

Examiners' Report
June 2018

GCE History 9HI0 2B

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from 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 or 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.



Giving you insight to inform next steps

ResultsPlus is Pearson's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam results.

- See students' scores for every exam question.
- Understand how your students' performance compares with class and national averages.
- Identify potential topics, skills and types of question where students may need to develop their learning further.

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit www.edexcel.com/resultsplus. Your exams officer will be able to set up your ResultsPlus account in minutes via Edexcel Online.

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.

June 2018

Publications Code 9HI0_2B_1806_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2018

Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range with A Level paper 2B which deals with Luther and the German Reformation, c 1515-55 (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 little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt both answers within the time allocated. Examiners continue to note this year that a number 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 based on the sources and to evaluate the sources thoroughly in relation to the demands of the enquiry on the basis of both the contextual knowledge displayed and an awareness of the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is important, as was stated last summer, that candidates should be clear that weight is not likely to be established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. If the author of the source has omitted something intentionally in order to modify meaning or distort the message of the source, then it will be relevant to discuss that omission in reaching a conclusion regarding the use that a historian might make of the sources. However, comments on all the things that the sources might have contained, but failed to do so, is unlikely to contribute to establishing weight. This approach was still evident this summer, although less so than last summer. The question requires candidates to use the sources 'together' and it was pleasing to see that the majority of candidates continue to be aware of this requirement. It can be achieved using a variety of different approaches.

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, although weaker candidates continued this summer to often engage in a main factor/other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Last summer candidates were advised to ensure that there was both an argument and a counter argument in their responses; it is pleasing to note that there was less evidence this summer of a lack of counter arguments. Candidates 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. 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 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.

Question 1

Responses to this question came from across the ability range. Stronger answers were able to identify from both sources that the German Reformation was caused by a combination of factors which included discontent with the Catholic Church and financial and economic grievances. They were also able to develop inferences with a depth of knowledge specific to the period from which the two sources were taken, concerning the extent and depth of popular anti-clericalism, or the impact of economic and social change on the peasantry especially. With reference to weight, the better answers identified the likely audience for Source 1 and questioned the degree to which it was valuable as evidence to the enquiry. Comments on Source 2 often centred on the author's opposition to this popular uprising.

Weaker answers tended not to engage fully with the content of the sources, a problem caused by rushed reading perhaps but one which hindered 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 less noticeable this year how many candidates appeared not to have read the information about the sources in the preamble to them however.

Both source 1 and 2 express a sense of despair and anger amongst the people of Germany, in particular those in the lower levels of society and the peasantry.

That source 1 was performed part of a parade in which such grievances were expressed around the region, being "converted into regional dialects" suggests such opinions were widespread as audiences were dispersed across the country. Source 2, also, highlights the origins of such grievances in regards to poverty and clerical corruption being felt amongst the peasantry as the rebellion of 1513 was led by "a baker's assistant."

Both sources, then, can be useful to historians in regards to understanding the context in which the Reformation took place; a widespread and deep-rooted sense of anticlericalism and economic despair (both of which were also grievances experienced by the rebels in the later Peasant's War of 1524-25) most likely catalysed the reformation as humanism was possibly appealing to those wishing to free themselves from the oppression of the Catholic church.

Source 1 and 2 express, source 1 in particular however, both emphasise a sense of anticlericalism curbed by apparent clerical corruption. Source 1 claims that priests

"Wed in sin and shame", concerning themselves with
beautiful clothes, pretty women" and other "worldly
things", similarly, source 2 expresses the ^{demand} ~~wish~~ that
"No priest was to had more than one parish". Such
opinions expressed certainly have grounding in fact.
The Pope himself was often accused of ~~issuing~~ ^{having} ~~bribes~~
~~corrupt~~ in return for powerful clerical positions, and
the allocation of positions to minors, such as the Bishopric
of Sigmund to a 7 year old boy in 1516, were not
uncommon. However, the sources seem to focus upon
corruption at a parish level. ~~Even~~ The sources both being
published in the early 16th century adds weight to their
arguments and points as historians can regard them
as first-hand contemporary accounts, ~~Further~~
but also contextual knowledge can be utilized to support
them. It was widespread sentiment during the 16th century
that the Catholic Church was corrupt, priests neglected their
flocks and often retained church donations to be used
personally; Luther himself saw such corruption even at
the heart of the Catholic Church on his visit to Rome in
1510 when he encountered brothers & frequented by
priests. C.R Follen was also of the opinion that
each level of the Catholic Church was corrupt, with
parishes being attended to by uneducated and corrupt
clergy.

However, although the two sources (as it was part of a campaign around a national Germany) suggest such corruption was widespread, ~~historians~~

Some historians argue that around $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the clergy had received some university education. However, it may be suggested that the level of actual corruption, widespread or not, was irrelevant if many in the peasantry held the sentiments of anti-clericalism.

Additionally, the sources were both written prior to the German Reformation and the publication of Luther's 95 theses and so the opinions expressed were not affected or swayed by the atmosphere of the Reformation, adding further weight to them.

The two sources also express concern regarding the economic aspects of the Catholic church and clergymen acting as both spiritual and temporal leaders. Certainly, this factor can be useful to a historian in understanding the causes of the Reformation as it may explain why many individuals were connected with Luther's beliefs.

