know who is a witch and how to deal with them. This book portrayed a typical witch to be a woman and states that when women are alone they think only of evil. This could lead to the common interpretation that if women are not under the careful watch of a man (ie. if they are unmarried) they will think of only evil. This development of this stereotype would have been widely accepted particularly as at the time of the European witch craze people were living in a patriarchal society.

(This page is for your first answer.) ~~Other~~ Another book portraying the stereotype of witches was James's daemonology. The Bible also contained reference to witches, stating 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live'. The Bible was the most printed book of the time. The malleus malificarum was second only to the bible which gives an insight into how widespread this book was.

Women ~~with~~ ^{with} particular jobs and roles in society were much more likely to be accused of witchcraft; for example if they were servants, midwives, wise women or healers. This is because if something bad happened to someone they worked for they were easily blamed and replaced. For example, if a child was stillborn the midwife was easily blamed and accused of intentionally killing the newborn. A common stereotype throughout Europe was that witches killed babies, ~~and~~ many believed they also cure them, and so when a child died unexpectedly people feared witchcraft was the cause. People considered low down in society with occupations such as ~~with~~ midwives or healers were easy targets. An example of a stereotypical 'witch' being accused is in the St Oryth Trial 1582 when Ursula Kempe, a local wisewoman, healer and midwife was accused. Her accuser claimed that Ursula Kempe had given her a potion (another stereotype) that had caused her arthritis to worsen. Later in the trial Ursula Kempe was accused of causing the death of the ~~woman~~ ^{man} accuser's child as she fell out of her crib and died. It was claimed that Ursula did this as the mother had refused to let her care for the child. Ursula Kempe was

(This page is for your first answer.) promised mercy but later died when
was later executed after her own son testified against her.

However, other factors contributed to the outbreak of the European witchcraze. Changing economic conditions ~~were another~~ contributed to the outbreak of the European witchcraze as people exploited widespread fear of witches for their own personal gain. An example of someone who did this was Geis who claimed to be a witchhunter. Geis accused only wealthy people and used torture to extract a confession from them. Once Geis had extracted a confession he would have the accused executed and seize their property and wealth.

Another factor that contributed to the outbreak of the European witchcraze was religion. Religion had a strong influence over people in Europe at the time and rivalries and disputes between Catholics and protestants caused the number of accused witches to increase dramatically. Numbers were highest ~~between~~ ⁱⁿ neighbouring towns where Catholics and protestants lived in close proximity.

In conclusion I think that the widespread stereotype of witches was an important factor in the outbreak of the European witchcraze but other factors were important contributors. For example economic difficulties and disputes over religion did fuel the outbreak of the witchcraze as

(This page is for your first answer.) peoples personal beliefs and priorities clouded their judgement on witches. As religion was highly influential at the time people accepted that witches did exist as the bible and papal Bull ~~also~~ confirmed the existence of witches and the need to persecute them.



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Examiner Comments

The popular stereotype of a witch is considered in a very generalised way: more might have been made of the role of the Malleus and other printed texts in developing the idea of a witch. While it is true that women's roles in society laid them open to charges of witchcraft, this point is not linked securely to the reasons for the outbreak of the witchcraze. There are some accurate references to climate and religious change, though with little development. Some attempts at analysis, but there is a lack of depth and relevance in places, making for a mark in mid Level 3.

Question 8

The focus of the question was on the pattern of witch trials over time, and on the extent to which this was caused by changing economic conditions. Some answers interpreted the question as referring to the varying number of accusations and of witch trials in Europe: while this was an acceptable approach, it often led to candidates failing to address changes in the legal system in different parts of Europe, especially following Charles V's Carolina of 1542. For some, economic change was referenced only with regard to the climate changes experienced in these years. More able answers noted the impact on local economies of civil conflicts and the wars of the period, leading to falling living standards and growing economic distress; and some high level responses noted that older women, especially widows, were of little economic value to their community. Several candidates linked the pattern of trials to the power of central governments, which explained the high incidence of trials in border areas in France, Switzerland and the Scottish borderlands. Candidates often noted the weakness of Imperial power within Germany and the effects on the German states of religious change. A number of answers noted the stated factor quite briefly before addressing factors such as popular views on witches and the role of individuals, which belonged more properly in answers to Question 7.

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~~P1~~
~~• Capitalism agr. crises, inflation ^{safeguards}~~

~~P2~~
~~• capitalism - morality~~

~~P3~~
~~• Role of Individuals~~

Throughout Europe at the time of the witchcraze there was a pattern of poverty and social outcasts in the ~~the~~ number of witches accused. In the Chelmsford trials, 75% of witches were poor, and in ~~Denmark 90% were~~ This was because of prevailing economic conditions that contributed to

(This page is for your second answer.)

a growing number as well as intolerance towards witches. However, the role of key individuals also played a significant part, especially in developing the pattern of female dominated accusations.

