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Examiners' Report January 2010

GCE History 6HI01/B

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General Comments

Once again most candidates for each option in Unit 1 appear to have been well prepared for the examination. There was, as is to be expected, a wide variety of responses but, as indicated in the Reports for 2009, most candidates approach the questions with some attempt to focus on the question set and to attempt an analytical response. Considering the time limit for the examination it is commendable that candidates can produce two well structured answers, with little evidence of mismanagement of their time. Interestingly, most candidates answer the questions in the order in which they appear on the question paper even if they are less confident with the first topic covered. However, there are some areas (discussed below) that centres should consider when preparing their candidates for the Unit 1 examination.

The first two examination sessions of this new unit were complicated by the fact that a minority of students did not write their answers on the pages allocated in the answer booklet. A minor redesign of the booklet has, thankfully, eliminated this problem completely.

It is perhaps worth reminding centres that Unit 1 tests AO1(a) and AO1(b). AO1(a) is concerned with the recall, selection and deployment of historical knowledge, and the communication of knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner. AO1(b) tests the ability to demonstrate an understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and making judgements (the objectives are printed in full on page 10 of the specification). Examiners reported that candidates are becoming increasingly expert in developing some form of explanation or analysis and can, with varying degrees of effectiveness, frame their answer on the question. This skill alone, however, is not in itself sufficient to allow access to Levels 3 and above. The explanation must be supported and developed with a **range of relevant and accurate material** which allows the points made to stand up effectively. While some candidates still rely on extended passages of free-standing narrative, there were many whose limited or generalised knowledge, or even a considerable amount of incorrect information, affected the quality of their answers overall.

A welcome development is that planning of answers was much more apparent during this session than previously. Candidates should be encouraged to write brief but focused plans; some covered two pages and reduced the amount of time available for the answer itself. Planning will not be effective, however, unless candidates have studied the question and have understood precisely what is being asked of them. Answers at Level 4 require the response to relate well to the focus of the question and to show understanding of the key issues, and must be supported with a range of accurate relevant information. Once again, an appreciation of the time span set in the question is vital, but this links with an understanding of the whole question. This matter will be dealt with in greater detail in the reports on each question, but three examples highlight this point. Question D6 asked 'How far was Lenin responsible for the Bolsheviks' growing hold on power in the years 1917-24?' The phrase 'growing hold on power' suggests that the period under discussion is from the October/November coup of 1917 to Lenin's death in January 1924, since Lenin and the Bolsheviks did not exercise state power before this time. Several candidates, however, apparently saw the key words 'Lenin' and '1917' and wrote extensively on the Provisional Government before ending up, briefly, on the years to 1924. A few did not get beyond October/November. Many of the answers to C6 selected supporting evidence more relevant to the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 than the abolition of slavery in 1833. As indicated in 2009 there are also still many answers to F7 that confuse the hyper-inflation of 1923 with the Wall St. Crash of 1929.

Some of the most effective answers are those which produce a succinct introduction clearly focused on the question asked and four or more well focused, analytical and evaluative paragraphs, with a clear conclusion answering the question asked. The long contextual introduction of the 45 minute essay is not necessary for the extended answers of a 35-40 minute response. Introductions which show an understanding of the contribution of the highlighted factor/event/individual/concept and refer to its relative importance compared to other factors or relative success/significance give some indication as to whether the candidate

has understood the focus of the question; as does some indication of the time span involved. The questions require a judgement to be made but it is important that the conclusion sums up the argument made in the body of the essay.

Several questions invited a consideration of economic factors in determining an outcome. It was clear, across all six options, that many candidates are not comfortable addressing economic issues, and seemed uncertain of just what constituted an economic factor or economic conditions. In some cases, notably Questions B1 and C6, many simply ignored the given factor in the question in favour of other material with which they were familiar.

As always, the quality of written communication can have a marginal effect on candidates' attainment. Written communication is an assessed element of Unit 1 and this is clearly outlined in the mark schemes. Effective communication depends on a number of skills being deployed, and it is regrettable to record once again that very many candidates do not use capital letters appropriately, fail to spell common historical terms correctly, and do not shape their answer into appropriate and coherent paragraphs. Some only use capitals for inappropriate abbreviations. Naturally, developed literacy skills are a whole centre issue, but it might be worth pointing out to candidates that their communication will be taken into account, however marginally, in determining their final mark.

Question 1

Most candidates for Option B1 answered Question 1, though most of these had difficulty explaining the social and economic elements required. Perhaps with last summer's question in mind, candidates referred extensively to the fact that the Holy Roman Empire was divided into many small states, though links with the given factor were not securely established. Even many better candidates were unable to offer more than generalised comments about inflation, tithes and taxes, with some defining economic factors purely in terms of tithes. There is a widespread misunderstanding among candidates about the Papacy's role in taxation within Germany at this time. Most assume that the Church took more in taxes from the German people than any other body or ruler. Social factors were often understood in terms of the attitudes and behaviour of successive Popes in the early 16th century. Having dealt with the given factor, often in a cursory way, many candidates went on to deliver a narrative of events from 1517-1555, with particular emphasis on the years to 1525. Candidates should be reminded that free-standing narrative will not score very highly. Many did not notice the link between the printing press and social factors, invariably treating them as separate, unrelated aspects of the answer. Some of the best answers understood these links and referred to the popularity of Lutheran pamphlets from as early as 1520. More might have been made of the urbanization of Germany, and of the ease with which imperial cities and Hanseatic towns adopted Lutheranism; the role of established trade routes might also have been investigated.

(This page is for your first answer.) to be adaptable and appeal to a range of people, the economic and social conditions ^{and spread} provided an ^{atmosphere} in which these ideas could be taken on. ^{and spread} The social and economic conditions ranged from ^{producing} ones ^{- primarily from peasants to} which improved and developed the Holy Roman Empire, ^{and spread} radicalising its subjects.



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Examiner Comments

Some appreciation of economic and social factors how these link to the spread of Lutheranism.

There were many economic conditions within Germany which facilitated the spread of Hitlerism. In the early 16th century, the population figures had only just recovered from the Black Death of 1348. Thus, there were land shortages and job shortages facing many peasants, consequently meaning that many wages declined. At this time there were also many failing harvests. This led to food shortages and subsistence crises, as the decline in feudalism meant that many peasants did not have land on which to grow themselves food. Thus, with low wages and high food prices, the peasants suffered. For many, the nature of the Catholic Church -

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Examiner Comments

Well focused on social and economic matters, considering the impact of plagues, reduced wages, food shortages and the decline of feudalism.

(This page is for your first answer.) uneducated and absent priests - meant that they were not being as spiritually nurtured as they felt they should be in their time of desperation. Death was common amongst the poor, and the Catholic Church instilled in them a fear of purgatory, but not for all sufficient ways in which to rid themselves of sin. Thus, Lutheranism was a concept they were open to, as they felt desperate and needed a solution. The

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Examiner Comments

A clear link is established between the given factor and the corruption of the Church.

desperate and needed a solution. The positive economic changes, affecting the better off, also played a part in helping the spread of Lutheranism. The increase in trade, and 'expansion of the world' as new territories were being found, meant that ideas could spread further and more quickly. The Catholic Church condemned the banking company the fuggers, as they thought lending with interest was a sin. Thus industrialists and entrepreneurs were more likely to take on Lutheranism.

It was also social changes which helped the spread of Lutheranism.

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Examiner Comments

Comments on the role of trade and the spread of new ideas are effectively made.

(This page is for your first answer.) Urbanisation meant that not only were there more towns - over 2000 in the Holy Roman Empire - but a greater proportion of the population was living in them. Towns had an anonymity that rural communities didn't have, so it was easier for these people to take on radical religious ideas.

The increase in universities and education meant an increase in theologians, and coupled with the renaissance, there was increased emphasis on civic virtue, which encouraged people to criticise the corrupt Catholic Church. Before Luther, there had already been a tradition of humanist writers - such as Erasmus - so criticisms were not new. Educated people, and scholars already agreed with many of the views Luther expressed - he simply took them further.

Much of the reason Luther's ideas spread throughout Germany was that they rang true with a lot of people. Criticisms of the Church, such as absentee and pluralist priests, simony or nepotism,

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Examiner Comments

A strong section on how social change led to urbanisation, the growth of universities and the spread of new ideas.

(This page is for your first answer.) Luther's ideas were not new, and to a certain extent were accepted throughout Europe. Luther pointed out the 'elephant in the room' in his writing, he vocalised what many were too scared to say. His ideas appealed to peasants because many of them were fed up of the link with Rome. They had to pay taxes such as tithes and Peter's Pence - which they resented, especially as the money was leaving Germany in a time of economic hardship. The Church was also the largest landowner, thus the landlord for many of the poor, who felt oppressed, as for many their fights to end their feudal obligations were unsuccessful. His ideas appealed to the

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Examiner Comments

Notes here how Luther's ideas struck a chord with the German people.

unsuccessful. His ideas appealed to the Princes, who gave him much support, as a break from Rome meant more power for them also. Frederick the Wise pretended to kidnap Luther in 1521, & kept him safe in Wartburg Castle. Without his support, Lutheranism may not have spread as far as it did, and he gave his support partly because of what the faith could do for him.