This is because Luther believed ~~that~~ in both the priesthood of all believers and ~~that~~ disagreed with religious leaders also being temporal leaders.

Economic grievances in regards to church taxes (sources) ~~at the~~ were certainly well founded as the church owned around $\frac{1}{5}$ of all land in Germany, in addition to

demanding low level taxes and annats.

Although omitted by the sources, economic issues were also a major factor amongst the princes in regards to their support of the Reformation. Many princes, even Catholics, were resentful of the Church and Pope's growing power as a landowner and so caused the beginnings of the Reformation by either ~~supporting~~ actively supporting or doing nothing as a result of their personal fear of ^{the prospect of} both the Pope and Charles V's ~~overwhelming~~ growing powers.

Furthermore, Source 2 delves into more detail regarding the economic situation within Germany. The peasants' longing held up hymns of poetry and expressed the demand that "forests, rivers, and all fish and game contained in them be free". This was most likely sparked by such things as river tolls, growing inflation (the cost of food had increased by 250%), and growing urbanisation leading to a lack of agricultural workers and so food shortages. This source therefore highlights the issue of poverty within Germany (though one may emphasise that it comes from just one region of Germany so may not be representative) and suggests that peasants may have seen humanism as a way to fight against oppression.

Source 7, ~~also~~, mentions the issue of indulgences (an issue which many theologians and church radicals addressed prior to Luther). This certainly may be viewed by historians as a cause of Reformation as it seems the publication of Luther's 95 theses (often regarded as the start of the Reformation) played upon a popular sense of resentment for indulgences.

In conclusion, the sources are both useful for a historian investigating the causes of the peasant's war as they give contemporary news of the context and atmosphere of Germany pre-Reformation.



This answer demonstrates a number of strengths. It interrogates the evidence of both sources making a number of reasoned inferences and deploys knowledge of the historical context relevant to the enquiry, on occasion to illuminate the limitations of what can be gained from the content. However, it is less convincing in its attempts to evaluate the weight of the evidence to the enquiry, therefore it was given a mid L4 mark.



Make sure to use fully the content of the sources in your answer, to develop inferences from them and support these with evidence from the sources and your own knowledge.

Question 2

In this question the better answers clearly identified the character flaws of Philip II listed by the Venetian ambassador. Many also argued that Source 4 should be read through a similar prism - though it attempted to blame Philip's ministers for the growing discontent in the Netherlands, it was clearly an attack on Philip's policies. Contextual knowledge was often added to expand on the contrast between the attitude to the Netherlands between Philip and his father in Source 3 and the precise political and religious reasons behind the Compromise in Source 4. When considering the weight of the evidence, many discussed the position of Suriano as a witness in Source 3 and the possibility of exaggeration in making a case for change in the petition 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 hindered 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 less noticeable this year how many candidates appeared not to have read the information about the sources in the preamble to them, however some clearly were unaware of the Compromise despite it being listed specifically in the specification.

Both sources 3 and 4 would provide a valuable insight into the outbreak of the Dutch revolt and to what extent this was down to King Phillip II of Spain. Source 3 is very much of the view that the king was solely responsible. It argues that Phillip hardly differed from his popular father which in turn seems to show it was the king alone who was responsible for the revolt. Source 4 takes a different approach and suggests that Phillip, although very much influential was influenced by foreigners such as Granvelle. The difference between the two sources is hardly surprising given their provenance. Source 3 is a letter written by Michele Suriano, the ambassador of the Republic of Venice so although he is critical of the king, he may be less likely to address foreign influence. Source 4 is from the Compromise of 1566, ~~that~~ which represents an anti-Spanish view of Phillip and his foreign advisors. Despite the subtle differences both sources, considered in their historical context would provide a useful view of Phillip's responsibility when it comes to the outbreak of the revolt of 1566 which was started largely by the Iconoclastic Fury.

Source 3 focuses on how the king himself differed from his father, Charles who was respected and adored. He is even referred to as 'the

greatest ~~Emperor~~ Emperor in Christendom'. However Phillip ~~was~~ is deeply viewed in a less positive light. He is described as 'harsh and unbending' in his personality. ~~The~~ The intransigent nature of ^{the} King can be seen from his refusal to moderate the Heresy Laws. ~~This is~~ The Heresy laws were largely unpopular ~~as~~ as the principle that someone could be tried for heresy was contrary to their established 'traditions and customs'. As a result of Phillip's intransigence it often led to opposition which was exemplified by the Compromise signed by 400 lesser nobles (Confederacy of the Noblemen) that ~~was a real step~~ for showed the discontent with the King's stubbornness. The source also refers to the King's 'attitude' not suiting the ruler of many nations and people's various traditions. This refers to how in fact the King's policy ~~was~~ caused widespread opposition which ~~perhaps~~ can be seen from the iconoclastic fury that broke out in 1560 in which 50-100 paid iconoclasts destroyed religious images (Catholic idoly) in protest to Phillip's undermining of privileges. ~~The~~ Phillip saw privileges as a gift from the ruler rather than a right ~~from~~ for the province. As such Phillip's rejection of privileges and his intransigence is evidence of the King being solely responsible for the outbreak. The fact that he differed greatly from his father in

terms of policy justifies the fact that the king was not influenced by external factors and was primarily responsible.

