

Examiners' Report
June 2013

GCE History 6HI01 B

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Introduction

Once again the vast majority of both centres and candidates are to be congratulated for the thorough preparation of topics studied in Unit 1. The June 2013 examination series showed that most candidates were able to produce a response that showed at least some attempt to provide an analytical framework to their answers. Many produced a response which provided a framework for discussion in the introduction, developed an argument in the main body of the answer, and attempted to reach some form of judgement in the conclusion. However, the most significant differentiators in the awarding of levels and marks were the explicit understanding of the focus of question and the quality of the supporting evidence.

The main features of high-level answers were:

- an initial plan focused on the demands of the question
- the development of a number of relevant points in the body of the answer
- relevant and secure supporting evidence
- an overall judgement in the conclusion
- secure qualities of written communication.

Despite this there are still some areas for improvement. For example, many candidates make general comments which either do not further their argument or which make it clear that the exact nature of the question is not fully understood. A large number of candidates refer to the time period of the question, e.g. '...the years 1939-45...' throughout the whole response as if it is an event rather than a period of time to be analysed. This becomes particularly problematic for questions which require an analysis of change over time as in Options A1, B2 and F13. This trend is also apparent in questions which are focused on two issues or factors, e.g. 'gain and consolidate'; when referred to together as one event it is clear that the focus has not been fully understood. Many candidates also begin their answers by using the phrase 'Many historians believe...' or 'There is a debate amongst historians...' This stock starting device does little to further the response unless reference is made to different historical opinions and as historiographical references are not required within Unit 1, should not be used unless reference to real historical argument or opinion is going to be made.

Most candidates are able to consider with some confidence the features of causation, but many find outcomes and consequences more demanding. This was particularly apparent in Option D, Question 4. Centres should work with candidates to consider the relative importance of consequences of events as well as causes, particularly where the specification clearly suggests that such questions might be set. This also applies to questions which refer to change over time.

Comments on communication skills made in previous reports continue to be relevant. A significant number of candidates struggle both with accurate historical terminology and their deployment within sentences correctly, e.g. '...*this is an example of Mussolini's gain consolidate...*' An increasing number of colloquialisms crept into candidates' answers this summer and should be avoided in a formal examination. A handful of scripts remain very difficult to read, and as legibility is included in strand (i) of the quality of written communication criteria, candidates should be reminded that illegible scripts are not communicating effectively and this may undermine their response.

Question 1

Question 1 was focused on the causes of the German Reformation and the extent to which resentment of papal authority in Germany triggered that process in the years to 1521. Some less able candidates did not pay sufficient attention to the timespan and thus reduced their chances to respond accurately and with focus. Many failed to consider events after 1517, while others went beyond the Edict of Worms and addressed the Peasant War of 1525. Others answered in a generalised or formulaic way, presenting various factors as a list of causes without addressing the nature of their significance, or the links between them. This applied particularly to long-term causes such as clerical abuses and humanism. More able candidates were able to distinguish between resentment of the papacy and more locally-based anticlericalism, while strong answers explored the responsibility of the papacy for allowing local abuses to continue. Concepts of preconditions and triggers of the Reformation in Germany were well known. However, some of the more able candidates tended not to focus on categorising factors explicitly in this way, but instead applied their knowledge to address the question set. It was encouraging to see that an increasing number of candidates are familiar with the works of Erasmus and understood their significance. The more able answers used highly specific evidence on the changing position of Martin Luther in the years 1517-21 to explore when and how he challenged papal authority and how and why his challenge had been widely adopted in Germany by 1521.

(This page is for your first answer.)

Resentment of papal authority's main
cause

plan:

- economic resentment - taxes tithes etc
- growth of nationalism
-

other causes:

- cultural
-

(This page is for your first answer.) The resentment of papal authority in Germany was crucial to the initiation and development, and spread of the German reformation as without this anti-papal feeling the ideas of Luther would not have been so willingly embraced by the German people. However one can argue that there were other factors contributing to the cause of the reformation for example doctrinal changes and the emergence of humanism and the role of the printing presses also played a vital role.

Without the resentment of papal authority in Germany at the time of the 95 theses, one could argue that the reformation would not have taken place as there would^{have} been no eagerness for change that ~~these~~ so Luther's ideas would have been dismissed. Papal abuses were rife throughout Germany, not just Germany but the whole of Europe in the 16th century, with many clerics committing simony, pluralism and absenteeism. It is thought that only 1 in 14 parishes in Germany had a priest in residency. This meant that the people of Germany felt vulnerable at the expense of the greedy papacy so their only way to salvation was through their priests which were often uneducated and uninterested. Not only did the clergy give spiritual distress to the people of Germany but, some would say more vitally, that the greed of the economic greed of the papacy led to a greater feeling of nationalism and

(This page is for your first answer.) aimed towards the papacy. Through taxes such as tithes and annates and ~~other~~ money grabbing schemes such as relics and indulgences, the papacy used the Germans as a source of income to fund its many wars and the ~~rest~~ construction of St Peter's Basilica in Rome. Not surprisingly the German people were not happy with this as their hard earned money was going to a distant, foreign land. Luther himself said 'before long all the buildings, ^{walls} ~~bridges~~ and bridges of Rome ^{will} ~~will~~ be made by the German people'. ~~Thus these two factors,~~

~~The~~ ^{*} ~~Spain~~ The situation was not helped by the fact that the ^{15th+} 16th centuries were times of extreme poverty in some areas with inflation, ~~and~~ higher prices and political and economic crises thus the papacy was seen to only make matters worse, not better as they were expected to.