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Examiner Comments

Mentions the role of the princes, and the importance of Frederick the Wise.

(This page is for your first answer.) Another reason that Lutheranism spread so far in Germany, was not just because people wanted it to spread, but also because the political weaknesses within Germany meant that it wasn't suppressed effectively. From 1519, Charles V was the ruler of the Holy Roman Empire - which consisted of over 300 territories. However, he also held control of areas such as Spain, Belgium and Naples. With so much land to rule over, Charles' reign was ineffective. The German Princes were not prepared to cooperate with Charles, as this would mean a weakening of their own power. Thus, many of the princes did not squash the spread of Lutheranism as Charles wanted them to. Between 1521 and 1529, Charles was in Spain dealing with civil war. ^{throughout} For the 1520's, he was also fighting the Hapsburg-Valois wars with Francis I of Spain, and the constant threat of the Ottoman Empire - who lay siege to Vienna in 1529, and won over Hungary in 1526 - ~~meant~~ which meant that he had little time to deal with the spread of Lutheranism. ~~Although~~



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Examiner Comments

A well developed section on the distractions faced by Charles V, and the consequent growing independence of the princes.

(This page is for your first answer.) However, Charles still saw himself as the defender of Western Christendom. In 1521, he appointed his brother temporary ruler of the Empire, but they were ineffective with dealing with the Princes, as they were too scared of civil war. In 1526, whilst Charles was away, ^{it was decided at} the first Diet of Speyer that each Prince should deal with Lutheranism as he wished. Thus, Charles' unavailability not only allowed the spread of Lutheranism, but almost encouraged it.

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Examiner Comments

Charles' attempts to halt the spread of Lutheranism - and why these failed.

In conclusion, the economic and social conditions expanded people's minds, and increased desperation - so that they were willing to take on new ideas. However, Lutheranism would never have spread if Luther's ideas didn't appeal to such a wide range of people, and if the political condition wasn't weak enough for them to do so.

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Examiner Comments

The answer is strongly focused on the question. A number of relevant factors are addressed, with plenty of discussion of the given factor. Analytical throughout, and there is a clear understanding of the key reasons for the spread of Lutheranism. Appropriate selection of material, confidently handled.

A Level 5 response: mid Level 5 overall. 28 marks.

(This page is for your first answer.) How far were prevailing social and economic conditions within Germany responsible for the spread of Lutheranism in the years to 1555?

Plan:

Intro - what the factors were

Para 1 - Social & economic conditions: Had been bad harvest pre-luther yet still had high taxes, saw Papacy as an 'Italian Club' → so Luther's works appealed to German nationalism, Papacy taking lot of the wealth out of Germany → made people more accepting to Luther's ideas.

Para 2 - Printing press = Major responsible for the spread - reached all social ranks, quick and easy, made it impossible for Papacy to suppress.

Para 3 - The Princes - only prince until 1525 was Frederick → so maybe socio-economic conditions were more responsible but after Peasant's Revolt more converted, Schmalkaldic league

Para 4 - Towns & Cities - Link with social & economic conditions.
Conclusion - Were unimportant but it wasn't the initiating effect of the spread. Need the printing press and the price for the physical spread.

It can be argued that the social and economic conditions within Germany was responsible for the spread of Lutheranism. There were certain conditions which made the situation in Germany different from other parts of the Empire. Although there are other factors that can be seen responsible for the spread of Lutheranism in the years to 1555. These include the printing press which was the new phenomenon of the century and the support of the Princes.

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Examiner Comments

Weak comments on the given factor but is aware of other relevant points.

Germany was the only country in Christendom which had a strong central government. This enabled the Papacy to exploit Germany without retaliation. It was very lucrative and so the Papacy extracted one fifth of the country's wealth. This was a very very unpopular social economic condition which created the view of the Papacy as a 'grasping foreigner' and as an 'Italian Cub'. This made people more open to Luther's ideas as he appealed to people's nationalism. German nationalism. The country had also ~~also~~ suffered from bad harvests and were still charged high taxes. This put many social groups in a bad condition and more resentful to the Catholic Church.

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Examiner Comments

Addresses the given factor, mentioning Papal taxation and bad harvests. A weak explanatory point at the end of the paragraph.

(This page is for your first answer.) So when luthers works were circulating making fun of the Papacy many people did not condemn luther but they to spread the message. In the cities guilds who were unhappy with the social and economic conditions, such as the gardeners guild in Strasburg, put pressure on the city councils. Another factor which could be seen as to convert to Lutheranism. Albrecht Sirmarly to show how important the spread of lutheranism because of the unhappy social economic conditions caused by the Church in Ulm a referendum was given an 85% of the votes were for reform. For Many saw lutheranism as an opportunity to improve their social and economic condition by gaining dissolved monastic buildings and Church land.

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Examiner Comments

Mentions social and economic conditions in the towns, but the points raised could be secured with more developed material.

The printing press could also be seen as being responsible for the spread of Lutheranism in the years up to 1555. In 1517 there were 200 printing presses in existence. It enabled Luther's ideas and works to be circulated quickly which could be mass-produced cheaply which made it impossible for the Papacy to suppress the ideas, which they had done with other reformers. Between 1517 and 1524 300,000 copies of Luther's works were circulating in Germany. Through the printing press he was able to write sermons, catechisms - 'The Big Catechism' for adults and the 'Little Catechism' for children. This was significant because it allowed Luther to keep control of the reformation movement.

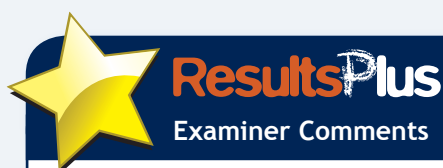
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Examiner Comments

Considers another factor, the role of the printing press. This point might have been linked to social conditions and growing literacy.

(This page is for your first answer.) Luther also produced woodcuts so that even the illiterate could read it. The printing press was very important in this way because all social ranks could read have access to his work. However if the social and economic conditions in Germany hadn't caused the dissatisfaction with the Church then they would have wanted to have read Luther's works. Nevertheless it could be argued that it was more responsible in the physicality spreading of Luther's ideas throughout Germany.

The Princes could also be seen as being responsible for Luther's ideas. Until 1525 the only princely support Luther had was from Frederick the Wise but this had protected Luther and ensured the his survival. Frederick kept Luther safe, even after his excommunication. The Princes had feared that Lutheranism would bring social anarchy and some prevented Lutheran works being published so preventing the spread. After the Peasants Revolt in 1525 where Luther had condemned the peasants the princes fear was removed. This princely support and their conversion allowed Luther's works and ideas to spread in their territories. The creation of the Schmalkaldic League also aided the spread of Lutheranism as it also allowed it to spread to the other countries which supported them, such as England and Denmark. Also made it impossible for Lutheranism to be suppressed or reconciled with the



Another factor is addressed, the role of the princes in the spread of Lutheranism. Developed material on Frederick the Wise, the Peasant War and the Schmalkaldic League.

(This page is for your first answer.) Roman Catholic Church. They were successful in converting the whole of Northern Germany to Lutheranism. It could be said that some princes converted to the economic and social gain of being independent of the Papacy so economic and social conditions were important in the spreading of Lutheranism.

The social and economic conditions could be seen as being part of the responsibility of the spreading of Lutheranism in that it made people more open to Lutheranism. Nevertheless it was not solely responsible as the printing press spread the actual works and the Princes were the ones who chose what religion their state was and his subjects.

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Examiner Comments

The answer maintains a focus on the question and understands the importance of some key issues. The points raised are supported by a range of accurate factual material. Development is secure on the printing press and the princes, but less convincing when addressing the given factor.

A Level 4 analytical approach; low Level 4 because of the weaker material on social and economic conditions.

Question 2

Some Level 5 answers displayed detailed knowledge and understanding of Luther's role in the years from 1525. His role in the Peasant War was contextualized with reference to his growing influence since 1517, though some candidates dwelt too long of this period, which was not asked for in the question. Many understood that the Peasant War was a pivotal event which established Luther as a social conservative, but this was often not linked securely to his role thereafter. Few mentioned the German mass of 1526 or the German Bible of 1534, or that Luther's reputation was seriously damaged by the Philip of Hesse affair. Some candidates provided a range of useful material on the role of the princes in defending and establishing Lutheranism in various parts of Germany; the importance of the Schmalkaldic League was understood by most. Future candidates might note that the German Reformation did not end in 1525, and that Luther's influence was affected by the growth of other reforming groups, including Calvinism, and by intense theological debates such as the Marburg Colloquy.