Source 4, however takes a different view. Although also very critical of Phillip, it states that much of the blame for the outbreak should lie with 'foreigners who have managed to win over his Majesty'. In this, the source refers to the Spanish advisors that Phillip ~~that~~ appointed such as the unpopular Granvelle. The source references how such figures 'have persuaded the king not to moderate the laws'. This is reference to the Heresy laws that Granvelle ~~was then~~ was an avid supporter of. Foreigners such as Granvelle also wanted to increase the powers of the inquisition who would try people for being heretics. They were brutal in the treatment and ~~was~~ allowed Phillip to clamp down on heresy. ~~There~~ There is also reference to the destroying of 'our ancient laws and customs within the Comynesse'. This once more links back to the appointment of Spaniards such as Granvelle in key positions on the council. This removed the power of Grandees and Stadtholders on the Council in turn offending the traditional standing. As such the Anti-Granvelle league was formed in 1562 where ~~Count~~ William of Orange and Counts of Egmont and Hoon left the Council until Granvelle

was removed. ~~This~~ This is further evidence of how it was the impact of foreigners that had a great say in the outbreak of the revolt. However, these figures were appointed by Phillip who did have a clear idea of the direction in which he wanted to rule the Netherlands. These foreigners ~~were~~ ^{could be} merely ~~the~~ appointments made by Phillip to enforce his pre-determined policy.

This puts into doubt the credibility of the source, however ~~the~~ a historian should also be wary of using source 3 which also has its limitations. The source is written in 1559 by the ambassador of the Republic of Venice. As such his view is not necessarily representative of the whole of the Netherlands. Suriano's view may ignore key details that in turn make the source limited. For example, despite his heavy praising of Charles, it was actually him who started the Inquisition albeit ~~not~~ not to the same extent as Phillip did. ~~In addition to this~~ The omission of key details puts into question many of his statements that may merely be constructs of rumour rather than truth. ~~Due to~~ Due to Suriano's foreign view, we may question source 3's value. However source 4 does not come without its limitations also. The Compromise was written with the purpose of moderating the Merely laws, therefore

It is ~~not going to~~ going to represent a biased view of the Spanish (Phillip and his advisors). For example, despite the source being representative of the hostility towards Phillip in the Northern Provinces such as Holland and Zealand. In the south, ~~as~~ they were largely Catholic so were actually more supportive of the Spanish. As such we may question the extent to which source 4 represents a realistic view of the level of animosity felt towards Phillip and said influential 'foreigners'.

Overall it is clear that when ~~both~~ looked at in their historical context, ~~and~~ if both sources are used together, they would be useful in showing the extent to which Phillip was responsible for the outbreak of the revolt. ~~But~~ Despite them both differing in news slightly, ~~and~~ Phillip's failings are evident in both sources. If the historian considers the origin and purpose of each of the sources and is wary of their inadequacies, both sources together would provide a comprehensive view on ~~what~~ Phillip's ~~own~~ responsibility when it comes to the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt 1568.



This answer analyses the source material effectively, making a number of reasoned inferences and uses relevant contextual knowledge both to support these inferences and to point out the limitations of what can be gained from the content. In evaluating the weight of the sources to the enquiry, the answer establishes valid criteria though these are not applied fully in coming to a judgement. As a result, it was given a top Level 4 mark.

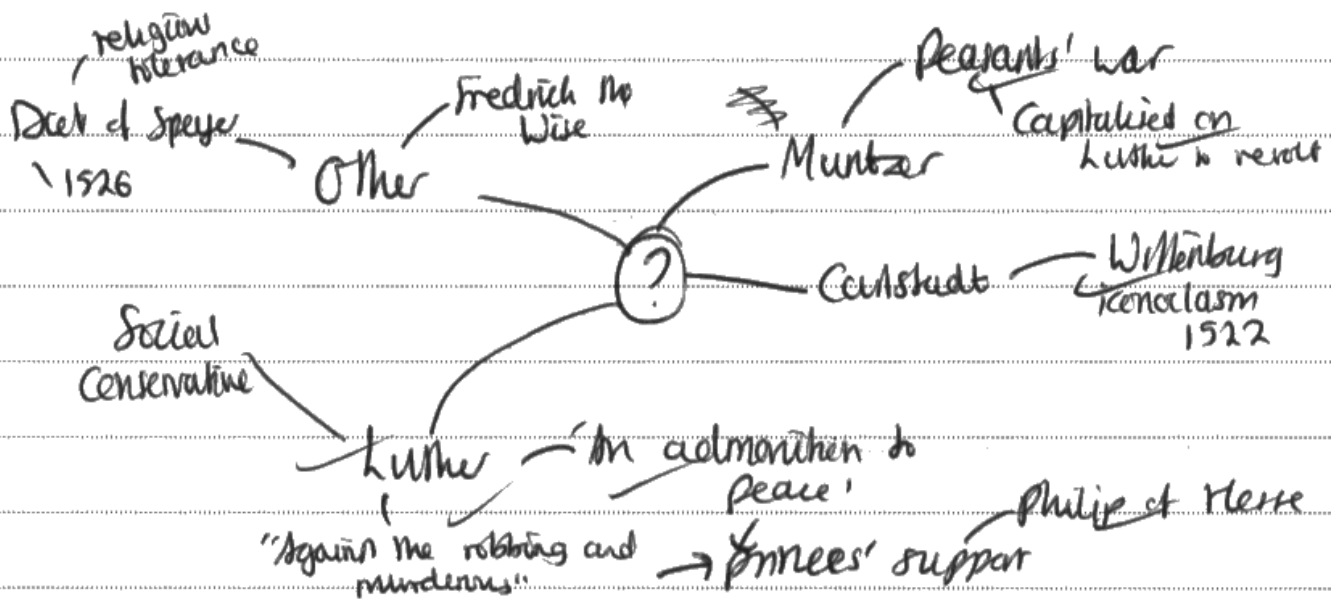


Make sure that the knowledge that you include in your answer is applicable to the sources as well as to the enquiry. Use what you know to support the evidence in the sources but also to illuminate the limitations of what can be gained from their content.