Luther's ideas themselves were caused by papal authority and the abuses of the clergy, namely the selling of indulgences. These feelings of spiritual and economic disorientation and nationalism meant that the papacy was thoroughly resented thus when Luther first stated the reformation with the 95 theses it is not surprising that ~~they~~ ~~had~~ ~~seen~~ the German people were extremely keen to take on and accept his ideas as they were itching for change and Luther seemed to be the man brave enough to demand for it. ~~the~~ ~~addition~~ ~~these~~ ~~feelings~~ ~~of~~ ~~nationalism~~ ~~were~~ ~~passed~~ ~~by~~

(This page is for your first answer.)

Frederick the wise

* A figure who possessed these feelings of resentment was Frederick the wise who played a vital role in the early years of the reformation as he saved Luther from the hands of the papacy many times by refusing to be manipulated by the papacy. ~~and~~

However although resentment of papal authority was vital to ~~many~~ the reformation one could argue that other factors such as Humanism should not be ruled out as without humanism there would not have been an atmosphere that was so receptive to Luther's criticisms of the church.

Humanism, which emphasised going back to early scriptures, simply made criticising the church a tradition. ~~Humanism, it must be noted~~ ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~reason~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~reformation~~ ~~as~~ ~~many~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~reformation~~ ~~figures~~ ~~such~~ ~~as~~ ~~Erasmus~~ ~~who~~ ~~wrote~~ ~~'In~~ ~~Praise~~ ~~of~~ ~~Folly~~ ~~'~~ ~~showed~~ ~~how~~ ~~many~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~ceremonies~~ ~~rituals~~ ~~were~~ ~~not~~ ~~present~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~Bible~~ ~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~demanded~~ ~~for~~ ~~reform~~ ~~of~~ ~~clerical~~ ~~abuses~~. However ~~that~~ ~~their~~ ~~constant~~ ~~criticisms~~ ~~meant~~ ~~that~~ ~~they~~ ~~gave~~ ~~ammunition~~ ~~to~~ ~~those~~ ~~who~~ ~~were~~ ~~more~~ ~~radical~~ ~~than~~ ~~them~~ ~~such~~ ~~as~~ ~~Luther~~. Luther developed his ideas in Wittenberg university, where like all other universities, there was a strong ~~presence~~ ~~of~~ ~~humanism~~. Thus humanism could be seen to have shaped Luther's own ideas as their emphasis on the study of the bible meant that he developed ideas of

(This page is for your first answer.) *sola scriptura* and *sola fide*. Many people at the time argued that Luther's interest in Erasmus caused him to develop his radical ideas claiming that 'Erasmus laid the egg and Luther hatched it' however Erasmus argued that 'I may have laid an egg but Luther hatched a bird of a different kind' This highlights how ~~Luther~~ Humanism had a massive effect not just on Luther's ideas but the people of Germany's ideas. Without ~~the~~ ^{and the tradition of criticism} humanism there wouldn't have been a mood for reform or change that Luther's ideas proposed ^{and} ~~as~~ Luther's criticism^s would have been ignored or called heretical.

The printing press played an absolutely vital role in the German Reformation as it meant that Luther's message could be spread far and wide ~~as~~ meaning that Luther was able to gain a huge support base all over Germany. Between 1517-1521 300,000 Lutheran ~~prints~~ copies of pamphlets were printed ~~strongly~~ that and Luther himself wrote 24 pamphlets in 1520. ~~Luther~~ ~~him~~ These pamphlets were were addressed to all different parts of society meaning that not only did the printing presses help spread it far but it meant that all levels of society were aware of Luther and by 1520 Luther was a household name. Luther himself stated that 'the word did it all' ~~also~~ ^{emphasizing} that without

(This page is for your first answer.) the printing presses Luther's ideas would never have gained so much support which ensured the survival of his case.

In conclusion although the resentment of the papal authority was essential in creating an atmosphere receptive to Luther's ideas without the presence of humanism which meant that criticisms of the church were thought of as reasonable comment and the printing press which enabled Luther to gain such a large support base that it is unlikely Luther would have been successful. Thus all of these factors played an equally vital role in causing the Reformation.



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Examiner Comments

This answer conflates resentment of papal authority with clerical abuses and overall corruption in Germany, but makes clear the growing opposition to papal financial demands and the sale of indulgences. There is a detailed examination of the role of the press and a developed investigation into the role and influence of humanist ideas. The answer addresses the question directly and deploys a range of accurate and relevant information in support of the analysis, making for a low Level 5 award. It should be noted that the invitation to consider events in the years to 1521 is not taken up: had it been, the final mark is likely to have been higher.

Question 2

Question 2 focused on the appeal of Luther's ideas among ordinary people and the extent to which his ideas were responsible for the spread of Lutheranism in the years to 1555. Some answers were only obliquely focused on the question because candidates wrote on the survival of Lutheranism rather than its spread. Most, however, understood 'ordinary people' as a reference to peasants and workers in the towns. Candidates were unlikely to get very far unless they explained Luther's ideas and why they had such broad appeal. Some failed to do this, but most explained why issues such as the campaign against indulgences and, especially, the priesthood of all believers were enthusiastically embraced by so many. Many addressed the role of the Princes in this period, correctly identifying that princely conversions furthered the spread of Lutheranism within individual states. Some noted the protection which the Princes afforded to Lutheranism through the Schmalkaldic League, but linked this to Lutheranism's survival rather than its spread. Most were aware of Charles V's frequent absences from Germany. The more able candidates pointed out that his victory at Mühlberg came too late: by the late 1540s Lutheranism had become a powerful religious organisation in its own right. In the long timespan of the question there was some impressive reference to selected chronological landmarks to build a response, with many, for example, examining the significance of 1525 and Luther's response to the Peasant War. It was possible to achieve high marks by considering a range of factors in turn, but the most dynamic and convincing answers were those which presented analysis arising from developments in and over time, rather than a cumulative list of themes.

(This page is for your first answer.)

rejection of papal authority

appeal of ideas amongst the ordinary people

Intro

needed the support of the ordinary people

papal abuse - medici + borgia leo x simony

para 1

economic - black plague increase land + food

rejection church reld

Luther appeal - priesthood all believers

86 notes

para 2

publication 'common folk'

woodcuts - German Her.

diffeminate ideas now theologian. 10-1 lit

reformation 87% in favour

pressure how below

The reception of

(This page is for your first answer.) Luther's ideas amongst the ordinary people are arguably one of the main factors as to why his expansion of Lutheranism was so successful. Luther showed his importance to the ordinary people as he displayed an image of change in Germany at a time of economic + social grievances. He brought forward nationalistic ideas which initiated the support of the ordinary people who were, ^{seen as} the driving force of the reformation, however it can be argued to what 'extent' were their influences vital.

The economic hardships of the time resulted in the gaining of support of the ordinary people Germany was in a poor social state as population ^{numbers} began to soar after the effects of the black plague of 1398. Germany began to recover but they could not accommodate the growing numbers of people which resulted in a decline in wages + ~~led~~ led to food shortages. This hardship showed people were ~~now~~ willing to accept new ideas, if it offered the promise of help and the possibility of hope.

(This page is for your first answer.) The ordinary people were becoming more resentful to the papacy as they were shown to add to Germany's decline. Rather than helping, the papacy was fraught with corruption and instead ~~the~~ neglected the poor state of Germany. Each year money was taken from Germany and given to the pope through his treasury. Many ordinary people thought this ~~way~~^{money} should have been going to Germany instead. Pope Leo X was greatly angered as he boasted the abuses of the papacy through his use of simony & the ~~the~~ electing of Archbishop of Mainz, who had never had any clerical training and instead bought his position. Luther's ideas appealed to Germans as he reached towards their nationalistic side but also ~~fight~~^{confronted} the pope's expenditure. In the 86 Theses he stated that money should not be going towards the basilica or instead the pope should pay for it himself. Luther's idea of 'freedom of all believers' also appealed to the German people. Unlike the Catholic

(This page is for your first answer.) church Luther believed that faith alone was what was needed in order for a soul to reach salvation. He stressed the unnecessary pilgrimages + indulgences which many ~~of~~ believed enabled the rich to buy themselves into heaven and appealed to the simplicity of everyday citizens. They took onboard his messages and believed Luther was the man to bring change in 1529 Luther released his ^{large + small} catechisms which were to be read every Sunday by the man of the household. His identity how Luther incorporated his beliefs into those of the citizens.

His reception to many Luther's ideas is also evident through his publications + delivery of sermons. With the release of woodcuts he appealed to the common folk, as at the time only 10% of Germany were literate. His spread Luther's message amongst the common people and allowed his message to spread. The importance of the ordinary is also shown by Luther as he needed the ~~spread~~ information of his 3 pamphlets of 1520 to

(This page is for your first answer.) He discriminated to the ordinary people. ~~He~~ The ordinary people acted as pressure from below and enabled the elite to reform. In 1522 a referendum was carried by the people in which 87% opted in favour of reform showing how the ordinary people opted for change, and also 50/65 imperial time, became unmean showing how change became apparent. However it can be argued to what extent the ordinary people led to expansion through the rebellion of 1522-23 ~~of~~ the knights war. Luther was branded an anarchist, and his ideas radical. The knights were shown to be unity and expanding Luther's message through violence. He fought in the name of Luther and carried his nationalistic ideas. Luther was shown to be unaccepting of secular power, and he lost support. His loss of support is also shown in the Peasant's war of 1524-25. Whilst originally sympathetic, he then turned against the peasants & was shown to be supportive of secular rule. He wrote the pamphlet against the killing murderous herds of peasants at ~~the~~ the height of execution.

