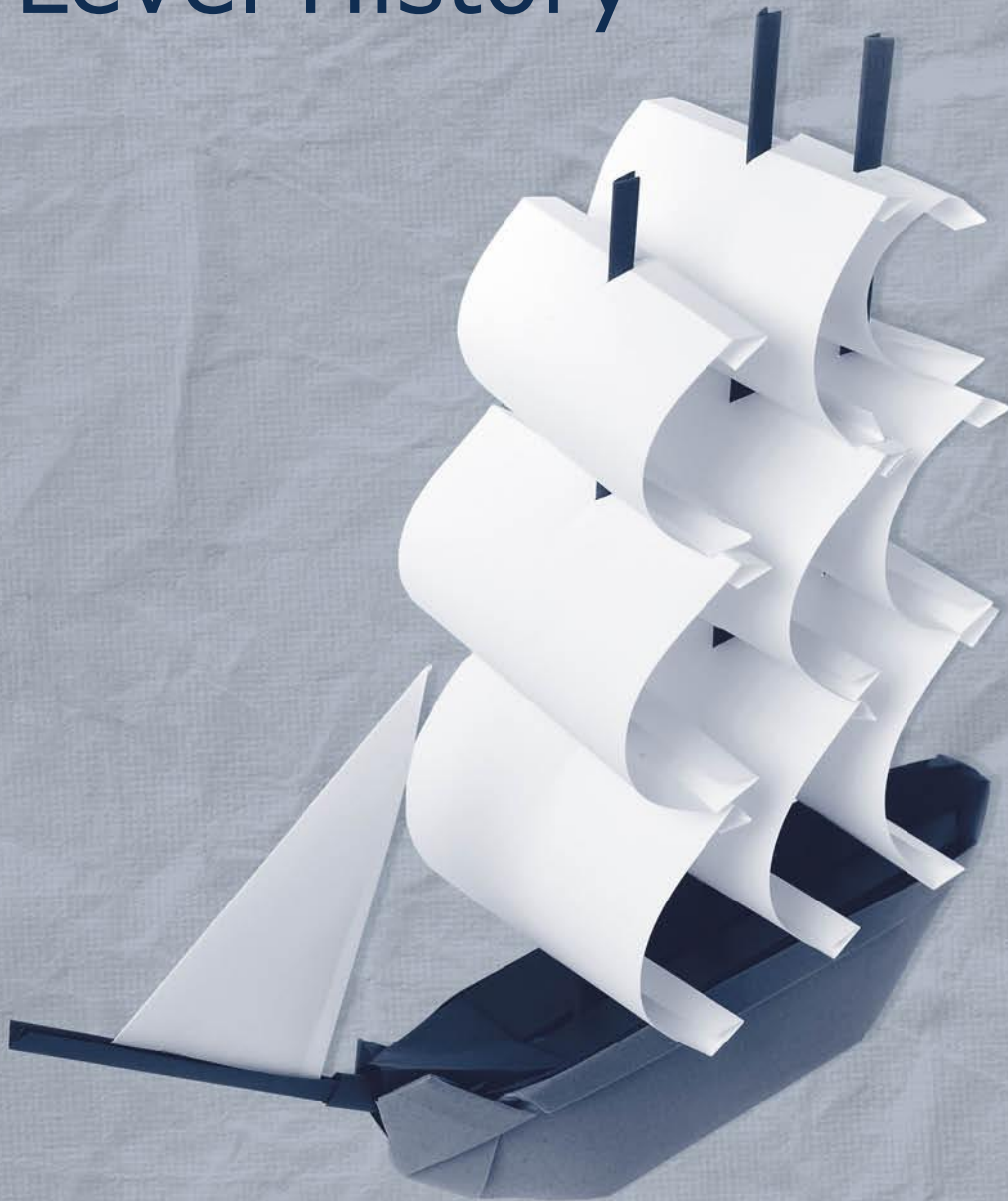


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_02

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 2B

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 2:

- Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55.
- Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9H10_2B

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–1555

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for Charles V's failure to destroy Lutheranism in Germany?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the reasons for continuing opposition to Philip II's rule in the Netherlands during the 1580s?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

Introduction

1. NOP 3. Theme 2 - Blaming Luther

2. Theme 1 - Failure Charles V

The phrase "failure to destroy Lutheranism" means the inability to stop Luther and his ideas progressing further to make it a problem for the Papal and the hierarchy in Germany during the 1500s. The prompt of the question is attacked by both sources in different manners. Source 1 explains how the proposed hierarchy and obedience to God was a reason for Charles' failure to destroy Lutheranism in Germany, whereas source 2 explains how Charles tried to do all good for Germany but fell at Luther's hands. They both provide limitations as Charles V himself could be to blame.