Over the years, any reference to the German Reformation
has one to ^{personify} include Luther as the leader of the reformation.
And indeed, to a certain extent, this title is well
deserved however, it is worth noting that Germany did
not become officially bi-confessional until the Peace of
Augsburg in 1555, 9 years after Luther's death, and
while the years 1517 - 1525 seem to centre
around Luther and his actions, that there is a great
debate concerning his involvement in the year ~~1525~~ after 1525.

(This page is for your first answer.) It is this debate I shall explore in greater detail.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this debate is Luther's whereabouts throughout most of this period (1525 onwards). In fact most of the time he was in hiding (after being excommunicated by the Church & outlawed by Charles V). However, this did not mean he was silenced. His imprisonment in Wartburg castle merely gave him time to plan and produce a number of published works, which due to the invention of the printing press, were able to be mass produced and distributed fairly ^{quickly} ~~equally~~ across the German States. The most important works produced in this time were, in my opinion, the Great & Small Catechisms, & the Selection of Woodcuts, produced 1529. These works not only kept Lutheran ideas alive throughout the period, but also appealed to all social classes, both adults & children, and thus in effect, he was able to reach a bigger audience than ever before.

However, though this was a significant breakthrough, ^{some} historians argue that Luther's involvement ^{during} in this period was minimal and have put forward a number of arguments to support this. As example, after the Peasants Revolt of 1525, and ~~the~~

(This page is for your first answer.) Luther's retaliatory pamphlet, 'Against the murdering, thieving hordes of peasants', ~~to~~ the image of Luther as the reformer ~~of~~ and leader, had, for the ~~low~~ peasant class at least, been permanently shattered. However, this pamphlet was not the only action to lose his support. In 1541, Philip of Hesse ^{was} exposed as a bigamist and destroyed politically, Luther was also implicated and his image damaged further still (It seems Luther had allowed Philip's second marriage). In fact, a lot of Luther's actions in this period not only lost him support, but seriously delayed and ~~form~~ progress in the reformation at all. At the Marburg colloquy of 1529, Luther denounced Zwingli, who could have been a potentially advantageous ally, and helped the reformation gain strength, and spread further afield. And again, ~~at~~ ^{at} the Diet of Augsburg, ~~and~~ (though not present himself due to being outlawed), it was pretty much known that the Confession of Augsburg (a very 'watered down' statement of the Lutheran belief, in attempts at, if not reconciliation, at least co-operation with the Catholic Church) was not enough for Luther. Until his death in 1546, when by then he was seen as a 'scabrous or cantankerous old man', he refused to allow any concessions to the Catholic Church.

In hindsight, we are able to see that the period 1525 onwards, was actually dominated by the actions of the princes. By forming a strong military presence to protect the Lutheran faith, they not only were able to strategically out-manoeuvre the Emperor and the Pope, for example in 1534 with the Restoration of Duke Ulrich to the Duchy of Württemberg by the Schmalkaldic League, but they were able to gain and maintain more important allies that Luther ever was. In the control of the Princes, Lutheranism spread across most of the German states, and to 50 of the 63 Imperial cities. It was this kind of influence that made it impossible for Charles V to implement any kind of anti-Lutheran policies.

To conclude, there are a number of factors that made the German Reformation as successful as it was, but while Luther was its initiator, the movement quickly outgrew his capabilities and flourished in the hands of the Princes. Yes, there were outside factors such as Charles V's political situation, that influenced the reformation, but I believe it is clear to see that Luther's positive influence on the reformation after 1525 seriously declined.

(This page is for your first answer.) In fact, it is my view that he did
more to hinder than help the reformation during this period.

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Examiner Comments

This is a wide-ranging answer which is focused on the question of Luther's influence after 1525. The candidate notes that Luther's influence remained strong thanks to the printing press, which enabled the spread of the Great and Small Catechisms. However, Luther's influence was seriously damaged by his opposition to the Peasant War and the Philip of Hesse scandal in the early 1540s. The importance of the Marburg Colloquy is examined, and its role in the deteriorating relationship with Zwingli. The role of the princes in protecting the German reformation is considered, and there is an effective conclusion which notes that, while Luther was the initiator of the Reformation, its spread outgrew his capabilities. This is an analytical and directed answer which shows clear understanding of the issues involved, and is strongly supported by a range of well chosen material. Mid Level 5: 28 marks.

Question 3

Most candidates understood the role and importance of the reforming Popes well and provided a range of impressive knowledge on prominent personalities. However, less secure knowledge was displayed about the actions taken by successive Popes to strengthen Papal authority. The creation of the Consilium was known, but few mentioned the disciplinary force of both the Inquisition and the Index, or the decision to implement the decrees of the Council of Trent. The Tridentine reforms were well understood, and many were aware of the significance of the Jesuits in supporting the Papacy and in carrying out its will.

(This page is for your second answer.) What extent leadership of reforming Popes are responsible for strengthening papal authority in the years up to 1600.

Intro - ~~in the~~ Even before the German Reformation reforming bishops had been strengthening papal authority. The calling of the Council of Trent helped this (called by Paul III). 2nd half of the 16th C saw momentum build up. Other factors - the CotT itself and Jesuits.

Para 1: Popes - even the most corrupt Popes were strengthening papal leadership. Leo X rebuilding the St. Pauls Basilica. Paul III called Trent which gave increased strength & inquisition. Pius III created the Index. Pius IV concluded Trent. The Breviary & Missal

Para 2: Jesuits - influence over nobles stay Catholic or convert. Missionary & education → Peter Canisius re-bought back South Germany. Poland success

(This page is for your second answer.)

Para 3: Trent itself - Pope called it but gave power of veto. Prevented influence by France & Spain so strengthened.

Conclusion: Popes were responsible because they were head of Jesuits, they called Trent & implemented the Inquisition & Index.

Even before the German Reformation there were reforming Popes that were strengthening papal authority. Even in the second half of the sixteenth century the Catholic Reformation and more action was taken to strengthen the Papal Authority. The Jesuits also helped through their work and dedication to the Papacy to strengthen were able to strengthen papal authority. The Council of Trent also helped to strengthen papal authority in the years up to 1600.



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Examiner Comments

The introduction notes the significance of the Jesuits and the Council of Trent, but not of the given factor.

Pope There had been Popes who had reforming attitudes which sought and worked to strengthen papal authority 200 years before the German Reformation. Like the decisions made at the Fifth Lateran Council was a forerunner of the Council of Trent. Even corrupt bishops Popes who worked to strengthen papal authority, such as Leo X in the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica to reestablish Rome and the Pope as the head of the Catholic world. One of the most notable actions taken by a reforming Pope was

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Some contextual material on Leo X and the Fifth Lateran Council

(This page is for your second answer.) by Paul III who called the Council of Trent in 1545. By the time of its conclusion under Pius IV it had put more emphasis on the role of the Pope and his authority. Paul III also introduced the Roman Inquisition in 1548, under the influence of Carafa, and it was successful in stopping Protestantism in Italy. It also created a more centralised papal authority and so strengthened the Pope.

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Understands the importance of the Consilium and the Inquisition, but supporting development is not extensive.

The Jesuits are another factor which helped to strengthen papal authority. They had set up colleges all over Christendom, such as the College of Rome, which were seen as one of the finest educational establishments. They were successful in creating a more dedicated and better quality of clergy which helped to strengthen papal authority. The college in Germany was so successful that even managed to reconvert parts. Peter Canisius also was extremely successful in persuading the Emperor Ferdinand I not to make concessions with the Protestant princes which would have reduced papal authority. The Jesuits also had great influence over the nobility and there was a time when every state had a Jesuit with a noble. They acted as advisors and took them on spiritual exercises. This influence was extremely important, especially after the Council of the Trent as the Papacy relied on the nobles to put in place the decisions taken. If the Jesuits

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A developed section on the role of the Jesuits in strengthening Papal authority. Notes the importance of the nobility in this respect - and of Sigismund III

(This page is for your second answer.) had not influenced them to do this then the renewed strength of Papal authority would not have happened. The Jesuits were also successful in extending papal authority in Poland when King Sigismund II, known as the 'Jesuit king' reconverted back to Catholicism. However the Jesuits are reported to the Pope and the Pope could have control over them so his leadership was important in strengthening Papal authority.



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Examiner Comments

Notes the role of the Papacy as a whole, but comments are not developed - nor is the final sentence.

It was the Popes that put in place reform measures. The Pope had the power of veto at the Council of Trent and had control over the Jesuits. It could therefore be seen that it was the reforming Popes who strengthened papal authority even if it was only indirectly by him. They still could be influenced by other countries but during the Council of Trent they resisted showing that papal authority had been strengthened. The Breviary and the Missal also played an important role.