(This page is for your first answer.) Luther was identified as callous + unfaithful to the ordinary people. *

In conclusion the importance of the ordinary people was important in the expansion of Lutheranism. Without their support, ruling forces would not have been able to reform as easily without pressure, won below. ~~and~~ with the incorporation of Lutheranism into everyday lives it would have ~~been~~ also aided expansion. However it can be argued to what extent the ordinary people helped with the expansion but also the absent role of Charles due to foreign

* other aspect such as Charles V absence may also have to aid expansion through his lack of control Lutheranism was able to spread without being monitored and gain the support of foreign allies such as France and England. Due to his absence the Schmalkalden League was able to form in 1531 and there were lead to the expansion of other towns and cities.



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Examiner Comments

It is unclear from the introduction where the answer might be going. Social and economic conditions are considered, though there is a lack of clarity and development here. Detail on clerical corruption and abuses is more appropriate for Question 1. Luther's religious ideas and his nationalist appeal are known in general terms, along with the Knights' War and the Peasant War and there is brief but relevant reference to the princes and to Charles V's absences. The chronological range here is very narrow and the range of factors discussed is not very secure. While there is some understanding of the demands of the question, there is a lack of depth overall and some drift out of focus. A mid Level 3 response.

Question 3

Question 3 required consideration of the extent of Catholic reform in the years to 1563. More able candidates focused on three key areas: the development of new religious orders; the papacy of Paul III and the three sessions of the Council of Trent. Most were aware of the foundation of new religious orders, such as the Theatines and the Ursulines, but few noted that many of these were quite small and operated in only a few local areas. The importance of the Jesuits was noted, though some answers went beyond the given time period and included material which properly belonged in answers to Question 4. Some high level answers outlined Paul III's reforms, but were aware of their limitations. All answers referred to the Council of Trent, but some were confused over the chronology of events and were unclear on matters such as the restating of traditional doctrines and the disciplinary reforms which were imposed on bishops and priests. Some very robust answers questioned the extent of reform. These pointed out that Trent had simply promulgated its decrees and its decisions were only imposed in the years after 1563. A handful noted that the reform of religious books was not completed until the 1570s.

Question 4

Many answers to Question 4 focused on the years 1563-1600. Answers noted the important role of Catholic rulers, but some could only support their argument with reference to Philip II in both Spain and the Netherlands. Others were aware of the pivotal role of, for example, Sigismund III and the Bavarian Wittelsbachs. The importance of the Jesuits was generally understood, especially their influence within Germany and with successive emperors. However, future candidates are advised that Option B2 is concerned with Europe only and thus extensive consideration of Francis Xavier in Japan is not directly relevant. The more able candidates focused on particular aspects of the Protestant challenge and the means by which these could be countered and had been by 1600. Some noted that the growing divisions within Protestantism increased the likelihood of Catholic success. Others pointed to the failure of the Regensburg Colloquy in 1542, which dashed the hopes of those seeking the reunion of Christendom.

Question 5

Some answers to Question 5 suggested that candidates were uncomfortable with considering the growth of Calvinism as a factor in causing the Dutch revolts. The spread of Calvinism in the 1560s was not well known and many answers referred only to the Sea Beggars and their occupation of Brill in 1572. These answers then developed a range of other factors which candidates had prepared in depth. Better answers referred to matters such as the hedge preachers, the Compromise of 1566 and the subsequent Iconoclast Fury which broke out in Flanders. There was some impressive knowledge deployed in consideration of other factors. The grievances of the Dutch grandees were explained in some detail and these were linked to William of Orange's growing opposition to Spanish rule. Many decided that Alba's government, which overrode traditional Dutch liberties and imposed high taxes, such as the Tenth Penny, was the most important reason for the outbreak of the revolts and they explained their argument quite convincingly.

(This page is for your second answer.)

Title: To what extent was the growth of Calvinism within the Netherlands the main reason for the Dutch revolts against Spanish rule?

The growth of Calvinism was undoubtedly a key factor in the Dutch revolts and was key to sparking both the 1566 and 1572 revolts. However there were other factors such as the harsh heresy laws, resentment of foreign rule, the financial demands and the grievances of the nobles.

Calvinism had been growing in the Netherlands during the 1500s and with increased resentment of Spanish, foreign rule they gained

(This page is for your second answer.)

more supporters. Calvinist preachers would hold large sermons in the towns and cities and would provoke large protests. In 1566 with iconoclasm they sparked the revolt into action and their role was key in turning the widespread anger into action. Also the Sea Beggars, who were militant Calvinists, sparked the 1572 with their attack on Brill. They gave the revolt military strength and were fundamental in sparking the revolts and gaining more support with their enthusiasm and even violence.

