

8HI0 2B

Section B

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55

EITHER

- 3 To what extent was the success of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–21 due to the mistakes of those who opposed him?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far, by 1530, had a separate Lutheran church been established in Germany?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How far was Charles V's failure to suppress Lutheranism in the years 1521–55 caused by the problems he faced outside Germany?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609

EITHER

- 6 How far did unrest in the Netherlands in the years 1563–67 result from the actions of Philip II?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How significant was the Duke of Parma's role in the restoration of Spanish control over the Netherlands in the years 1577–84?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the success of the Dutch revolt in the years 1585–1609 was due largely to the declining power of Spain?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒

Question 4 ☒

Question 5 ☒

Question 6 ☒

Question 7 ☒

Question 8 ☒

~~Philip - strict catholic, no compromise, appointed Granville, also of
Privileges - Reform of the ^{Grandees} Bishops 1560, Council of Troubles 1567
Economy - jobs, no economic depression
Political - Granville~~

Declining power of Spain - 1.2 mil florins army, fighting Spanish Armada etc

Good Propaganda - against Philip not loyal provinces

Philip - also, not keen to Netherlands 1559, preoccupied.

Maurice - powerful, pike and shot enjoyed many successes

During the years 1585 and 1609, the Dutch Revolt was
began to become a very successful for the rebels and
they were enjoying large success. This essay will argue that
the success of the Dutch revolt in the years 1585 to 1609
was largely due to the declining power of Spain, but not
entirely.

Firstly, the rebels were able to enjoy a lot of success due
to the fact that Spain were becoming less powerful, both
financially and military. For example, Spain's army was costing



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around 1.2 million florins a month to run, which ^{was} ~~did~~ not ~~take~~ ^{helped} ~~go~~ ^{by} ~~account~~ all of the money owed back from the Government after 'pay-offs'. and This shows that Spain were becoming less powerful as they were in a large amount of debt and could barely afford to run their army, which ~~was~~ disbanded multiple times. Also, Spain was not only losing money due to the Dutch Revolt, but they were losing even more money due to the Spanish Armada which began in 1588. Spain had to rebuild her Armada three times after ~~it~~ losing ships due to bad weather and were losing the fight against England. This shows that ~~the~~ ^{Spain} ~~armada~~ ^{armada} were ~~was~~ becoming less powerful as ~~they~~ their power was declining in terms of military and money and they were struggling to keep the supply of men and money constant in order to fight and win all of these wars. Therefore, the success of the Dutch Revolt was due to Spain's weaker position as they were unable to fight all of these wars.

Another large reason as to why there ^{was} success in the Dutch Revolt in the years 1585 to 1603 was because of Philip II. All throughout his reign, he was hated by the subjects in the Netherlands for many reasons, such as his appointments of chief ministers and his disregard for Dutch privileges. This Philip ~~had~~ ^{was} a large factor in why the Dutch were getting more successful. For example, due to the Spanish Armada of 1588, he was preoccupied with this and turned all of his



attention to that. This meant that he was sending more of his army to fight England than to help with the Dutch Revolt, meaning the rebels were facing a weaker and less-interested Spain, which made it easy for them to defeat the Spanish in battles. Also, the fact that Philip was regarded as more self-absorbed than his father, which was not helped by the fact that he hadn't visited the Netherlands since 1559, meant he did not truly understand the threat of the Dutch Revolt and how much stronger the rebels had become in recent years. This shows that he was a large factor in why the Dutch were becoming more successful as he was out of touch and did not believe the Dutch Revolt was as serious as it was, as he still believed many of the Southern provinces would continue to support himself and Catholicism.

Maurice of Nassau was also a large reason as to why the Dutch revolt was successful in the years 1585 to 1603. He was William of Orange's son and became Stadtholder at just the age of 16 after his father's execution. He was regarded to be the best person to continue his father's legacy and was very successful in challenging Spanish rule. For example, his military tactics were enough for him to start winning battles against the Spanish, such as his 'Pike and shot' tactic. This was a very successful tactic along with his 'Trojan horse' tactic, where members of his army would hide under bridges to catch the Spanish off guard, which was very



successful. Also, the fact that he was William of Orange's son helped, as Orange was very ~~accepted~~ well thought of and extremely popular amongst the rebels, which naturally meant Maurice was able to earn the support of his army and subjects very quickly. Therefore, Maurice was a large factor as to why the Dutch Revolt was successful in the years 1585 to 1603 as his ^{military} tactics were very successful and he was in a favourable position right from the start as he was the son of William of Orange.

Another large factor was the strength of the rebels. They would not have been able to enjoy success during the years 1585 and 1603 had they not have been in a strong position themselves. For example, William of Orange was very good at propaganda. He ~~son~~ used propaganda to say that he was fighting against Philip II and Spanish rule ~~in~~ rather than fighting ~~the provinces~~ and attacking the provinces that were loyal to Spain. This meant people tended not to oppose the rebels as much as they made it clear that they wanted a united Netherlands that could return to its ancient privileges and liberties. Even after William of Orange was executed, his son Maurice was incredibly successful at guiding ~~the~~^{his} army and helping to strengthen the power of those fighting against the Spanish. More and more people were also joining ~~to~~ their armies as there was a new sense of unity in the Netherlands.



after some of the battles being won and by a large margin which made it more difficult for the Spanish to overcome a bigger and stronger army. During the years 1585 and 1603, there was a genuine belief that the Dutch could win the war against the Spanish, which raised public support and helped strengthen the rebels. Therefore, the success of the Dutch Revolt in the years 1585 and 1603 was due to the strength of the rebels.

Overall, although the rebels were in a much stronger position than ever before, the lack of interest and understanding from ~~Philip II~~ and it was mainly due to Spain's power.



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS