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Examiner Comments

The answer is focused on the question of Papal authority. There is a good section on the Jesuits, but the given factor is not strongly addressed, though the candidate is aware of its importance. The analytical approach allows for Level 4, but supporting development is not convincing overall. Thus a low Level 4 mark of 19 is awarded.

Question 4

There was some confusion in candidates' minds about deciding who exactly were the Catholic rulers holding back the Counter Reformation. Various suggestions included Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain and even Charles V. Some candidates, who clearly knew a lot about various Popes, decided that 'Catholic rulers' meant the Papacy, and tried to argue that Leo X and others had held back the Counter Reformation. The importance of Philip II was not well known, and few noted that when the Tridentine decrees were imposed on the Netherlands they became a significant factor in the outbreak of the Dutch revolt. A few noted that Mary Tudor failed in her attempts to re-establish Catholicism in England, while a small number were able to identify the importance of Sigismund III of Poland in the Counter Reformation.

(This page is for your second answer.)

Hold back - France - blocked Council

- early renaissance popes - Leo X, Clement VII
- Charles V - Spain + Italy

Promote - Philip II - fought Protest. - control of Church - Trent.

- spreaded Inquisition

- Bavarian Dukes - expelled Lutheranism

The different Catholic rulers over the long period of the Counter Reformation each did different things; whether it was to hold back or promote the Counter Reformation. However, looking over it all, to say that the rulers held it back more than promote it would be a mistake because of the ground made by later Catholic rulers especially in winning back souls from Lutheranism.

Some Catholic rulers, more in the early days of the Catholic Reformation, however did manage to hold back the Reformation either on purpose or ~~throughout~~ against. The early Renaissance

(This page is for your second answer.) Popes of the 16th Century can ~~defn~~ ^{be} said to have ~~help~~ ^{helped} stopped the Reformation from starting at what could have been a crucial time for the Catholic Church. There was massive potential for reform within the Church when the Fifth Lateran Council was called in 1511; however the figure of Julius II, the Pope who convened the Council, was more interested in attempting to ~~take~~ ^{take} revenge against the French, his enemies at the time, and 9 cardinals who had convened a rebel council in Pisa. This selfish attitude by the Pope can be depicted in Leo X, who, although went about reforming measures in the last 5 sessions of the Council, did little to actually set about implementing them when the Council finished in 1517. Instead, Leo X decided to concentrate more on advancing his and his family's own fortunes. This decision not to implement the reforming decrees is a clear evidence that the Renaissance Popes in the early 16th Century were not interested in reforming the Church; instead of Reformation they set about holding back the potential of the Church. This attitude can also be seen in the figure of Clement VII, who followed Leo X. Despite having over 10 years as the head of the Catholic Church, Clement did nothing with his power. Indeed, his Renaissance attitude is captured by the frustrated figure of Charles V, a reformer himself, who decided to sack Rome in 1526, in order to try and force the Pope implement some reforming decrees.

Another set of leaders who can be said to have contributed to the blockade of the Counter Reformation ^{are} the French ^{leaders}. This is

(This page is for your second answer.) due to the support that they gave Luther during the early parts of the 16th Century in order for the continuation of domestic struggle within Germany. This ^{decision} completely abandoned their religious policy and can be said to have allowed the Lutheran Reformation to prosper whilst the Catholic Reformation faltered. This is emphasised through the French determination to block a Council, which could have led to the start of the Catholic Reformation sooner than 1563. Desperate for the Emperor's troubles not to end, the French again went against their religious reasoning for selfish terms; an attitude which was exemplified in both the early 16th Century Popes and French leaders.

However, the figure of Philip II completely contradicts the argument that Catholic leaders did more to hold back than promote the Catholic Reformation. Philip has long been regarded by various historians as the spearhead of the Reformation; both because of his very pious nature and the amount that he fought for Catholicism. This figure of Philip as the spearhead can best be demonstrated by his foreign policy. Philip was the main defender of both ~~Protestantism~~ ^{Catholicism} and Christendom - his global empire allowed him to spread the Catholic faith to new parts of the world and recover, in numbers, souls that had been lost to Lutheranism. Philip's staunch defence of the Catholic faith was seen in his wars - he was fighting against the Dutch revolt for nearly the whole of his reign, an act which highlighted both his hatred of heretics and devotion

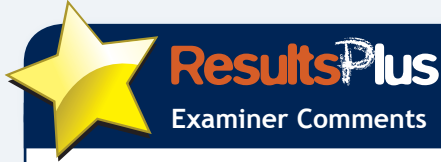
(This page is for your second answer.) to Catholicism. His desperation not to let Lutheranism succeed was evident through his support of the Crusade by ~~supplying~~ the Treaty of Joinville-le provided to provide both men and money to carry the fight against the Protestant Huguenots. Furthermore, Philip's defense of Christendom against the Turks in both 1565 and 1571 allowed the Catholic Reformation to flourish in an age where it may not have been.

However, Philip's promotion of the Catholic Reformation can arguably best be seen domestically. Although he had been called a spearhead of the Reformation due to his foreign policy against Protestantism, it is in Spain where Philip's reformist attitude comes to the fore. Philip was in almost complete control of the Church, and he used this position to great effect. He appointed reforming Bishops in the Church whilst bringing in the Jesuits, regarded as the pioneer of education, to educate the clergy and the laity on the Catholic faith. Furthermore, Philip was a firm supporter of the Spanish Inquisition, something which can be seen through the minimal heretical activity that took place in Spain during his tenure. Philip knew where the weaknesses of the Church were and he attempted to reform them; why passing the Trent reforms as Spanish law days after they were passed is arguably the best example to demonstrate Philip's ability to reform the Church and promote the Catholic Reformation.

Another set of Catholic rulers who sought to promote the Reformation and expel Lutheranism were the Dukes of

(This page is for your second answer.) Bavaria. As with Philip, they brought in the Jesuits in order to educate both clergy and laity, and hope that the children would be Catholic. Furthermore, they were ruthless to any Lutherans who lived in their state. Lutherans were given the option to either convert or exile; there was no possibility of being socially mobile if you were not Catholic. The Dukes set about destroying great amounts of Lutheran property; they burnt Lutheran Churches, expelled Lutheran clergy and destroyed any Lutheran objects they found. This violent attitude by the Bavarian Dukes, although harsh, ensured a Catholic state. This, therefore, allowed them to implement Tridentine laws and attempt to reform the Church from within, not the outside. Although obviously ~~different~~ similar to Philip's attitude of destroying heretical behaviour, both sets of leaders were able to promote the Catholic Reformation in their states.

This is why, therefore, the Catholic rulers did more to promote, rather than hinder the Catholic Reformation. Although there were undoubtedly earlier cases of Catholic rulers undertaking selfish acts rather than helping the Church, this is counter-acted by the roles of Philip in particular, alongside the Bavarian Dukes, who attempted to allow the Catholic Reformation to flourish.



There is some confusion in this answer between the Catholic Reformation and the Counter Reformation. Thus the Renaissance papacies of Julius II and Leo X are not directly relevant to the question. However, the answer becomes more focused when assessing the role of Philip II as the defender of Christendom against the Turks, and when considering his support for Catholicism in the Netherlands and for the Guise faction against the Huguenots in France. The significance of the enacting of the Tridentine decrees in Spain is also noted. There is a strong section on the alliance between the Dukes of Bavaria and the Jesuits and their campaign against German Lutherans.

The answer is a high Level 4 analysis with a clear examination of the roles of Philip II and the Dukes of Bavaria. The section on the Renaissance papacy might be considered as contextual knowledge at best. High Level 4 overall: 23 marks.

Question 5

There were a small number of answers to this question, and the standard overall was commendably high. Candidates were aware of the unpopularity of Alba's rule, and could trace the growing hostility towards him in the years to 1572, when the imposition of the Tenth Penny drove many to commit their support to Orange and thus to the revolt. Some excellent and evaluative answers were balanced and even nuanced, allowing secure entry into Level 5.

(This page is for your first answer.)

Plan - 1572 revolt

Intro. Yes - Alva's policies = -E+H
 - firm hand - Council of Troubles
 - Terror - 3 taxes

Themes - Religion Structured gov. + Alva

Philip - persecution
 ↳ Jesuits
 ↳ Ormai
 ↳ Bishops
 ↳ brushes aside
 ↳ Co. Fury orange

Eco. Problems

1st Crisis - Legacy - 57

2nd Crisis - conflict France 63-66

↳ food prices - famine
 ↳ time of - N. 7 years war
 ↳ British wool bad weather

Philip - anathema sensitivity
 ignores - grandees - political
 privileges of Prov. syst.
 fails to consult grandees
 - imperial overstretch
 ↳ sub. ruled ↳ Neth funding campaign
 - a lack of interest

To an extent, I agree that Alba's government was the main reason for the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt of 1572, mainly due to his implementation of 'terror tactics'. However, there are other factors which are as important as Alba's role, such as the issue of Religious conflict, the previous economic problem and the structure of the Spanish government as a whole in the Netherlands.