Source 1 was written by Lutheran pastors in 1550, Addressed to Charles, Six years before he abdicated in 1556. The purpose of this source is to show us that they believe that Charles should follow the way of God and teach people about God, not disobey and change his words. This source is reliable because it is a personal letter to Charles V from a Lutheran explaining how they believe the Church should be reformed and the damage it has caused. The limitations of the source are the fact that it's from a Lutheran bias side, blaming the hierarchy for all the wrong doing and not taking any blame. Source 2 was a speech from Charles' last public act before he abdicated in 1556. It is reliable as it's from the mouth

of Charles himself, everything is first hand evidence. The purpose of source 2 is to shift the blame of all problems during his reign on Luther and his challenge towards the church. This is to show us that the reasons for Charles' failure to destroy Lutheranism in Germany was due to Luther solely. Again this has limitations as Charles played a major role in the failure to destroy Lutheranism and mainly was due to Charles' downfall, that Lutheranism spread during 1515-55.

Source 1 is useful to explain and investigate the reasons for Charles V's failure to destroy Lutheranism because it explains that the church and hierarchy in Germany, were leading people away from God's word and creating their own ideas and spouting them to the people. For example, the source claims "authority which attempts to compel the people to deny God's word." This is well explained due to the spiritual corruption, such as Simony (selling posts in church for money) and Nepotism (giving church positions to family and friends, rather than trained religious speakers) and financial corruption such as Tithe (annual wage tax for spiritual healthcare, 10% of income) and indulgence tax. These were leading people away from the word of God and driving toward corruption. It also states "If a ruler is so mad as to attack God, then he's the devil." This was exposed in the burning of the Papal Bull in 1520 when Luther wrote a pamphlet calling the Pope the devil. This source explains that Charles V's ~~church~~ clergy and Papal were ~~the reason~~ one of the reasons for Charles V's failure to destroy Lutheranism because the church were committing serious corruption which drove the public away from Charles and the church and straight into Luther's arms.

Source 2 is useful to investigate the reasons for Charles V's failure to destroy Lutheranism because it tries to show that Charles tried everything but Luther's challenge was relentless and too much. He says in his speech to the nobility in 1556, "I was unable to achieve as much as I wished... because of the troubles rained by the heresies of Luther." This is useful because Charles is claiming that he tried to the best he could for Germany but Luther was too strong. Showing that Luther's relentless challenge was the reason why Charles V failed in destroying Lutheranism. As well as blaming Luther solely, Charles tries to win over the nobility by using emotive language by stating "I have always done the best I could" and "nothing has given me so much pain as parting from you... without leaving peace... as I desired." This explains that Charles was still trying to blame Luther inadvertently as he's claiming that all he wanted was "peace." This is somewhat false due to the countless diets and confrontation Charles opposed on Luther throughout 1520-40s. Luther never opposed the Pope and was never aggressive, he wanted a change, which Charles did not like, so he constantly opposed him and got Luther more agitated. Overall, the source is useful when investigating the reasons for Charles V's failure to destroy Lutheranism in 1525-55 because it claims that Luther's challenge was relentless and too much for Charles V's plans to restore "peace" into Germany.

In conclusion, the sources together are both useful to investigate the reasons for Charles V's failure to destroy Lutheranism as they both provide an answer that wasn't Charles. They both answer

the question but both come with limitations. Those being from
 the nature ~~and~~ origins and purpose of both. They are both
~~being~~ heavily biased; source 1 towards Luther being
 completely innocent, as it's from a Lutheran and source
 2 is biased towards himself, Charles V.