Question 3

The better-performing candidates in this question had considerable knowledge of Luther's attitude towards radicalism in this period as evidenced by his condemnation of Carlstadt, the Zwickau Prophets, the Peasants' Revolt and the Swiss reformers. They were also able to link this specifically to the question of how this benefitted the development of Lutheranism. These were most commonly how it attracted many of the princes and thereby ensured their support in resisting the demands of the papacy and the role of the Emperor, but also how the challenge of some radicals spurred Luther into defining further the doctrinal basis of Lutheranism. These answers were balanced by a discussion of other factors relevant to the development of Lutheranism in the 1520s, the roles of Charles V and Frederick the Wise being prominent, with the best being able to evidence the complex interaction of events in coming to a judgement.

Less strong answers tended to describe rather than analyse Luther's condemnation of the Peasants' Revolt and/or to stray into reasons for the spread and survival of the Lutheranism both before 1521 and after 1530. Many answers lacked range and depth of knowledge, and were unable to link this specifically to the reasons for the development of Lutheranism as a faith separate to Catholicism.



Between the years 1521-30, it can be argued that Luther's denunciation of radicalism was extremely important in the development of Lutheranism in Germany. This is because Luther's unwavering and well-publicised denouncement of radicals gained him support from powerful German princes which allowed Lutheranism to survive and grow.

Following the Diet of Worms in 1521, Luther's time in Wartburg castle and his absence from

public appearance allowed ~~rad~~ religious radicals such as Andreas Carlstadt to exert their own influence. Carlstadt encouraged iconoclasm and social disorder in Wittenberg, which forced ~~Frederick~~ ~~the Wise~~ to call for Luther to return to defuse the situation. Luther renounced Carlstadt and his teachings as he saw them as too extreme because he himself was a social conservative, believing that one should be subservient to one's ~~own~~ secular master whilst being devoted to God, subservient only to God in religion.

Luther's denouncement of radicalism can be seen again in 1524 and 1525, during the Peasants' War, as he renounced the peasants who were rebelling, for predominantly ~~to~~ socio-economic reasons under the pretence of religion. Luther made his hostile stance towards the rebels clear by creating pamphlets such as 'Against the Robbing and Murdering hordes of Peasants' and 'An admonition to Peace' whereby he affirmed that the common people should always show obedience to their masters. It can be argued that these denunciations ~~were~~ ^{were} very significant in the development of Lutheranism as they assured the Princes in Germany that Luther's aim was not to overthrow their authority and power, but to challenge the Catholic Church. This

meant that powerful figures such as Philip of Hesse (who had led the army against the rebels) were willing to convert to Lutheranism, vastly increasing the geographical reach of Luther's ideas. The support of the German princes was vital in the expansion of Lutheranism both until 1530 and beyond, as they protected Lutherans from the consequences of challenging the Catholic papacy's authority and could raise military forces to defend against Catholic armies such as those commanded by Charles V and the Duke of Alba in 1548-49.

The support of Prince Frederick of Saxony until 1525, and then his brother John, can also be argued to have been highly significant in the spread and survival of Lutheranism, especially in its early years. This is because Frederick's support for Luther protected him from physical harm after he was condemned as a heretic by Papal Bull in 1520. Without this protection, it is very likely that Luther may have been executed like reformers before him such as Johann Hus who did not have the support of a powerful nobleman. It can be argued that Luther's denunciation of Carlsbad in 1522 helped

him keep this support as it stopped the iconoclasm ^{which was} occurring in Saxony (Frederick's land) and protected his relics (which were very important to him) from being destroyed.

On the other hand, it can be argued that the development of Lutheranism was more significantly influenced by the ^{three} years of religious allowed after the 1st Diet of Speyer in 1526. This imperial diet ~~was~~ gave concessions to the Lutheran princes and ~~ca~~ took precedent over the Edict of Worms in 1521 which had outlawed Luther and his beliefs. Arguably, religious tolerance was granted as Charles V faced more pressing concerns from both his rival, Francis I of France, and the Ottoman Turks who were invading southern Europe. This religious freedom allowed Lutheranism to develop greatly significantly between 1526 and 29 as Luther's ideas were adopted into people's daily lives without opposition for three years. It can be argued that this ^{freedom} had more of an impact as Lutheran ^{ideas} ~~beliefs~~ had become a more established system of belief by 1529. ^{This was predominantly} ~~due to~~ ^{because of} writings such as the *Two Communes* (a Theological Textbook) written by Melancthon, and the Small and Large Catechisms, which explained of Christian

decline in an accessible way for the common people. These freedoms meant that by 1529, when the 2nd Diet of Speyer reinstated the Edict of Worms, Lutheran beliefs had become well established in principalities all over Germany so it was much more of a challenge for Charles to attempt to restore Catholicism.