The constant harsh heresy laws were also key to the Dutch revolts. Philip continued his father's policy of harshness on heresy and would not ease his position. After the 1566 revolt when Margaret over exaggerated the seriousness and threat of the revolt, Philip sent an army led by the Duke of Alva to ~~the~~ the Netherlands. He was very harsh and ordered around 1000 executions including that of Egmont and Hornes who were made into martyrs for the Dutch revolt. The Dutch people wanted religious toleration however the ~~cast~~ Spanish rulers treated heresy harshly.

(This page is for your second answer.)

This was a key reason to the Dutch revolts and was one of the fundamental issues.

Another key factor in the Dutch revolts was the resentment of foreign rule. The Dutch did not like being ruled by foreigners who were from nowhere near the Netherlands and did not understand their culture. Although Charles was a Burgundian, Philip was not and could not sympathize with the Dutch. This resentment of foreign rule ~~was~~ fuelled the revolts and was a key reason for their anger.

The financial demands of the Spanish rulers was another key factor in the Dutch revolts. The tenth penny tax was key to the outbreak of the 1572 revolt and Alva's decision to have his troops collect it was met with anger. Also it came at a time of economic hardships. There was a poor harvest, food shortages and high prices and ~~therefore~~ this made the financial demands such as the

(This page is for your second answer.)

Both pay tax even worse. The fact ^{that} the money was going to a foreign ruler only worsened the situation and these financial demands were key to the Dutch revolts.

Another reason for the Dutch revolts was the grievances of the nobles. Philip took away their rights, traditions and privileges such as a number of their bishoprics. This angered them and led to ~~to~~ ^{with} the resentment of foreign rule. Also Granvelle, who was hated by the grandees, was made a cardinal. Furthermore they wanted religious toleration but this was not allowed as can be seen with the harsh heresy laws. The Dutch nobles hated the Spanish rulers and they, especially William of Orange, gave the revolt leadership and organisation. It can therefore be seen that the grievances of the nobles was key to the Dutch revolts against Spanish rule.

In conclusion it can be seen that there were both political and religious reasons for the Dutch revolts against Spanish rule. The growth of Calvinism was important to

(This page is for your second answer.)

The revolts and was the spark in both the 1566 and 1572 revolts. It also gave the revolt military strength but was not the main reason for the revolts. The financial demands of the Spanish and the grievances of the nobles were also both important and angered both the nobles and ordinary people but it was the harsh heresy laws that was the most important factor. The war for religious freedom and the subsequent harsh laws on heresy were the fundamental issue to the revolt and were key to the anger of the Dutch and therefore the Dutch revolts. Although the growth of Calvinism gained the revolt more support and sparked the revolts it was the harsh heresy laws that was the most important reason for the Dutch revolts against Spanish rule.



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Examiner Comments

The introduction highlights the stated factor and four other points. The importance of Calvinism is explained quite well, though more might have been made of key events, such as the Iconoclast Fury and the Sea Beggars. Other factors are considered in an analytical way, though there might have been more explanation of why foreign rule had become so resented in the Netherlands. The conclusion restates most of the points made, though it does conclude by deciding that religious divisions were the most important reason for the Dutch revolts: more detail and explanation of this point would have been useful. The candidate understands many key issues which are analysed to varying degrees. Supporting material is accurate and relevant, though there is some uneven development in places. A high Level 4 answer overall.



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Examiner Tip

When writing your conclusion to an answer, make sure that you do not simply repeat points you have already made. You should instead try to reach an overall judgement on the question.

Question 6

There were very few weak answers to Question 6, with many candidates scoring high Level 4 or Level 5. The topic overall summoned work of satisfying sophistication from candidates who had mastered the inherent challenges of the subject. Answers ranged very widely. Candidates were aware of the implications for the Netherlands of Philip II's planned attack on England in 1588 and his growing interest thereafter in France. The political and military significance of the leadership provided by the House of Orange was well known and it is encouraging to see an increased awareness among candidates of the importance of Oldenbarnevelt's political leadership. Some very impressive answers decided that economic factors were the most important reason for Dutch success. They compared the bankruptcy of the Spanish Crown by 1596 with the development of a flourishing economy in the northern provinces of the Netherlands, exemplified by the founding of the Dutch East India Company in 1602.

Question 7

The stated factor for Question 7 was the growing fear of the power of women and the extent to which this sparked the European witchcraze. Some candidates saw this factor as simply the hatred of women displayed by certain men, while others distinguished between the fear of women and the fear of their power (real or perceived). A number of candidates applied present-day values and views on women's role in society to the stated period, a point of view which could not be credited. The stated factor was only analysed well by more able candidates. Some claims about the power of women were far-fetched and speculative. Several stated, with no supporting evidence at all, that, since men did not understand how women could turn raw food into a cooked meal, this was evidence of women's propensity to witchcraft. Better answers referred to the possibility of maleficia through women's roles as midwives and as wise women dispensing traditional herbal remedies. Some suggested that it was not the power of women which sparked the witchcraze, but rather their weakness, citing in evidence their easy seduction by the devil. Many noted the significance of other factors, often supported by some well-chosen evidence. Reference was made to the social and economic dislocation of the period, often linked to climate change and to the extent of government control exercised in different areas of Europe.