This response received 4 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Source 3 and source 4 can be used to investigate the reasons for continuing opposition to Philip's rule during the 1580s as they both express Philip's unrelenting attitude towards compromise ^{on freedoms} and also his ~~centralising~~ ^{firm} policy on centralisation which had been present since his ~~ass~~ ^{ascension} to the throne in 1566. Source 3 comes from the States-General in which the 'Act of Abjuration' formally deposed Philip II as ruler, in favour of the Duke of Anjou ~~who~~ ^{who since} August 1578 had been 'Defender of the Liberties of the Low Countries'. Source 4 comes from Coornhert, a town clerk from the northern province of Holland and this will be useful in signalling the provincial basis ~~which~~ and justification for the Act of Abjuration. In tandem, ~~both source~~ ^{both} the origins or providence of ~~Philip II~~ ^{the States-General, which} ~~was~~ ^{was} increasingly under the influence of Calvinists since ~~its~~ ^{its} Orange moved the institution's base to Antwerp in Jan 1578, and a town clerk will show ~~the~~ ^{that} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~opinion~~ ^{enabled the institution} that Philip had not only ~~moved away~~ ^{a widespread central component of governance} of the Netherlands, ~~to turn away from him~~ ^{but also} individual provinces ^{have} ~~have~~ been eroded.

The content of both sources is useful in investigating the reasons for continuing opposition to Philip's rule in the Netherlands. Source 3 expresses Philip's centralising policy which was an ongoing problem since the 1560s^{with figures like Granvelle and the bishops}. The Act of Abjuration ~~is~~ here allowed the provinces to 'pursue such means as we think likely to secure our rights' and also contains calls to 'abandon the king'. In this way, ~~the~~ source 3 is the just one which the ^{provinces} ignore the king as the language is not respectful of his 'services' and creates a firm and ~~of~~ strong tone of disapproval towards Philip openly. This shows that the reasons for continuing opposition to Philip's rule was due to Philip's unwillingness to listen to Calvinist demands for instance, the Religious Peace in 1578 where after the ^{widespread} provincial unity in the Pacification of Ghent, the Religious Peace put forward by Orange was which allowed for a degree of religious toleration was blocked in July. Similarly, source 4 also references a list of the 'evil plans, abuses bad

government or tyranny" even if ^{though} the source does not explicitly mention or blame Philip. The list here affirms ~~that~~ source 3's message from the Act of Abjuration - possibly because the Act of 1581 ~~had~~ was unsuccessful in its aims of deposing ~~King~~ Philip in favour of Anjou. In many ways this is true, as in Holland, ~~the~~ where source 4 comes from, they ~~did~~ preferred orange to take over i.e. giving him the title of "Count of Holland" in 1582 rather than Anjou. ~~By~~ ~~the~~ This ~~Furthermore~~, then shows that the opposition to Philip's rule was also on the basis of religion as Anjou was Catholic and ~~so~~ the provinces wished to be ingratiated with a Protestant or Calvinist - like Orange himself.*

The origin of the source is useful to a historian as when taken in tandem, ~~then~~ source 3 and 4 corroborate each other on the basis that there is a widespread call for Philip to be deposed. The States-General ^{and in} by 1580s had been under the influence of Calvinists and had moved north to Antwerp ~~at~~ so it shows

Philip's unwillingness to compromise - or even for Parma to work with the states-General since when he entered the Netherlands in 1578. The origin and date of source 4 of 1586 shows that by this time, ~~the~~ provinces were speaking out in a more individualised way - rather from the collective states-General and therefore expressing their individual disquiet towards Philip. However, ~~the~~ source 4 may be less useful to a historian as it may not reveal the ^{whole} reasons for continuing opposition to ~~the~~ Philip's rule as true pre by 1586, the Act of Abjuration and the Union of Utrecht had created a rift between the states-General and the religious if sought to promote - hence why source 4 is written by a provincial clerk in Holland. ^{e.g. where multiple expelled for not taking oath in the Act of Abjuration} Therefore, the rifts in the Netherlands can be seen as being created within the Netherlands themselves or as historian Rob Owen states - from "Orange as the divisive force".

Grande French
May 1583.