Overall, it can be argued that Luther's denunciation of radicalism was very significant in the development of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1521-30. This is because his denunciation of radicals like Calixtadt and Munster, and of the peasant who had used his beliefs as a catalyst for rebellion, gave him princely support which allowed Lutheran ideas to spread ~~without~~ rapidly ~~between~~ during the 1520s and beyond. However, the importance of the 1st Diet of Speyer ~~in 1526~~ cannot be ignored, as three years of religious tolerance undoubtedly had a profound effect upon the development of Lutheranism as an established system of belief in some parts of Germany ~~it~~ from 1526.



This top Level 4 answer explores the issues relevant to the focus of the question, paying attention sufficiently to both the stated factor and others. There is a sound range and depth to the knowledge displayed and in coming to a judgement Valid criteria are both identified and applied.



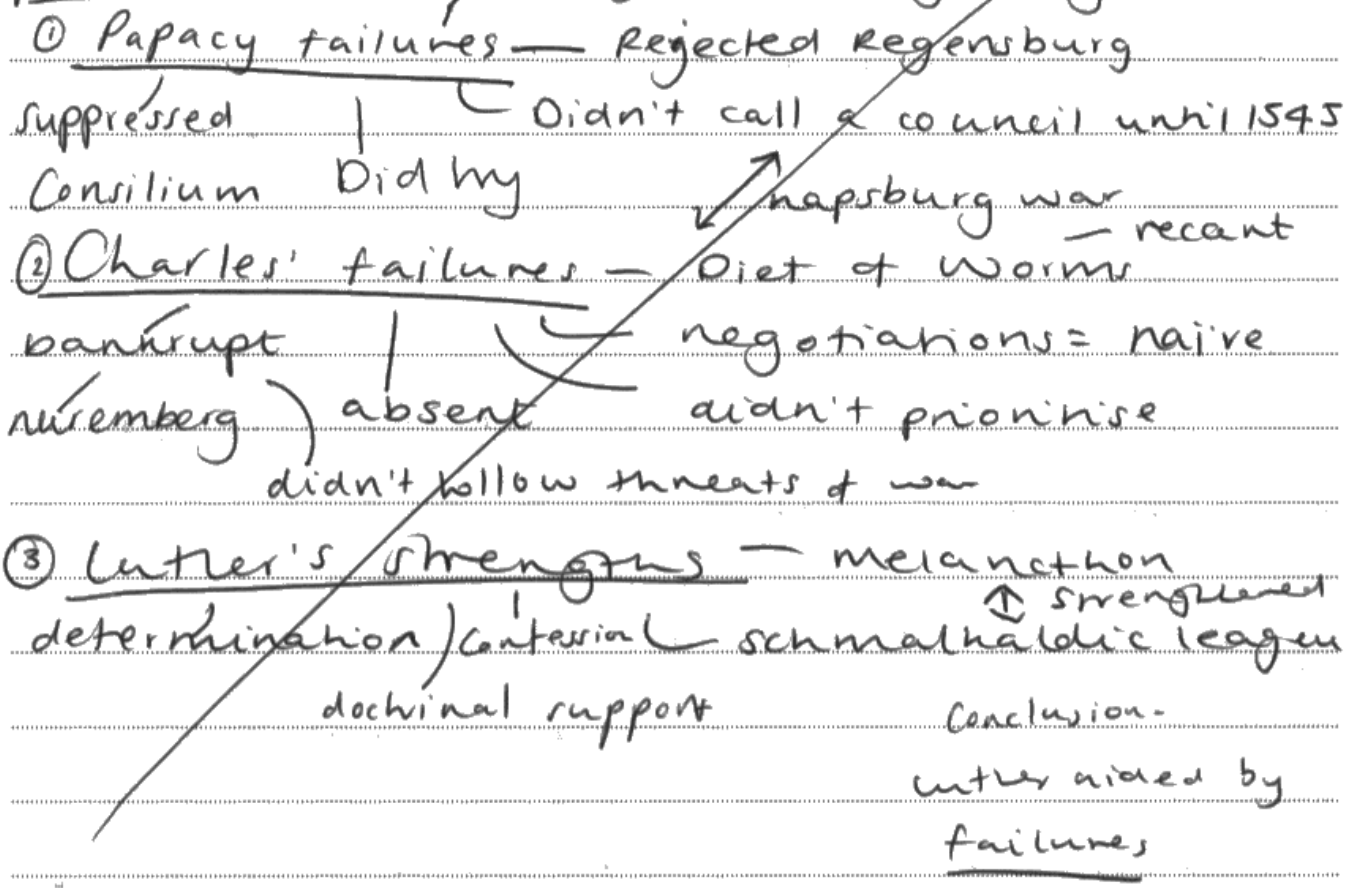
Higher level essays are often based upon brief plans that help structure the answer. Take time before writing to think clearly about the question and your response to it - this will help keep your argument consistent and your essay is also likely to be clear throughout.

Question 4

This was the most popular question and there were many strong answers. These were able to use excellent knowledge of the papacy's failures throughout the period before assessing the significance of this as a factor alongside, and in combination with, the actions of Charles V, many of the German princes and a variety of others related to the survival of Lutheranism. Many contended that the failures of the papacy (e.g. the reluctance to call a Council until it was too late, the failure of the *Consilium* under Paul III and the hard line taken at Trent) were less significant than the inability of the Emperor to give his undivided attention to Germany until the 1540s. The obstruction of princes like Frederick the Wise or Philip of Hesse was also popularly considered as was how the popular spread of Lutheranism made it increasingly unlikely that Lutheranism could be eradicated by the 1550s.