Firstly, Alba's it can be argued that Alba's government was the main reason for the outbreak of revolt of 1572 largely due to his aggressive and tactics in putting down his opposition and his subjects. For instance, Alba wanted to show a 'firm hand' as his on his subjects, so that there would not be any more difficulties for him. Although his execution, issue of executions of Egmont & Hornes were very aggressive & controversial, this set the tone and angered the Grandees very much so. Furthermore, Alba's policy on the court and trials was just as violent, and only added to anger of the Dutch grandees and middle classes. His 'Council of Troubles' saw nine thousand trials and one thousand executions between 1567-1576. Moreover, the most

(This page is for your first answer.) controversial policy of Alba's government was his installment implementation of ~~the~~ taxes, most controversially the 'Tenth Penny' tax. As a result, these taxes affect all of the Netherlands, and alienated all of his most of his Dutch subjects against Spanish Rule.

However, although Alba's role was considerable in creating the outbreak of Revolt by 1572, the role of the Spanish government as whole leading up to 1572 is vital to explaining the Revolt. Most importantly, Philip II's part in the Spanish structure of Government. In many sense, Philip II was an anathema to Charles II, and practically all his decisions (except the moderation) were not the interest of the Netherlands, or its people. At the beginning of his rule, it should be argued that he completely did not understand the complexity of the power system. This, supported by his ignoring of lack of consultation to the Dutch Grandees, is obviously very notable. Although Philip encountered many problems, the most significant that of his 'imperial overstretch', which ~~was~~ resulting in his lack of attention to the Netherlands, but also that the Netherlands' taxes funded his foreign campaigns, which angered the Dutch very considerably.

(This page is for your first answer.) In addition to this, the factor of religion is just as crucial in determining the main reasons for the outbreak of revolt by 1572. During the beginning of Philip's reign, he introduced three systems to ensure Calvinism did not spread into the Netherlands; the Jesuits; the University of Douai; and the reorganisation of the Bishops. All of these were used ideally to address the issues of observation and Heresy (which Philip saw as Catholicism). Furthermore, Philip brushed aside Orange's pleas for religious toleration in 1565, further angering the Dutch Calvinists. These systems which Philip set up combated Heresy to the extent that it resulted in widespread iconoclastic Riots in 1567.

Moreover During this whole time period, there were a series of economic problems which coincided with Calvinist persecution and Alba's terror. the first crisis in 1557, whose legacy remained for many years to come. Also, the following second crisis from 1563-1566 resulted in higher food prices and widespread famine, and it coincided with the Northern Seven Years war, the collapse of the British wool trade and continuous bad weather. Thus, it should be argued that the

This page is for your first answer.) the economic ^{problems} crises which take place continually in this period (lack of food & work) result in religious and social uprisings as well.

In conclusion, it is the main reason for the 1572 revolt was not just Alba's role as a terror ruler, but an amalgam of problems that coincide with each other, most notably the ubiquitous economic crises and religious persecution. Thus, in terms of the relative importance of each factor, the main reason for revolt is Philip's ^{controversial} religious policies, as they notably affect ~~most~~ many, and ~~but~~ he is so stubborn to negotiate or toleration, he alienates even moderate Catholics, and they turn to Orange ~~adversely~~.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The introduction suggests the examination of a number of relevant factors. The candidate goes on to examine in some depth the role of Alba and his government, noting how the execution of leading nobles, the Council of Troubles and the Tenth Penny, all served to alienate the grandees from Spanish government. Other factors include Philip II's lack of understanding of the situation in the Netherlands, his failure to consult the grandees, and his obstinate attitude to religious matters. There is also some assessment of the country's growing economic difficulties, and the answer finished with an effective challenge to the question.

The answer is a low Level 5 response. There is an attempt to evaluate a number of relevant points, but there is a slight lack of balance here because no attempt has been made to consider the role of the Sea Beggars and of Orange in the outbreak of the revolt; and these are important omissions which gives the answer a slight lack of balance. 25 marks.

Question 6

There were too few answers to permit a meaningful report.

Question 7

Comments on other papers throughout Unit One suggest that many candidates are not comfortable with considering economic factors, and Question 7 is no exception. Many simply referred to bad weather and a mini ice-age, decided that they had covered economic factors, and moved on. Some offered interpretations which stated that bad weather led to an economic slump which inevitably led to accusations of witchcraft. Better answers noted that many women over the age of 50 lived alone and were often an economic burden on their family or village, while others noted the devastation caused by war, widespread and intermittent famines, and the decline in the standard of living, especially in Germany. Of the other factors which were addressed, the most popular were the impact of religious change and intense persecution in several border areas. A welcome development is the investigation of the changing concept of evil in the world, especially the role of the devil. Examiners are advised that a broad study of this kind does rely on using particular cases within the context of wider trends. It is encouraging to see that centres are carrying out detailed investigations of their own to illuminate the nature and extent of the witchcraze; supporting exemplification was often impressive.

(This page is for your second answer.) How far were economic factors responsible

poor people did much of accusing/being accused

↳ Ban de la Roche

witchfinders/economic gain

↳ Matthew Hopkins - 1544-6. kill more than

any 100 years

↳ Superstition

↳ Curses, curses, picket lines

Other factors - political - XVI encouraged it / Religions - Curses, picket lines

The term "witchcraze" was coined by historians

in the 20th century to depict a time of extreme witch

hunting in Europe between 1540 - 1640. During this

time economic conditions were hard with high instances

of pestilence, plague and failed harvests which lead to

high amounts of inflation and the climate for people to

accuse their neighbours because their own died. On the

other hand many people saw the persecution of witches

as a way to earn high amounts of money. Many other

political and religious reasons also played a part

but economic reasons played a part to a significant

large extent.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

An explanatory focus, but reference to the given factor and other factors is not secure.

In such places, mainly rural, poverty had lead to the accusing of witchcraft and was used as a defence for those accused. An example of this is in Sen De la Roche, a woman name Georgette La Nouf had been accused of malipin and dibshiam she admitted that she had killed numerous people, animals and babies (which she had made poisons with). ~~she do~~ She further claimed that she had done this because the devil, in return for her service, would pay her gold coins (which she ~~to~~ desperately needed). It is believed she was executed but ~~it stoned~~ this case and many others shows that many of the people involved was in desperate need for money, showing that economic factors were greatly responsible.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Suggests that rural poverty influenced the witchcraze, but the example given is not securely linked.

(This page is for your second answer.) witches for money and this meant that the number of deaths caused by ~~the~~ during the witch-hunt was increase significantly by the economic conditions.

On the other hand other factors played a part in the spreading of the witch-hunt such as political. James VI for example was a supporter claiming in his book 'The King James Bible' that no witch deserved to live and he actively encouraged witch-hunting. Consequently witch-hunts in Scotland were extremely high compared to other countries.

Religion was a key factor in the witch-hunt because during this period there was the catholic counter-reformation and there were many accusations ~~between~~ in areas where catholic and protestant areas bordered (such as Fenwick, England which was a predominantly catholic area in a protestant county).

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Provides two other factors, the role of individuals and religion. Supporting information is not strong, especially on James VI.

In conclusion economic factors were responsible for the spread of the witch craze to some extent because it led to many of the social ^{and} political problems commonly associated with witch hunting (i.e. ~~poor~~ blaming witches for problems such as plague and infection). Furthermore some people wanted to make an economic gain from the witch hunts so accused many people. However political changes and key religious events of the time played a key role also in the spread of the witch craze, as many people accused people with different faiths and beliefs to their own (i.e. Protestants accused Catholics)

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

There is a brief reference in the introduction of 'pestilence, plague and failed harvests', but these points are not developed elsewhere. The given factor is considered with regard to poverty and the opportunities for economic gain, but support is limited. Other factors are noted, but almost only in passing.

Answers which consider a number of relevant factors might be considered for Level 4, but this answer cannot reach more than mid Level 3. There is an explanatory focus here, but supporting development is not secure or, in the case of Ban de la Roche, only weakly linked to the question. The qualities of Level 3 are displayed, so mid Level 3, 16 marks.

The causal factors of the European witchcraze c.1580-1650, have long been debated by students or university professors alike, and a number of theories have been presented in attempt to answer this. This essay shall therefore deal with how far the changing economical factors influenced the witchcraze.

One should begin by highlighting that, due to the variation and intensity in both location and strength of the witchtrials during this period, it is difficult to find

(This page is for your second answer.) clear circumstances that were prevalent across Europe, however, if we are to generalise, it is fair to say that much of Europe was experiencing inflation during the aforementioned period. Some historians have argued that ~~for~~ (such as Robert Thurston), that for a witchcraze to happen, there has to be a high level of tension created, and the changing economy is often pinpointed as such.

The effects of inflation was particularly bad for the lower classes, due to the change in the treatment of beggars (which I shall explore further) and with high levels of crop failure as well, it is easy to see why the economy fell into recession, and suddenly everyone became a lot more protective of what they owned, and suspicious at the behavior of others.

However, probably the most important aspect of an economic argument, is the rapidly deteriorating economic status of women, forced out of trades such as brewing or the tanning industry. Many women became even more financially dependent on their husbands. The few that were able to stay in the industry often attracted tensions and were depicted negatively, for example an old wife of the time seems to be an old, morally loose and fairly ugly lady. This argument would go some way to explaining why so many of the

victims of the witch trials were women, and who had been accused by women. For those unable to work, the working woman would have been a non-conformer, an enemy, and probably provoked a lot of jealous accusations of wrong doing, maybe casting spells so other beer turned sour or causing maleficium to competitors.

However, the economical argument can only be stretched so far before we have to look elsewhere for answers. We must also locate exactly how the 'witch' appeared in society, and that is something that cannot be explained completely through economical change.

In fact, the stereotypical witch ~~is~~^{co-opted} and the more common witchcraft accusations have their roots much further back in time and may help to answer why so many women were accused. The Renaissance movement had encouraged a resurgence of older beliefs in which sorcery was most common. For example, the accusations used in heretics trials in France during the 900's specifically refer to orgies, child death and sorcery. Again, when we look at the charges later levelled against the Cathars, there are strong links with the Early Modern witch accusations. It is my opinion, and the opinion of other historians, that the resurgence and edfonted movement

helped to form the basis of Early Modern witchcraft accusation.

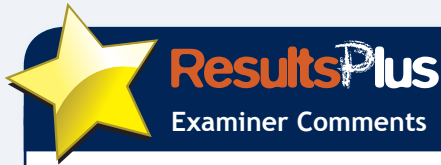
And whilst the economical argument does not completely explain variations in the location of witch trials, for example $\frac{3}{4}$ of Germany ^{speaking} lands were affected by witch trials, the prevalence of climatological and religious change might.

Areas such as Trier (the location of the largest witch trial) included both males & females in its victims. It also included poor people as well as the ex-mayor (Nicolas Fiedler, executed 1591 for crimes of murder, visiting the sabbat & weather magic). Weather magic was more popular ^{in Germany} ~~in the~~ continent and included the summoning of hailstones, rain etc. However, the period 1500-1630 is known for its huge climatological shift, often referred to as the little ice age. Historians such as Wolfgang Behringer, believe that a lot of the crop failure (and thus inflation and recession previously mentioned) was caused by the climatic shift. And of course with such drastic climatic shift and economic downturn, came high mortality rates, particularly of infants ^{harm}. (One of the most popular crimes of a witch was ~~to~~ ^{harm} to

(This page is for your second answer.) ...children. For example, Marie Cornu of the Spanish Netherlands 1516/17, was accused of killing at least 3 children.)

Furthermore, a great number of people were reduced to beggars by the economic problems as I have previously mentioned. However, the key factor here is that the way a community dealt with beggars changed drastically due to the change in religion. Lutheranism, and other protestant movements had eradicated the need for good works in order to attain salvation, good works which would have included helping beggars. And as beggars were turned away from churches and told to rely on the local village, they became a greater strain on society, and again a target for witchcraft accusations.

As I hope I have shown, there are a wide range of factors that have been highlighted as triggering/influencing the infamous witch craze, however these are often sensibly interlinked and many do not even begin to answer the key questions. With 80% of the accused being female, why was there such a gender imbalance, and why were they so erratically distributed. Although I believe it fair to say the economic climate had a big effect ~~on~~ the influence on the witch trials, there are other factors such as the changing climate, and the political and religious change which also played a great part.

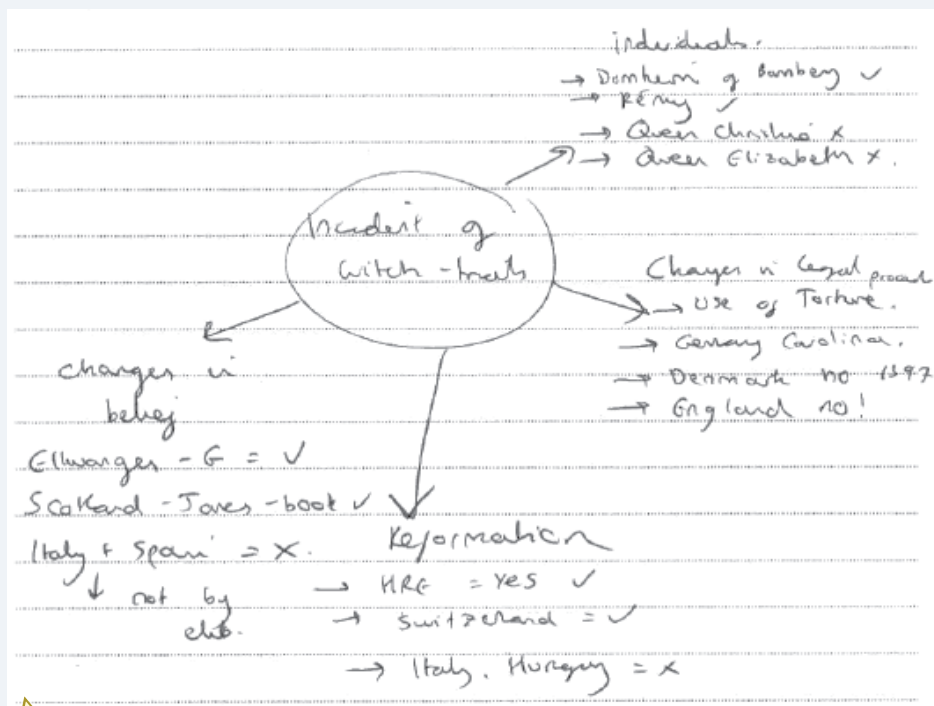


The answer shows security with the given factor. The candidate notes the importance of inflation during the period, and its serious effects of the lower classes of society. High levels of crop failure are discussed, and there are some interesting references to the declining economic status of women over time. A clear link is established between the little ice age, crop failures, infant mortality and witchcraft accusations. Other relevant factors include the developing stereotype of the witch and the importance of the rediscovery of ancient texts in fashioning that image.

Level 5 analysis and evaluation: 26 marks.

Question 8

Very few candidates answered the question without making at least some reference to named prominent individuals. The very best noted that some individuals could aid or hinder the intensity of witch persecution. James VI, Balthasar Nuss and Christian IV of Denmark were often used to illustrate the former, with Salazar used prominently for the latter. Many showed a strong appreciation of the changes in European judicial systems which meant that accusations against individuals often led to the arrest and trial of a large number of 'accomplices'. The importance of the Carolina was also understood. Some answers referred to individuals encountered in case studies whose prominence in promoting the intensity of persecution was questionable.



A clear and straightforward plan.

(This page is for your second answer.)

Brian Levack has estimated that there were around 110,000 prosecutions and 60,000 executions for the crime of witch-craft in the Early Modern Period in Europe. However, this number is just an overall figure, and different regions did in fact experience differing numbers of witch-trials. The influence and activities of prominent individuals played a very significant part in the number incidence of witch-trials. However figures such as Dornheim of Bamberg and Nicolas Lemy of Lorraine pushed down the numbers in ~~their~~ their regions. However other factors may have that may have been responsible include ~~the~~ changes in legal procedures, the Reformation and also the intensity of the region's belief in witch-craft.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The introduction shows a strong understanding of the patterns of persecution, and suggests several factors for subsequent development.

Particular individuals played a very significant part in the witch-trials. Dorothea of Bamberg, for example was responsible for the executions of 600 witches in the time period 1611-16 1622-1633. In fact, Dorothea even built a special prison called Hexenklaus to hold witches awaiting trial. Nicolas Rémy also drove witch-hunts in his region Lorraine in France. The region saw 800 executions take place in just ten years. James VI of Scotland also pushed for witch-trials to take place. To a


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Addresses the given factor with some well chosen examples.

(This page is for your second answer.) Certain extent the ~~most~~ influence and activities of certain individuals played a very big part in the hunts. Some historians such as Professor Rossel Hope Robins and Robert Thurston have both ~~say~~ suggested that the witch-trials were driven from above. The leader Mureyne had the power to push for witch-trials to take place. On the other hand, some individuals ^{tried to stop} ~~stopped~~ witch-~~trials~~ ^{trials} from occurring at all. Queen Elizabeth in England, for example, was far too busy to dealing with problems with the Spanish Armada in 1588 to deal with witch-trial


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Historiographical references are not necessary at AS level, but this point is well made.

Queen Christina of Sweden also tried to limit executions by forbidding the use of the death penalty in all witch-craft cases. The incidence of witch-trials across Europe largely up to the 1600s, because they could enter due hints or stop them from happening at all.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Notes the importance of Elizabeth I and Queen Christina in limiting the intensity of persecution.

Just like Queen Christina forbade the death penalty, there were great changes in legal procedures across Europe which also caused witch-trials to take place. Those regions which had adopted the inquisitorial practice of proceeding were far more likely to see places to trials. This is because torture was used then used to when questioning victims. Germany In Germany for example, the Carolina Code was published in 1532 which made torture imperative in all



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Detailed reference to changes in the legal systems, noting the importance of the inquisitorial system, the Carolina, and the use or absence of torture.

(This page is for your second answer.) witch-trial cases. Torke was important because it allowed the snowball effect to take place, by gathering more and more names every time. Places where torke was not allowed such as England, did not see rise to a lot of pros witch-trial. Denmark in addition, Denmark published a decree in 1597 which negated the snowball effect, preventing witch-trial from escalating. Torke was therefore a very important factor behind the incidence of witch-trial because it gave ~~entire~~ ~~attention~~ gave the authorities a means to accuse more and more witches.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Good use of specific examples.

~~May~~ be many historians disagree with this opinion. Hugh Trevor Roper for example has said that the Reformation was the main reason why witch-trials took place in various regions. The Reformation is seen to be a factor because it brought forward new religious ideas, and made people feel much more guilty for their sins. ~~Witchcraft was often~~ This guilt was often transferred onto witches. The Reformation also brought about religious instability. People became very aware of religious and moral subversion, and a general atmosphere of crisis was created ~~for~~, often leading to an


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Examines the role of religion and religious instability, with developed reference to Switzerland.

(This page is for your second answer.) ~~increase~~ in witch-trials. Evidence for this can be seen in Switzerland, where 6 out of the 13 cantons turned Protestant. ~~Switzerland~~ Then around 10,000 executions for witchcraft occurred in Switzerland. This correlation is difficult to ignore. ~~So~~ Italy and Hungary on the other hand did not experience many witch-trials and this ~~is~~ may have been because they were not affected by the Reformation.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Introduces a further factor, that of varying beliefs in witchcraft and of the devil. Supported by specific references to Germany, Scotland and Italy.

~~to one of the~~ A further factor which is said to explain the incidence of witch-trials in various regions was ~~because~~ the strength and the intensity of the belief in the cumulative concept of witchcraft. Those places which had a strong belief in both malpractice and also the very threat of the devil tended to have more intense hunts. Ellwangen, in Germany, for example, had an especially strong belief in the threat of witches and magic, and as a result saw rise to 390 executions between 1611 and 1618. Scotland, also, had a very strong belief in witches, made worse by the ~~fact~~ after the publication of James VI's book 'Daemonologie' which over-exaggerated the threat of the devil. As a result Scotland had a lot of witch-trials. Places such as Spain and

(This page is for your second answer.) Italy on the other hand had a very different view on witchcraft, and therefore trials didn't take place. The incidence of trials therefore very much depended on how much people believed in witches. This belief was necessary in order to encourage accusations and create an atmosphere that was of crisis that was needed for trials to occur.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Concludes by assessing the significance of the given factor.

To conclude, although all of these factors are important, the role of the individual can very much be credited for the incidence of witch-trials in various regions. This is because the leaders had the ability to put their full force behind the hunts and make sure that trials took place. Although, on the other hand the individuals involved would not have had any influence if there wasn't already a deep fear and belief in the witches, because people would not have felt inclined to make accusations. Both the role of the individual and also a belief in the cumulative concept of witch-craft caused witch-trials in various regions to take place.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer is an analytical one which evaluates the significance of the given factor and other relevant points. There is a sustained focus on the question, and the points examined are supported with wide-ranging and well-chosen information which has clear range and depth.

This is a Level 5 response, awarded 28 marks.

(This page is for your second answer.) Witch trials varied from region to region and from country to country. Another idea why witch trials varied from different regions was the influence of key individuals.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Limited introduction.

key individuals such as Matthew Hopkins were able to exploit the social and economic downturn by creating scapegoats, because the majority of the population were peasantry and very superstitious. Hopkins was able to use this to his advantage. Working in ~~the~~ the East Anglia area there is a trend that many more witchhunts and witch trials were happening in this area, rather than in places more northerly. key individuals such as Hopkins allowed the common folk to rally round him so he could make a

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Aware of the activities of Matthew Hopkins, but supporting development is generalised.

(This page is for your second answer.) ...small fortune. The peasants would rally around individuals due to their superstition and usually misfortune. Due to this misfortune peasants, even the gentry were looking for people to blame, Hopkins knew this and provided the ~~se~~ scapegoats for people.

Due to Hopkins's involvement there was more witch trials in his area of activity than there was in a more countryside town whose populace was generally less superstitious.

Another key individual was James VI of Scotland (or James I of England). He personally promoted and even led some witch trials.

Berwick witch trials and pendle witch trials happened under James VI. James VI also wrote and read many books on witch's and demonology which boosted his personal need to rid the area of witches.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Also refers to James VI, but with no specific exemplification.

Places such as Spain saw less witch trials, this maybe because of the individual being less superstitious. It also might be down to the fact that Spain was all Catholic and therefore religious witch

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Unclear and speculative comments on Spain and France.

(This page is for your second answer.) trial persecutions could not take place. Another idea is that philosophers such as Nicolas Remy wrote against witchcraft in France, & ~~meaning~~ ^{causing} the local population to be less active.

In conclusion there is a general trend that key individuals increased the number of witch trials in the area/region. It allowed the commonfolk to be led by the individuals which gave them a sense of direction and purpose. Key individuals were seen as regional heroes and were rallied around creating more witch trials and more reason for more scapegoats. Suspicious individuals such as the Archbishop of Trier and James VI of Scotland led and created more witch trials and opportunity for them, than that of places such as Spain who was led by devout Catholics. In Germany mainly economic situations affected witch hunting, many people were poor and either made a living out of witch hunting or were bribed for information, which could even be false. Places such as Denmark were affected

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The conclusion includes some relevant information, but in the form of simple rather than developed statements.

(This page is for your second answer.) not by the individual but because of the lack of laws against witch hunting and the use of torture. Torture was used to gain confessions and ~~witch trials~~ places who used torture to gain confessions generally had a high level of witch trials. Overall key individuals play a major role in the amount of witch trials in the region, however social, economic and political factors were a contributing cause.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer fits the Level 2 generic descriptor. There is a series of simple statements here, with some accurate and relevant material offered in support. The focus is implicit rather than explicit, and links between the points made are not clear. Material throughout the answer is not developed very far.

High Level 2 for considering more than one point: 11 marks.

Question 9

The question was answered by only a small number of candidates. Many adopted a narrative approach, especially when considering Cromwell's intervention at Drogheda. On the other hand, there were some impressive answers which recognized that the whole question of 'control' was relative and could be placed into a wider context.

How seriously did the confederate war of 1641-53 threaten English control over Ireland?

Notes

- Covenanters army to protect Scottish protestant settlers in Ulster
- Parliamentarian army
- Confederate army of Irish Catholics
- Royalist army fighting for Charles.

• ~~Cromwell~~ Confederate split when Pope's envoy arrives... ormond's peace talks 1 and 2, between Confederates and Royalists.

Cromwell arrives in 1649... slaughter of Drogheda (many Protestants in garrison and widespread - among Catholics... Hugh O'Neill? gives new model army, it's most serious defeat since then... Fort Cromwell had to be sent. Best Genet. use of scorched earth by Ireland... pulled out from Mountjoy... nearly as serious as Tyrone Rebellion.

Royalists surrender Dublin to Parliament to stop it from falling to Irish very serious... Religion ISSay

9) In 1641 the Catholic Irish, after years of segregation and harsh laws, rose up against the English rule over their land. They were inspired by the success of the Scottish rebellion some years earlier. They loyalist Irish quietly took control of Kilkenny and set up their own self-governing society. This was a direct and serious threat to English rule.

The Irish quickly gained control over much of the Island and carried out harsh retaliation attacks on the English and Scottish Settlers. Historians struggle to agree on the amount of civilian casualties suffered but the Press of England exaggerated that losses had been killed in Massacres.

3 armies were opposed to the Confederates these being the Scottish Covenanters, fighting to protect their Settlers in Ulster, the Royalists and the Parliamentarians.

The Confederate rising was the spark which ignited the English Civil war. The Irish used this to their advantage as they quickly gained ground over the English.

The Royalist commander in Ireland, the Earl of Ormonde, played a significant part in attempting to gain treaties and cease fires for the Royalists so the King could bring his army home to England.

There had been no major Irish rebellion against English rule since the beginning of the 17th century. The Tyrone rebellion was considered the most serious threat to English rule, indeed the English took nearly four years to put down. In the end Lord Mountjoy, the third commander in Ireland in as many years, had to resort to scorched Earth tactics to knock the fight out of the Irish Guerrilla warfare campaign.

When it became apparent to Ormonde that Dublin could fall to the Irish in 1649, he decided to surrender it to the Parliamentarians. So great was this threat considered he chose to at least surrender to English Protestants than risk of falling to the Irish Catholics. With the first civil war over in England, with Parliament's eyes turned across the Irish Sea to where the Confederates war was still raging. Like many modern day governments when under pressure the decision for a foreign re-conquest was made.

In response to the seriousness of the threat Parliament sent their best general, Oliver Cromwell with 12,000 men of the New Model Army to put the Catholics back in their place.

What had started as a revolution for independence with multiple armies vying for control quickly became a religious war with the Catholic Irish on one side and the Puritan English on the other.

With much land in Confederate hands Cromwell, aware of how precarious the English situation was, was forced to use severe measures of force. In 1649 he besieged Drogheda held by a mixed defence force of former Royalist English and loyal Irish Catholics.

After offering terms, which were rejected, Cromwell unleashed his men and they swept through the town killing all 3000 men of the garrison and, disputed by historical sources, a large number of civilians. He was heard telling his men to kill anyone bearing arms.

Historians disagree over his actions. Some defending and some condemning his actions but either way it highlights his ruthlessness and reinforces the severity of the situation.

Would this have happened if there wasn't such a great threat to English control? Possibly but in war you do what must be done to guarantee victory.

Much the same happened at Wexford except this time Cromwell supposedly lost control over his men as he was negotiating for the surrender of the town when his troops stormed in.

As at Drogheda many thousands, doubtlessly including civilians, were killed.

The Scoured Earth Policy, Ireland, Cromwell's successor, pursued is testament to English fear of the Irish threat. Many thousands of people were left to starve with no shelter as the English struggled to regain control. This again shows the extent of the Irish threat to English control as nearly one quarter of the Irish population died due to famine or disease in the years of 1650-53.

With the Parliament army stalled by the winter of 1650 Cromwell is forced to ask for reinforcements from England. Only with more men could he hope to tackle the strength of the Irish as the threat to English control is still so great.

Also in the early 50's Parliament began to accept Irish into their army

(This page is for your first answer.) This also highlights the severity of the threat that Parliament forces are so ~~to~~ discouraged by the threat they'll turn to

The final testament to the desperation of the English fear of mounting Irish control is shown by the harsh policies followed through by the English in the redistribution of land in a hope that by breaking their power base and heading them into one section of Ireland the same threat may never challenge again

Except for a brief flourish under James II the Native 1685, never again threatened England, until the 1700s, this shows the true nature of the threat posed to English control by the Confederate Wars.

* their enemies for aid in this fight.



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Examiner Comments

The answer sustains a focus on the question with a clearly analytical approach. The candidate notes the serious nature of the 1641 rising, and that the retaliation against English and Scottish settlers posed a serious threat to English rule, as well as helping to ignite the English Civil War. Cromwell's intervention, especially at Drogheda and Wexford, is well documented, transforming the Confederate War into a religious conflict. Ireton's scorched earth campaign and the harsh policies of land redistribution show how seriously the English took the Confederate threat, and the concluding comment on James II shows how effectively the threat was eliminated.

Analytical and focused, with a clear understanding of the key issues involved. Well supported by a range of accurate and well chosen material; and the quality of communication is high. Low Level 5: 25 marks.

Question 10

There were too few answers to permit a meaningful report.

Question 11

A small number of candidates attempted Question 11. Several answers were very well argued and with good supporting material which explained Habsburg success. Some set the strength of the Habsburg forces against the obvious weakness of their opponents; even the intervention of Gustavus Adolphus failed to do more than dent Habsburg power. While some candidates assessed the role of Wallenstein in considerable detail, many displayed little detailed knowledge of his leadership, beyond his victory at Lützen in 1632.

Question 12

Several candidates appeared to be expecting a question on the terms of the Peace of Westphalia; they seemed to own that knowledge but were unable to relate it to the question being asked. Better answers accessed the higher mark levels because they were able to discuss the outcome of Westphalia in terms of Habsburg power within the Empire, the establishing of a religious peace, and the shifting balance of power in Europe, notably the growing power of France and Brandenburg.

The decline in Habsburg power was an important outcome because it meant social and religious freedom for the Holy Roman Empire, however other ~~also~~ outcomes such as Swedish dominance which led to Sweden gaining control over the Baltic for the rest of the century and the fact that it was an end to 30 years of social and economic decline were also important ~~also~~ outcomes of the Peace of Westphalia.

(and Habsburg)

The end to Spanish influence in the Low Countries was an important outcome because it allowed an end to French fear of Habsburg encirclement and gave ground for the English. When the French entered the 30 years war they declared war on the Habsburg Empire of Spain, not the Holy Roman Empire. They did this because they were outside of Habsburg encirclement and so in 1635 they declared war on another Catholic country, proving their entry into the war was not for religious reasons but rather for fear of Habsburg dominance and encirclement. The fact that the peace of Westphalia meant Spain had to relinquish the Netherlands ended the threat of Habsburg encirclement of France which was a highly important outcome of the Treaty.

The fact that Ferdinand III as Holy Roman Emperor ~~had to~~ (and also Habsburg) had to recognize the

(This page is for your second answer.) ^{sovereignty of each state in the} ^(and the Habsburgs) Empire meant that he now had virtually no control over the Empire, an equally important outcome of the Peace of Westphalia. This allowed Bavaria to grow with the acquisition of the Upper Palatinate, as well as Saxony and Brandenburg with new positions in Lusatia, Magdeburg and Halberstadt respectively which in turn allowed the new state of Germany to rise out of the ashes and become the world power it is today, something it could not have done under Habsburg hands. The decline of the Habsburg Empire was an important outcome as it meant an end to the Holy Roman Empire (although the position of Holy Roman Emperor remained until 1806) which allowed for the growth of a new Germany.

Swedish success was also an important outcome of the Peace of Westphalia as it allowed Sweden to control the Baltic for the rest of the Century. Swedish possession of Bremen, Verden and Pomerania allowed them control over the Baltic, allowing them to win their war against Poland and entire Denmark. Remained the victors of the war. This meant the Baltic was a safe haven for protestantism and allowed for Sweden to grow as a country, indeed the 5 million Riksdaler they received in the treaty helped to do this as well. Swedish success was an important factor

(This page is for your second answer.) In the treaty of Westphalia for the reasons listed above.

Princely Particularism was perhaps more important as it guaranteed religious freedom in the Holy Roman Empire. The growth in Protestant States such as Saxony and Brandenburg meant Protestantism in the Empire was protected, while States such as Bavaria which remained Catholicism remained strong as well. This settlement meant an end to religious conflict in an area where it had killed since Luther nailed his 95 theses on the door of Wittenberg Cathedral 100 years earlier.

The End to War was perhaps the most important outcome of the Peace of Westphalia as it meant the Empire could start re-building its war-torn landscape. The population of the Empire had halved between 1618-1648, cities such as Magdeburg had declined by as much as 90%, it could simply not support any more war, and so the end to war was an important outcome for the Holy Roman Empire as it meant a new Germany could form and grow victorious like the eagle that it saw its national symbol.

In conclusion, I do not agree that the end of Habsburg dominance was the most important outcome of the 30 years war. It certainly enabled religious freedom and the rise of ~~the~~ ^{an} independent Germany, however is this more important than the prominence of Sweden that dominated Northern Europe for the next centuries. However, I do not think either of these outcomes are as important as an end to war in the Empire which allowed a destroyed collection of states to re-group and re-form as a strong Germany that it is today.


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Examiner Comments

The answer does not describe the terms of the Peace of Westphalia, but instead focuses directly on its consequences. There are securely developed comments on the impact of the peace on France, removing its fear of Habsburg encirclement; and of Swedish control in the Baltic, with consequences for the spread of Lutheranism. The sovereignty of the German states is assessed, not only in political terms, but also because the religious wars in Germany had finally come to an end. The suggestion that the most important outcome of Westphalia was that it ended the war is an interesting one, and this point is effectively made.

Some comments in the answer about the rise of Germany may not stand up to close examination, but that should not detract from the fact that the candidate has developed a strong argument on the question, has not fallen into narrative at any point, and has communicated effectively. This may not be a perfect answer, but for a candidate writing under pressure for less than 40 minutes it is an impressive achievement. High Level 5: 29 marks.

Questions 13 and 14

There were too few answers to permit meaningful reports.

6HI01/B Statistics

Mark Ranges and Award of Grades

| Maximum Mark (Raw) | Mean Mark | Standard Deviation |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 60 | 34.4 | 11.1 |

| Grade | Max. Mark | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Raw boundary mark | 60 | 44 | 38 | 32 | 27 | 22 |
| Uniform boundary mark | 100 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 |
| % Candidates | | 19.4 | 45.2 | 62.7 | 75.8 | 86.7 |

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