In conclusion, ~~the~~ source 3 and 4 are useful to a historian investigating the reasons for continuing opposition to Philip's rule in the Netherlands during 1580s as they both express one ~~total~~ break Philip made with his father in the "oath" he did not take forward - in both the Pragmatic Sanction¹⁵⁴⁹ and Augsburg Transaction 1580 and by not acknowledging these, Philip is still in 1580s eroding local rights and provinces and allowing for "councils, magistrates and judges" of which are comprised of nobility to speak out against him.

* The sources are less useful as although source 3 does acknowledge "King Philip forgot the services which we had rendered his father" ~~however~~ neither source acknowledges that there was opposition even prior Philip II e.g. Geoffrey Parker has stated "centralisation

was nothing new in the Netherlands
and this can be seen when Ghent
lost its provincial rights in 1539-40.

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Sources 1 and 2 both give some insight to the reasons for Charles II's failure to destroy Lutheranism in Germany, especially ~~after~~ after the imperial victory at the Battle of Mühlberg in 1547. While source one suggests that popular resistance was the main cause, source 2 indicates that foreign intervention played a large role.

Source 1 claims that 'the lower God-fearing authority may defend its subjects' from the 'Popish idolatry'. This suggests that resistance from the individual Lutheran states and cities to forced ~~the~~ conversion was key to the survival of Lutheranism. In Source 2 Charles claimed that one reason that he was unable to extend the Christian religion through ~~the~~ Germany was 'the troubles raised by the heresies of Luther' which also implies that popular support for these 'heresies' was key, ~~and~~ as was popular resistance. However, resistance to forced conversion to Catholicism doesn't fully explain the survival: in the Schmalkaldic war of 1546-47, Charles quickly gained the upper hand over the combined forces of all Lutheran members of the Schmalkaldic League & decisively beat them at the Battle of Mühlberg, suggesting that individual cities such as Magdeburg wouldn't

be able to prevent forceful conversion where their combined attempts had failed. The resistance of these few northern states and cities only prevailed due to other factors preventing Charles from capitalising on his victory in 1547.

Source 2 alludes to one such factor: '...the serious wars forced on me...'. It is true that Charles was distracted by many wars throughout his rule, which often took priority over the eradication of Lutheranism. For example with the combined French, Ottoman & Barbary Pirate attacks on Nice he renewed the Religious Truce of Nuremberg for a further 18 months, rather than attack while the Lutherans were still recovering from the Philip of Hesse bigamy scandal. Similarly the confrontations with France led to the founding of the Schmalkaldic League in the 1530s, the revival of the league in 1552, and with the Treaty of Chambord in 1552 came the French invasion of Metz, Toul and Verdun. Charles spent that winter trying to retake Metz with a force of 80,000 from 6,000 French troops. After losing 20,000 men Charles gave up, and left the ~~FREE~~ Holy Roman Empire for the Netherlands, never to return. This was the climax of the 'great bodily fatigue...' that Charles suggests in Source 2. Source 1 however makes no reference to other factors which enabled the survival of Lutheranism save that ~~that~~ Charles had 'gone beyond (his) sphere and encroached...'. While alone this gives little

information, contextual knowledge can shed some light onto the true implications of this. Many princes, even Catholics, feared that Charles was becoming too powerful following the victory at Mühlberg, especially with his proposal of the imperial league. His suggested religious settlement was a compromise and lost him much support from the princes. For this reason they refused to help maintain the momentum and eradicate Lutheranism, explaining why the cities and states were able to resist for so long: Charles didn't have the cooperation of the princes, and as Holy Roman Emperor was almost powerless to do anything, especially with the Capitulation of 1519 forbidding him to bring foreign troops into Germany.

However neither source 1 nor source 2 indicates that the lack of support from the papacy hindered Charles' efforts. From 1521 ~~onwards~~ the princes demanded their grievances be redressed as a condition to enforcing the edict (until 1529). Charles ~~was~~ tried persuading the successive Popes to call a general council to address these grievances, to no avail. When it was finally called in 1545 by Pope Paul III, its focus was condemning Lutheranism not reforming the church. Had the earlier popes called a council, the church may have been reformed and the edict enforced. They also fail to show that Charles persistently prioritised territorial threats over the Lutheran problem. In 1532 he signed the Religious Truce of Nuremberg

as an Ottoman army marched on Vienna, and in 1542 renewed this force in order to pursue a campaign against the Barbary pirates in 1542. Another key factor was the protection of Luther by Frederick ~~the Wise~~ John the Steadfast from 1517 until the 1530s, during a period key to Luther's output of doctrinal works.

Source 1 is written by pastors resisting conversion to Catholicism in 1550, so will be a good authority on how and why they managed to resist. As it was published while they were under siege they will reflect on how they are able to prevail, despite being a single city against the might of the whole empire. Source 2 is a speech from Charles himself, so will accurately portray many of the key reasons for his failure to eradicate Lutheranism. However, as a public speech, Charles is unlikely to admit to errors of judgment & any wrongdoing, instead focusing on the problems caused by others, such as the German princes or the Ottomans.

Both sources contain relevant information which can be supported and better understood with contextual knowledge. However neither source fully explains all the interlinking factors for Charles' failure to eradicate Lutheranism, missing out many key features. The two sources taken together, with some contextual knowledge, are somewhat useful for an investigation

into the reasons for Charles II's failure to destroy Lutheranism.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1

Question 2

The Opposition to Philip II's rule that continued to grow throughout the 1580's was an accumulation of events and factors. Predominantly, the will of the Dutch protestants and those who sympathised with their cause in defeating the ancient rights and privileges of the region meant there was a greater united front against the Spanish Opposition. Such reiteration of the Dutch rebel's cause and reason for their continued conflict are addressed in these sources. However other factors such as the weakened financial position of Spain and their logistical problems were also a significant factor in growing opposition, ~~with~~ which both of these sources do not cover.

Source 3 is ^{from} the ~~to~~ Edit of the States-General of the Netherlands, otherwise known as the Act of Abjuration - the publication of which in 1581 saw the provinces outrightly reject Philip II as their leader and refuse to recognise his authority over the Netherlands.

The source clearly reiterates the Dutch rebels' reasoning for their pursuit of the Spanish, and that is that 'King Philip of Spain forgot the services which [they] had rendered' and 'opposed his neglect and non-recognition of their authority; very much different from his father whom was 'remembered with respect'. Source 3 looks to blame the advisors that Philip put in place instead of the authority of the stadtholders and grandees, claiming they 'enriched the wealth and power of our provinces' and 'advised the king that it would be better for his reputation if he conquered us. Therefore, this source acknowledges that the reason for the rejection of Spanish rule was not simply a vast religious divide, but a much greater difference in political strategy that the Dutch saw as ~~threatening~~ threatening. Indeed, back in the 1560's and early 1570's, grandees and governor generals had not only opposed Philip's methods on the grounds of wanting more religious freedom but to ~~defend~~ defend their ancient rights and liberties and to prevent civil war for the good of the people. The fact that source 3 therefore focuses on the role of Philip's advisors and not simply Philip himself shows that the real reason for the Act of Abjuration ~~and~~ and formation of the United

Provinces was solely for the interests of the people and not just a rejection of the Habsburg king in isolation. Despite this, the source itself is only useful to the extent of discovering the motivation and beliefs of the rebel cause. Due to the States-general having an agenda - that is, freedom and independence from Spanish rule - we see that they ~~report~~ do not acknowledge significant failures such as Parma's recapturing of towns, or any viewpoint of the Spanish and their reasons and intentions. Overall however, Source 3 is useful into investigating the Dutch's unmoving position on the matter of ~~for~~ defending privileges and avoiding 'slavery under Spanish rule'.

Similarly, Source 4 also talks of justifiable reasons why they were right to 'oppose and resist a king if he wants to deprive the provinces' ~~all~~ of 'their rights and privileges'. The fact that both sources mention this directly supports the view that defending longstanding traditions for the benefit of the people was indeed the sole intention for the Dutch. However, where the sources differ is in the main intent of its publication / speech on this cause. Whilst Source 3 as the Act of Abjuration