Weaker candidates knew little of the papacy's failures in this time period, many of them detailing events before 1521. Though they were able to discuss a number of other reasons for the survival of Lutheranism, many answers did not range much further than the 1520s.

plan



conjunction = main reason

Throughout the period of 1521 to 1555, Lutheranism went from a small and radical movement, led by a man both outlawed and excommunicated, to the formation of a separate Protestant Church, being given legal status within the Empire under the Augsburg Confession.

of 1555. The strength of Luther and his supporters, with the aid of powerful princes and a strong doctrinal appeal cannot be underestimated as a key reason for its survival. However the failures of both the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, and the Papacy in Rome ~~to~~ also had a large part to play. The failures of the papacy alone were not the main reason for the survival of Lutheranism, ^{because of their attempts to reform,} but the failures ~~of~~ of the Papacy and Charles in conjunction were the main reason for the survival of Lutheranism in the years 1521 to 1555.

The main failures of the Papacy which allowed the survival of Lutheranism were their lack of action both to act ~~again~~ oppose Luther, and to reform the Catholic Church itself. Multiple times throughout the period, the Papacy rejected Charles' attempts to compromise, for example in 1541 ~~at the Regensburg~~ ^{Paul} the Pope rejected the Regensburg Book, an attempt to negotiate a peace between the two sides. After this, the Papacy took

a hardline approach, but the extreme action was too late; Lutheranism had already firmly established itself. Furthermore, although hiring a nine man commission in 1537 to 1536 to investigate the failings of the church and make recommendations, Pope Paul eventually suppressed the *Concilium de Emendanda Ecclesia*, ^{produced by the commission,} because of its hard-hitting nature on Rome itself. The Papacy could not afford to lose income and so the personal interests of Rome were put above the issue of Luther and trying to reform itself so that Lutheranism would not continue to gain support. In this way, the lack of action of the papacy was a major ~~cause~~ reason for the survival of Lutheranism, however, cannot be the only one. The Papacy did try to encourage reform within the church, with Paul supporting groups such as the Capuchin monks and Ursuline nuns who aimed to improve the conditions of the church and use it to target the poorest in society. In addition, this would improve the church's reputation,

therefore reducing the support for attacks on it. In addition, Pope Paul did try to call a general council in 1536, preventing the ~~spread~~ survival of Lutheranism by allowing abuses to be prevented and princes in Germany to enforce the Edict of Worms. However, his plan was thwarted by the outbreak of the Third Hapsburg-Valois War, suggesting that both the failures of ~~that~~ the Papacy and Charles were the main reason for the survival of Lutheranism.

Charles, the Holy Roman Emperor and therefore ~~target~~ most powerful man in Europe, had a vast inheritance, his lands stretching across Austria and Spain and constantly being under attack from the French and Ottomans. ~~As~~ The survival of Lutheranism can be attributed as much to Charles' failures to deal with the threat as the Papacy's, with his external issues often taking priority over the Lutheran threat he faced within the Empire. The Schmalkaldic League, the defensive

League of Protestant Princes which allowed both the survival and spread of Lutheranism, owes as much of its success to Charles' failures to prioritise Lutheranism. In 1530, after his rejection of the Augsburg Confession, Charles threatened the Protestants with war yet ~~had~~ was forced to sign the Religious Truce of Nuremberg with them in 1532 because of the threat of a second Ottoman ~~se~~ siege on Vienna. The truce allowed the league to continue to develop and meant that almost the whole of Northern Germany, and large areas of the South were Lutheran by 1540. Furthermore, Charles also failed to follow through with his threat of war in the 1540s after the failed ^{unsuccessful} Regensburg, instead choosing to focus on a campaign in Algiers against the Barbary Pirates. Once again, Lutheranism was left unaffected and could continue its survival in the Empire. ~~Here,~~ The failure of Charles throughout the period, even failing to enforce the Edict of Worms in 1521 because of rebellion in Spain, allowed Lutheranism to develop with almost no challenge from the authorities.

clearly enabling its survival. This, in conjunction with the failures of the other most senior institution, the papacy, was ~~the most~~ therefore the main reason for the survival of Lutheranism.

Although the failures ~~are~~ were significant, the strengths of the Lutheran cause and its doctrinal appeal cannot be underestimated in enabling its survival. Clearly, without the actions of the Lutherans and its ability to gain popularity, Lutheranism would not have survived even ~~it~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ^{without} the failures of those in authority. ~~The~~ Philip Melancthon, described by Luther as 'the teacher of Germany', allowed ~~the~~ Lutheranism to become much more established within the empire, enabling its survival. Through the *104* *Communes*, written in 1521, and the *Augsburg Confession*, written in 1530, Melancthon allowed Lutheranism to become a much more legitimate faith, ensuring its survival in a society in which securing a place in heaven