Agricultural crises that led to inflation were particularly impactful on the peasant class, as this ~~led~~ resulted in an age of anxiety and a desire for a scapegoat. During the Würzburg Hunts ~~1524~~ from 1629, where 19,000 people were executed, there was also a ~~slow~~ phenomenon known as 'the mini ice-age' that wiped out at least 2 harvests. Also in Franche-Comte, an area that ~~persecuted~~ ^{prosecuted} over 400 witches, there were such devastating economic crises that in 1637 there were even reports of cannibalism. Thus, ~~these~~ ^{these} people, driven into ~~the~~ ^{the} fear for ~~of~~ ^{of} their own survival as a result of

(This page is for your second answer.) ~~Economic crises~~
~~looked to find a ~~seto~~ solution,~~
~~or scapegoat of their misfortune.~~
~~With little knowledge of science,~~
~~they looked to the witch as~~
~~the source of their troubles.~~
Therefore it is clear to say
that economic crises, ^{and changes} that
resulted in widespread famine
and death clearly impacted why
those who were poor were often
prosecuted.

*there was a large increase in
the number of poverty
stricken people, dependants on
society, and a growing
dislike of those who had to
support them, so they became
targets for witchcraft
accusations.

Also the rise of capitalism
~~it~~ resulted in an increase of
~~the~~ middle class population,
as well as a change in

(This page is for your second answer.) morality. Those who were prospering ~~in~~ at the time, such as the Fugger and Welser families of Germany became increasingly intolerant of the ~~an~~ increasing lower class population. In Denmark, a relatively prosperous country, 90% of those accused were poverty stricken. Thus the change in morality as a result of economic changes that resulted in prosperity led those in poverty to be resented, ~~by~~ and made into scapegoats, as it became easier to justify not being charitable if the person in need was an undeserving witch. Therefore economic change shows a clear link to the ^{pattern of} number of poor, society dependent ^{with} people being ~~as~~ accused of witchcraft.

However, the role of individuals ~~did~~ played a large role in the pattern of witch trials, as

(This page is for your second answer.)

they published ~~or~~ often misogynistic literature that led to ^{the pattern of} a large number of women being prosecuted as witches. Jean Bodin ~~regularly~~ referred to the 'bestial cupidity' of women, and with ~~no~~ even supposedly intellectual 'scientists' such as Johan Weir referring to the 'small brains' of women causing them to be easily turned by the Devil, their influence had a clear impact on the ~~pattern of~~ pattern of mainly female witches ~~to~~ ~~as a~~ ~~total~~ (who made up 75-80% of all ~~the~~ prosecuted). Also the fact that many of them controlled the judicial system or were judges themselves (such as Nicholas Remy who executed 300 witches in 16 years), they could ~~bring~~ ~~the~~ influence the trials to prosecute more women. ~~than~~

(This page is for your second answer.)

Therefore key individuals played a large part of developing the mentality of anti-female feelings, which led to the pattern of a large number of women being prosecuted as witches.

Overall, ~~social~~ and economic changes played a very important role as they developed an increased population and intolerance of the poorer and society's dependants in general. However individuals ~~play~~ were ~~be~~ essential in promoting a pattern of female witches, and ~~is even~~ ~~a~~ poor ones as well, as individuals such as R. Nicholas Remy at the time that witches were ^{for the} ~~the~~ most part beggars. ¹³⁰ Their role is possibly

(This page is for your second answer.)

equally as important as
economic change in developing
patterns in witch trials.

□ and the Duke of Bavaria
who executed an entire family
of Beggars in 1600,



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The phrase 'the pattern of witch trials' was taken to describe either the changing pattern and level of accusations linked to different legal systems or, as in this answer, the variations in the number of accusations in different parts of Europe. The answer considers a range of relevant points, including agricultural crises and climate change, the rise of capitalist economics and the growth of poverty. The role of key individuals is especially well known. There is an analytical shape to the answer with good and accurate supporting evidence. A high Level 4 response.

Question 9

Candidates had to discuss the seriousness of the threats to English power posed by Tyrone's Rebellion and the Confederate War. Many noted that the former challenged Elizabeth's rule for nine years before Tyrone surrendered in 1603, and suggested that the Irish victory at Yellow Ford, coupled with the disaster of Essex's campaign, brought the English close to defeat. The failure of Spain to provide effective support for the rebels, coupled with Mountjoy's successful campaign of attrition, were often seen as the most important factors contributing to English success. Some of the best answers claimed that the Confederate War was a far more significant threat to English power. They examined the organisation and unity provided by the Confederation of Kilkenny, and the extent of European support for the Confederate cause at a time when England was descending into civil war. Some less able answers either focused exclusively on Tyrone's rebellion or discussed the Confederate War only in respect of Cromwell's campaigns from 1649.

Question 10

There were too few answers to Question 10 to allow for a meaningful report.

Question 11

Some candidates were unable to address the leadership of several of the forces involved in the early stages of the Thirty Years War. Wallenstein's leadership was well known, and his victories at Dessau and in Silesia were explained in some depth, though few commented on his dismissal in 1630 over his opposition to the Edict of Restitution. Tilly's victories at the White Mountain in 1620 and against Christian IV of Denmark at Lutter in 1626 were often examined. A number of candidates struggled with the quality of leadership of the Protestant forces. There were few developed references to Mansfeld, though several explained Christian IV's failures. Many noted that the Protestant cause was hampered throughout the stated period because the Habsburgs were able to field much larger armies at all times, and this advantage would not be reversed until Gustavus Adolphus entered the war with a crushing defeat of Tilly's forces at the first battle of Breitenfeld in 1631.

Question 12

Many candidates were aware of several of the territorial decisions reached in the Peace of Westphalia. They were able to recount the gains and losses made by most of the states involved, but some failed to consider the significance of the shifts in territory. Some focused on the gains made by Sweden and France, noting Sweden's greater security in the Baltic and France's acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine. Prussia's acquisition of Eastern Pomerania and other territories was recorded, but the long-term significance of this decision for Germany was not addressed. While candidates were often confident in discussing territorial changes, they were sometimes less secure in addressing the importance of less tangible matters. The decline of Habsburg power in Europe, and especially in Germany, and its significance for the balance of power, was only rarely commented on. Equally, few noted that the enlargement of the Religious Peace of Augsburg of 1555 to include Calvinists meant that religious issues would no longer be a feature of international conflicts. A small number, who perhaps study Topic 3, noted that the Treaty of Munster granted full independence to the Dutch Republic, thus finally bringing the Eighty Years War to an end.

Question 13

In considering the stated factor of religious disputes, some candidates referred only to the Declaration of Breda and the Exclusion Crisis in the later years of Charles' reign. Others had more extensive information available, noting the problems of the Restoration Settlement, especially the Act of Uniformity and the Clarendon Code, and went on to consider the importance of the Declaration of Indulgence of 1672. For some, the only other factor they were able to use was Charles' close relations with Louis XIV and the suspicion which this engendered. More able candidates noted issues connected with the second and third Dutch wars, including the role of the Duke of York. Most had some understanding of Charles' frequent requests for subsidies, though some claimed that these were used only to fund the king's lavish lifestyle. A few high level answers suggested that the growing divide between Crown and parliament could be attributed to parliament's fears of a slow drift towards royal absolutism.

Question 14

Some candidates ignored the stated factor of James' political judgement completely and produced a number of reasons which explained the king's downfall in 1688; these answers could not get beyond a mark within Level 3. More able candidates noted that James' accession in 1685 was broadly welcomed, but that the king's errors of political judgement rapidly dissipated that goodwill. Candidates referred to the failure to call a parliament after 1685, which only heightened fears of royal absolutism, and the king's attacks on the rights of both boroughs and universities. Many decided that it was the religious issue that brought about the king's downfall, referring to the *Godden v Hales* case, the Declaration of Indulgence and the trial of the seven bishops. Some pointed out that the fortunate availability of William of Orange, and his marriage to Mary Stuart, helped precipitate the events of 1688.

Paper Summary

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

- Do not attempt to limit your revision by trying to predict questions or by producing model answers based on past questions. This may lead to a lack of choice or a lack of focus on the demands made by the question.
- Try to analyse causation by using a variety of different methods. This year the factors which influence causation have been largely addressed with confidence. Differentiation between candidates' answers has often arisen when candidates come to evaluate and weigh up the relative significance of conditional against contingent factors and then suggest which factor seems the most important.
- Try to understand issues concerning change and continuity over the whole timescale of your period of study. Consider how things stayed the same, how they changed and, most importantly, why change did or did not take place.
- Develop the skill of using appropriate historical terms with fluency and use these in your answers where appropriate.
- Plan your answer beforehand. This will help you to organise your thoughts before you start to write.
- Familiarise yourself with the format of the examination booklet. You should begin your first answer on page 4 and your second on page 12. On each of these pages you should place a cross to indicate which answer you have chosen. Knowing the format of the examination in advance should help to relieve the stress of the examination overall.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

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