(This page is for your second answer.)

The witchcraze has been seen as a misogynistic hunt triggered by a fear of women, however it can be argued that there are other factors which also contributed heavily:

Women were seen as becoming more and more independent, something which was greatly feared by the patriarchal society of the time who believed everything should have male authority. This idea was first implemented through the *Malleus*, which predates the witchcraze, but is necessary for

(This page is for your second answer.) Its conception. The Malleus ^{was} ~~spoken~~ ^{was} extremely misogynistic suggesting women were easily deceived by the devil because of their "insatiable lust." *

The Malleus was the first publication to make the idea of the cumulative concept available and had a lot of authority as it was supported by a Papal Bull. In this way, it is not surprising that the witches executed largely consistently of women because the first publication of it was misogynistic. The effects of the Malleus can be seen as in most European countries the proportion of women prosecuted was at least 75%. In Germany it was 82%. The power of women to give ^{life} ~~birth~~ was also important as it also meant they could take it away. For example, a midwife, Walpurga, was accused of killing 40 children and animals because she was employed to care for children. Similarly, it can be seen there was a general fear of women who were on the fringes of society such as those who were unmarried or widowed. As convents had been emptied due to ongoing religious conflicts, nuns had been put on the fringe of society as they were unmarried and free of male authority. ^{This} ~~can be seen in the case of the pendle witches and can also be seen in the case of Walpurga who was~~ ~~Demetrius had been a~~ ~~widow that an old woman~~ ^{and}

* The Devil was able to come to them in the form of a man and they would succumb to him as they were so vulnerable.

(This page is for your second answer.) However, it can be argued that fear of women was not the primary reason as there are other vital factors. It is important to remember that it was not only women who were prosecuted as witches, men were also targeted for political reasons. In ~~England~~^{Finland} there were an equal number of cases of men and women who had been prosecuted. In Kent, William Godfrey had been accused of killing children in 1613. For a political example, the Earl of Bothwell in Scotland had been tried for witchcraft ~~because of~~^{and he was} someone of both status and superior gender. Another factor is the social and economic changes of the time resulting in a population growth from 61-78 million from 1500 to 1600. This population growth was also joined by the spread of the plague and bad harvest. The population growth caused poverty so that people would make pacts with the devil in order to escape their problems. The terrible harvest also led to people looking for a scapegoat resulting in the witchcraze. For example, the bad harvest in the Franche-Comté from 1628-1629 ~~was~~^{played} a major role in setting the stage for the following witch hunt. ~~Scapegoats were also searched for during times of conflict as they had no one to blame.~~

Concludingly, it can be argued that fear of women in a patriarchal society was a reason for the witchcraze as it

(This page is for your second answer.) was a solution for them to decrease the women who were not under male authority. The power of women to give life and take it away & was also feared as it gave them power which men did not have. However, it was not only the fear of women's power but their lust which was feared. Contrarily, there were also men who were prosecuted but for political reasons and the witchcraze was also aided heavily by social and economic change. Overall, though it could be argued that the witchcraze had first been published in a misogynistic way leading to women being persecuted, however, other factors & were equally vital as it progressed and its intensity increased.



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Examiner Comments

In considering the stated factor, the answer refers to the *Malleus Maleficarum*, a text which promoted misogyny rather than a fear of the power of women. The stated factor is, however, considered in the discussion of the role of midwives. The answer displays more confidence in handling other factors such as political issues and socio-economic distress. The answer is narrow in its focus, but there is an understanding of the importance of some factors in explaining the witchcraze. However, the limited range, along with some weaknesses on the stated factor, mean that a low Level 4 award is appropriate.

Question 8

Question 8 focused on the varying intensity of the European witchcraze. More able candidates referred to the impact of the religious wars of the period and the civil conflicts in France and England. Many noted the contrast between witch persecution in Germany, which was intense at certain periods, with the situation in France and Italy, where limited persecution seemed to be linked to the absence of religious conflict. Some noted that the different levels of persecution were often due to the influence of local magistrates and to the development of the inquisitorial system.

Both questions 7 and 8 suggested that the more able candidates were those who had been encouraged, not only to study the topic in depth and with relevant examples, but also to analyse what the requirements of the question might be. For Question 7, a constructive starting point might have been to review evidence for a growing fear of the power of women and then seek to relate this to aspects of the European witchcraze, judging whether indeed it was the most important reason. For Question 8, the opposite approach might have been fruitful, to examine the impact of wars and civil disputes (specifying time and place) and then seek to relate these to particularly intense phases (again, specifying time and place).

(This page is for your second answer.)

Throughout the witchcraze in Europe, there were varying levels of intensity, for example, in German speaking lands, between twenty and twenty-five thousand people were executed, and in the Netherlands, only 150 people were. This is partly because of wars and civil conflicts, but also because of numerous other factors, including the role of torture and the role of demonological literature.