was of huge importance. Luther himself also ensured the establishment of the religion, publishing the hymns in 1524, German Mass in 1526, and completing his German Bible by 1534. These developments not only legitimised Lutheranism as a religion, but enabled its survival by reassuring ~~the~~ those unsure about conversion that practising Lutheranism would ~~enable~~ ~~will~~ enable you a place in heaven because of its clear doctrine and legitimacy as a religion. Furthermore, developments in the defence of Lutheranism aided by ~~the~~ the conversion of influential princes also allowed Lutheranism to survive. The conversion of John the Steadfast in 1525 meant that Luther himself was protected, because John the Steadfast's territory was Luther's place of residence, Saxony. ~~He~~ By 1530, seven princes had converted but, with the help of the Schmalkaldic League founded by Philip of Hesse, by the early 1540s, 50 out of 65 imperial cities had converted. Hence, it is clear to see the influence and importance of both Luther himself and his supporters

in promoting the Lutheran doctrine and thereby ensuring its survival. However, if Charles and the Papacy had acted quickly enough, Lutheranism would have not have been allowed to reach this stage. The Schmalkaldic League were aided by the distractions of Charles ^{who tried to make peace with them} and without the hardline approach of the Papacy, efforts to reform itself, people may not have been so drastic as to change their faith entirely, but to accept a reformed Catholic church.

In conclusion, although the successes of the Lutheran movement cannot be underemphasized in enabling its survival, the failures of the Papacy and Charles in conjunction enabled them to have the ~~the~~ unprecedented success that they did. The failures of the papacy alone cannot be the main reason because if Charles had acted quickly enough he could have prevented the survival in his own territories; his ^{ability to exert} power was undisputed. Lutherans benefitted from the failures of those around them, causing not only people to convert to Lutheranism, but allowing ^{with almost no challenge} their continued survival.



This answer demonstrates a sustained analysis of the issues raised by the question, is based upon an impressive depth of knowledge of the period and in coming to a judgement; it considers the complex interaction of factors at work in explaining the survival of Lutheranism across the period. It was given a top L5 mark.



Make sure you evidence fully the stated factor in any question. Otherwise it may be judged that you have not fully met its demands.

Question 5

There were few responses to this question. The best answers were able to evidence in some depth the different attempts of the Dutch rebels to harness foreign support for their cause in the years defined by the question. Some very good responses were able to weave these together in coming to a judgement, noting for example how Anjou's role was critical to Orange's support in the late 1570s in the wake of Parma's successes but was divisive at the start and increasingly so as time wore on due to his Catholicism and ambition. Others also discussed the intervention of Casimir and his role in unifying the southern provinces against the rebels.

At the lower range of responses, there appeared to be little real knowledge of foreign intervention in this period. Some candidates strayed into the support for the United Provinces given by England and France in the late 1580s and 1590s while others ignored the focus of the question altogether to write about the cause of the Dutch Revolt from its start.

Foreign intervention was a important factor in the events of the Dutch Revolt beginning with Elizabeth I's willingness to provide a refuge for Sea Beggars and Calvinists fleeing Alva's cruel and oppressive Council of Troubles and ranging to the end of the Dutch Revolt signing of the Truce of Antwerp in 1609. However, ~~it could be argued~~ ^{there are many arguments to suggest} that foreign intervention in support of the Dutch rebels in fact caused more harm than good between the years 1578 and 83.

After the Netherlands had been divided both along political and religious lines by the Union of Arras among

the Southern provinces and the Union of Utrecht amongst the Northern provinces, William of Orange sought foreign support to protect the gains made by Protestants against Spanish Catholics. By 1578 the governor of Walloon Flanders had approached the Duke of Anjou, the French King's brother as an alternative monarch for the Netherlands. Most Catholics wanted the ^{Catholic} Duke to counteract the threat of Calvinist dominance, William of Orange sought to use the Anjou to promote the power of the States General. The Duke of Anjou formally became the Defender of the liberties of the Low Countries by 1578, a title that both indicated the importance of autonomy to the Northern provinces as well as William of Orange's intention to evade the subject of religion as a divisive force in the Netherlands.

However, there were many problems associated with the implementation of the Duke of Anjou as an alternative

monarch for the Netherlands. Firstly, he was not widely accepted as many ~~it~~ were suspicious of him as Anjou was a Catholic, this meant that the provincial assemblies of both Holland and Zealand refused to acknowledge his authority. In addition, as a result of this distrust, his powers were tightly restricted and he had to seek approval of the States General in order to make any important decisions. As a result of his limited powers, the Duke of Anjou led an attempted coup in January 1578 in an effort to physically assert his power and claim to rule. This coup failed, however, as after capturing the coastal towns of Dunkirk and Ostend he faced opposition in Antwerp, where forces killed 2,000 of his 3,500 troops, bringing an end to his uprising. After making an agreement with the States General, Anjou left the Netherlands and died the following year.

Elizabeth I was also a source of aid for the Netherlands during this period

In 1578 Elizabeth funded a troop of German mercenaries under staunch Calvinist John Casimir to help the Dutch in their battle against oppressive Spanish Catholic rule. Elizabeth, a Protestant queen, felt that it was her duty to help fellow Protestants protect their faith and was also motivated by fears that if the Spanish conquered the Netherlands, it would increase Spanish dominance and thus increase the threat of invasion to England. Despite this, Casimir's troops of 16,000 proved less effective than William of Orange had initially hoped. The force marched to ~~Ghent~~ ~~where~~ ~~they~~ failed to support the States General and marched through Ghent, where they began a religious conflict with the Catholics there, leading the province to seek protection through the Union of Arras, thus strengthening the Catholic South and the Duke of Parma's strategic base.

In consideration of this, foreign intervention largely hindered support of the Dutch

Reult is the period 1578 to 1583.
William of Orange failed to unite the
provinces under the Duke of Anjou and
the breachery of his camp discredited Orange,
who was declared an ~~athen~~ outlaw in
1580 by Philip II. Anjou's financial
failure in providing a force to defeat
the Spanish allowed the Governor General
the Duke of Parma to secure many
victories against the North, having
largely reclaimed rebel territory by
1583. Foreign intervention provided by
Elizabeth I ~~was~~ proved equally ineffective,
only serving to intensify the religious
divide in the province of Ghent.
It is therefore evident that foreign
intervention undoubtedly caused more harm
than good between the years 1578 to
1583.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response makes some effort to consider the impact of foreign intervention in the period specified in the question, drawing on relevant material to support its analysis. However, it is largely one-sided and fails to consider the ways in which this intervention may have strengthened the cause of the rebels. As a result, it was awarded a low L4 mark.



It is essential to pay close attention to the dates in any question and to focus your answer on the relevant period. Make particular note of the dates detailed in the specification for your option.

Question 6

This was by far the most popular question. The best answers were able to link their knowledge of Dutch strengths and Spanish weaknesses directly to the reasons for the decision of both sides to agree the Truce of Antwerp in 1609, concentrating perhaps on Maurice's skills as a military commander but noting also how many of his key victories came in the years before 1600 making an outright victory unlikely by 1609 or on how Spain's financial difficulties led directly to the stalling of Spinola's fightback in the years 1602-05. Other answers ranged more widely, dating back to the 1580s and before, charting the development of Dutch strengths or the genesis of Spanish weaknesses. Many were able to note the complex interaction of factors in coming to a reasoned judgement.

Weaker responses had some knowledge of the course of the Dutch Revolt in its later stages but they lacked range and/or precision. These also had some difficulty in structuring their answers.

In terms of the responsibility of the truce in 1609 between the Dutch and the Spanish, it is arguably the Dutch strengths rather than the Spanish weaknesses that granted this.

Firstly, the series of victories on the side of the Dutch Republic had posed as an ongoing threat towards the Spanish. Though the first invasion proved unsuccessful on Orange's account, the strengthening of the rebel army throughout the years proved detrimental to Philip II and Spain. The strength gradually increased in both number and skills as new leaderships changed. By the leadership of ~~James~~ Maurice of Nassau, ~~William~~ William of Orange's second son, he had the military ability to provide for the ~~the~~ rebel troops. In addition to this, is Parker, Oldenbarnvelt had contributed the Union of Utrecht; the ~~remaining~~ ^{remaining} provinces combining to rebel against Spain. This had ultimately proved a great amount of desire and strength that the Spanish could not ignore.

Furthermore, the intervention of England had also

also provided a strengthening tactic for the Dutch Republic. Though Elizabeth I did decline the ability to become their sovereign, avoiding further conflict to England and its throne, she did send money and troops in aid of the Dutch. As well as this, the Earl of ~~Leicester~~^{Leicester} was ~~sent~~ also ~~sent~~ sent. Having become the States General, he had allowed fear to increase within Spain, giving strength to the Dutch. However, his power came to an end at the attempt of centralising the Provinces once more.

On the other hand, ~~Spain's~~ Spain's weaknesses did contribute to the truce in 1609. Spain had suffered a major decline in finance because of Phillip II's continuous contributions in war with France, England, Italy and the ~~the~~ Netherlands. Phillip finally declared Bankruptcy in the later years of the 1500's. Because of this, Spanish troops were unable to be paid, causing ~~serious~~ serious Spanish mutinies to happen. This proved detrimental; the unpopularity further increased as money ~~was~~ depleted. Because of this weakness, it is arguable that Spain had no choice but to agree to the truce in 1609 in an attempt to pause the plummeting finance.

In addition to this, the Dutch held great strength

financially also. ~~However~~ logically, sackings and invasions did cause a depletion in the economy, the Dutch ~~had~~ held a substantial significance in trade. Particularly to the opening of the Dutch East India Company which traded Spices around the world. Maurice of Nassau had the ability to pay his troops, something his father did have an issue in providing. Because of this, it built and gained further support that ultimately strengthened the Dutch against Spain and their forces.

After assessing both the Dutch strength and Spain's weaknesses, it seems understandable that the Dutch Strength had been the most responsible for the truce in 1609. Spain suffered major falls, especially economically and in popularity. However, the clarity that the Dutch were for from allowing the Spanish to win proved a major strength that overrides the Spanish authority. The truce proved to be the best way forward because of this ~~and~~



This L3 response does address itself to the issues raised by the question but the material used is not always linked clearly to the Truce of Antwerp and lacks some depth generally. Some of the points raised would benefit greatly from a more detailed explanation of how they are relevant. It does make a judgement but this is weakly substantiated.



A 'Study on Depth' requires detailed knowledge relevant to the Key Themes identified in the specification. Make sure you can evidence your answer with precise and detailed examples.

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 and developed inferences
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/purpose and authorship of the source by, e.g. 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 the second order concept is correctly identified; candidates need to be aware that not all questions demand a factor/other factors approach
- 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.

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>