Wars and civil conflicts in Europe during the 1500's and 1600's can be seen as the most important reason for the varying intensity in the European witchcraze. This is because of how the levels differ in countries like France, ~~the~~ where a civil war took place from 1560 to 90, and England, where there were no major wars during the period. In France,

(This page is for your second answer.) Levels of intensity were high, as they were in Germany, where the 30 years war broke out in the mid 1640's. These intense levels of witch-hunting demonstrate how wars and civil conflicts were the most important factor in varying levels of intensities. The converse to this ~~also~~ also illustrates how wars and civil conflicts caused varying intensities. In areas of civil unity, like in southern Europe, levels of prosecutions and executions were low. In Portugal, less than 300 people were tried for witchcraft. ~~There are also examples of~~ Places like Sweden and Denmark also had low levels of prosecutions - just a few thousand - and were also not engaged in any wars.

In contrast to these areas that prove war and civil conflict ~~is the most important reason for the varying intensity of the European witchcraft~~ caused high levels of witch-hunting, while areas ~~of~~ with no war ^{caused} had low levels, are the countries that show the opposite. In Luxembourg, intensity levels ~~is~~ dropped when France entered the 30 years war in the 1630's, possibly because the people there could blame ~~there~~ their misfortunes on soldiers and did not need to accuse anyone of witchcraft to ~~explain~~ provide a sense of

(This page is for your second answer.) justice over the death of a loved one or a failed harvest. The Netherlands also showed low levels of prosecutions, with only 150 people out of a population of 1,000,000 being tried and executed for witchcraft, due to the fact that during the witch craze they were fighting for their independence from Spain and so had no time for witchcraft trials or accusations.

Although the impact of wars and civil conflicts affected levels of intensity in hunting ~~with~~ witches in Europe, it was not the only factor that led to varying levels of intensity. The political stability and strength of a region was a large contributing factor - in France for example, levels of prosecution were lower in the Centre, where there was a strong central monarchy, and higher in outer regions which were not as well controlled by the monarchy. Germany also had high levels due to a lack of a strong central government - it was still a state in the Holy Roman Empire, which had over 300 states controlled by the Emperor in Rome, and had been losing control since the early 1500's with the formation of Lutheranism. The religious divide in Germany also contributed to its high levels of witch-hunting - there was a stronger presence of

(This page is for your second answer.) Catholicism in the ~~North~~ North of Germany, and Lutheranism in the south. This disunity led to high levels of intensity because both the Catholics and the Protestants wanted to rid Germany of the other religion, and saw accusing them of witchcraft as a way to do this. The story is mostly the same for Switzerland - 6 of the 13 cantons were protestant, while the other 7 were Catholic, and the highest levels of witch-hunting were found on religious borders or in communities of a minority religion.

~~The other main factor~~

Another main factor in the varying intensity of the European witchcraze is the use of torture. In countries ~~where~~ where torture was not used - like Holland, where it was banned in 1494, and England, where it was not used because the judicial system employed there did not allow it, - levels of prosecution and execution ~~was~~ were much lower than in countries where it ~~was~~ was used, either limitedly or freely. This was because without torture, confessions were rare, and the accused ~~did not~~ did not accuse other people in an attempt to gain a more lenient sentence. In countries like Germany and Russia, forced confessions and more accusations gained through torture caused intense witchcrazes.

(This page is for your second answer.) and high levels of executions.

Overall, wars and civil conflicts cannot be viewed as the most important reason for varying intensity of the European witchcraze because there are so many factors that led to varying levels - religious disunity (there were low levels in ~~England~~ Ireland and Italy, where it was predominantly Catholic, but high levels in Germany and Switzerland, where it was mixed), use of torture, judicial systems - in England, a jury of laymen convicted the accused and ~~was~~ were more lenient and gave more acquittals than judges in countries using the inquisitorial system (Spain, Norway, France) - ~~belief~~ in the ~~curse~~ and a strong belief in the cumulative concept - countries like Poland, where ^{Hungary} it ~~the~~ Malleus Maleficarum was not available until the mid 1600's had lower intensity levels than other countries because of the lack of development of the cumulative concept and the sabbath, which was crucial to a widespread and prolonged ~~the~~ witchcraze, like Germany's.



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The answer addresses the question directly and provides an extensive and accurate commentary on the importance of wars and civil conflicts in explaining the intensity of the witchcraze. Other factors, such as political conditions, religious divisions and the use of torture, are also addressed and analysed. A slightly narrow range here, but there is secure depth of material discussed and a strongly analytical focus which displays understanding of many key issues. Communication skills are secure and overall the answer deserves a mark in mid Level 5.

Question 9

A number of high scoring answers to Question 9 considered Tyrone's leadership of the Irish cause in the years before and after 1598. Candidates noted the significant threat he posed to Elizabeth's rule from 1594, culminating in the spectacular victory at Yellow Ford in 1598. Thereafter he was out-generalled by Mountjoy, who suppressed the Munster rebellion in 1601 and defeated Tyrone comprehensively in 1602. Candidates noted that it may not have been Tyrone's leadership which led to the collapse of his rebellion, but other factors such as Ireland's military weakness, the Ulster famine, and the defeat of Spanish troops at Kinsale. A number of less secure answers failed to target the stated factor in any detail, but focused instead on a few reasons for English success.

Question 10

There were only a small number of answers to Question 10. Some answers lacked clarity of explanation on the plantation policy beyond a brief reference to the confiscation of Catholic lands. More able candidates linked the land settlement with the influx of English and Scottish settlers and the consequent growth of Protestant influence in government. There were some good references to Wentworth's rule in the 1630s and most concluded that religious differences were ultimately the most important factor in causing the outbreak of the Confederate War.

Question 11

There were few very weak answers to this question on the two questions on the Thirty Years War. Most candidates displayed an impressive range of accurate material and were able to frame an analytical response which addressed a number of relevant factors.

Many answers placed the Bohemian revolt into some context by referring to the Letter of Majesty of 1609 and the Archduke Ferdinand's insistence on promoting Catholicism in Bohemia from 1617. Most noted that Ferdinand's election as Emperor in 1618 turned a localised revolt into a far more serious affair. Many candidates noted that religious tensions in Europe had been growing for some time. The religious peace of Augsburg had unravelled with both the growth of Calvinism and the militancy of the Counter Reformation. The Cleves-Jülich crisis was often cited to illustrate the growing religious divide. Some answers were very reassured on political issues. Spain's aim of protecting the Spanish Road and French fears of Habsburg encirclement, were both evaluated. Less assured were discussions on the growth of Habsburg power and influence and the effect which this had on surrounding states.

Question 12

Most answers to Question 12 were well informed on the role of Gustavus Adolphus in prolonging the war after 1630. Sweden's ambitions in the Baltic were well known and many candidates pointed out the dramatic change in Protestant fortunes occasioned by Sweden's intervention, even after the king's death in 1632. The impact of French involvement from 1635 in lengthening the conflict was also examined well. A handful of outstanding answers evaluated the growing stalemate from 1640. This, coupled with the war weariness of both the Spanish and Austrian Habsburgs, was an important factor in the negotiations to end the conflict in 1648 at Westphalia.

Question 13

There was no timescale provided for the Restoration Settlement. Examiners were advised that two approaches to the question were therefore possible: some might focus on the years 1660-67, while others could extend the timescale throughout the whole of Charles's reign. Both these approaches were seen in candidates' answers. Most noted that both Crown and Parliament attempted to work the settlement, but that it included several flaws which influenced the whole of Charles's reign. Many were aware that the powers exercised by King and Parliament were not clearly defined, citing in evidence the fact that triennial parliaments were established, but with no mechanism to enforce this provision. Candidates were mostly well-informed on the financial settlement, and that its inadequacy was one factor which drove Charles to agree the Secret Treaty of Dover in 1670. Some strong answers examined a number of religious issues, pointing out that the Clarendon code contradicted the promises of toleration which Charles had made at Breda and that the Declaration of Indulgence was countered by the Test Act. A few perceptive candidates noted that, despite the often serious disagreements between King and Parliament, memories of the 1640s meant that neither side was prepared to confront the other directly.

Question 14

Some answers to Question 14 were unable to sustain a focus on the question because they were unsure of the significance of the timescale 1678-83. Consequently, material on the 1670s, notably concerning the Test Act, was not made directly relevant. A few also seemed unaware of the fact that there were three exclusion parliaments in the years 1678-81. More able candidates focused on the role of Shaftesbury, who played on popular fears of both Royal absolutism and of Catholicism in his campaign against the accession of the Duke of York. Most were able to discuss Charles's delaying tactics on the issue and suggested that his apparent readiness to negotiate with his opponents demonstrated real political skills. Only a few answers noted the dramatic significance of the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament in 1681. Some of the best answers went on to note that the Rye House Plot of 1683 provided Charles with the excuse to attack the Whigs and their leaders. A small number of thoughtful answers suggested that the resolution of the exclusion crisis had not been finally settled in 1683, but had been merely postponed until 1688-89.

Paper Summary

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

- Don't attempt to predict questions or create model answers based on the presumed wording of a question. This can limit revision, lead to lack of choice and/or to a lack of explicit focus, resulting in lower levels being awarded.
- Analyse causation using a variety of methods. Factors influencing causation are usually addressed with confidence but questions which require learners to weigh up the relative significance of long-term against short-term/immediate factors less so.
- Pay greater attention to the analysis of concepts other than causation; also consider the relative significance of a number of outcomes and reflect on issues concerning change over time within the period of study.
- Use historical words and phrases appropriate to the period of study and to deploy these with some fluency.
- Finally, centres are strongly advised to acquaint candidates with the format of the answer booklet before sitting the exam, particularly in which part of the booklet to write the two answers.

Grade Boundaries

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