is simply recognizing their independence following various victories and reiterating their original intentions by blaming the initial causes. Source 4 is much more of a Propaganda effort and a call to arms. ~~This is due to the fact that~~ This is evident due to the fact that this speech was given in 1586 by Francis Goornert who was a town clerk in Amsterdam, since the rebel forces had suffered a great loss with the assassination of their leader William of Orange in 1584 as well as the Duke of Parma having recaptured Antwerp. It seems as though this speech was given in an effort to boost morale amongst the people and urge their continued support as well as reminding them of their duty to do so. This can be seen when he stated 'they must not struggle to prevent this and stand up against it' and they 'must also prevent evil plans, abuses, bad government or tyranny'. Describing anybody who refuses to do what is here being considered their duty are 'considered law-breakers, tyrants and traitors'. The latter demonstrates the growth of extreme Calvinism in the region, and ~~that~~ that there were those who sought religious supremacy in Calvinism and viewed the war as a Calvinist-

Catholic ~~or~~ conflict, and indeed not just the defending of Dutch privileges like Source 3 indicates. Interestingly, Source 4 also explicitly states that 'It is not sufficient for them to govern righteously themselves', suggesting that the Act of Abjuration (Source 3) itself was not enough in order for them to succeed and be truly independent. However this again could be interpreted that defending ancient rights and privileges was not enough, and that the takeover of Calvinism was what was required and desired by many - making their cause no more noble than that of King Philip. In this way Source 4 is also limited; a speech by one man to the councillors of Amsterdam is not necessarily a representative of everybody's views in the region, especially if Francis Cornhorst himself was somebody who supported and desired the takeover of Calvinism which the source indicates - yet we do not know this. Therefore, Source 4 is useful in the enquiry to opposition against Philip II after the Act of Abjuration in 1581 and following the assassination of William of Orange in 1584; however, ~~as~~ it is one view of Tona Clerk and does not provide a wider perspective on the

divide that Calvinist extremism was having on the rebels by presenting both sides.

Overall, both sources are useful as a way of understanding the reasons behind the motivation of the Dutch in their hostility of the Spanish, since they both acknowledge the importance of their 'privileges' and the fact that they would be slaves to the Spanish if they did not defend this; 'bring us into slavery under Spanish rule' (Source 3) and 'reduce them to everlasting slavery and bondage' (Source 4). Both sources therefore acknowledge the wish of the Dutch people to be free and achieve religious moderation. They differ however, in their direct blame: whilst Source 3 does indeed condemn Philip's actions they also condemn ~~the~~ the greed of his advisors ('these persons ~~also~~ enrich the wealth and power of our provinces'), sharing an overall objection to and blame of Spanish policy. Source 4 however appeals to the rebels to maintain their cause and blames those who do not as the reason for their failures, labelling them 'law-breakers, tyrants and traitors'. These differences show a greater desperation that came about between the years of the origin of these sources - primarily due to the loss of the rebel

leader William of Orange. Neither sources cover the logistical problems & pain faced either, which also helped to consolidate Spanish hostility and increase support for the rebel cause.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: **Question 1**  **Question 2** 

Source 1	Source 2
<p>✓ Reason 1 being Lutheranism too deeply rooted → people converted "cannot" "compete the people to deny G's word" "pure teaching of the Gospel" "in" the name of scripture" OK = many towns in the N inc. Maastricht ^{hostile} to CS attempts to eradicate prot. ; @ this time CS distrusted also → 1549 w/ readiness</p> <p>X one town; written to CS → other motives than faith X omits role of foreign powers princes role in things</p>	<p>✓ "greatly bodily fatigue" "heretics g. Luther" "serious war forced" by the "error of neighbouring princes" w OK = S. L. 1531; though defeated in 1547 = hard support from all N. Princes + many south + 1552 = Treaty of Chambord 1552 = Peace of Passau ✓ from CS explaining reasons for abdication X may not want to ad- mit reasons for failure w repeated negotiations (1530/8) X omits role of foreign powers etc.</p>

Overall, source 1 and source 2 are useful to a historian investigating the reasons for Charles V's failure to destroy Lutheranism in Germany. However, both sources do have some limitations, ~~does~~ perhaps diminishing the ~~source~~ weight of these sources to this line of enquiry.

Firstly, both sources ~~do~~ strongly suggest valid reasons for Charles V's inability to destroy Lutheranism in Germany. Source 1 strongly implies that one of the key reasons is the ^{genuine} ~~genuine~~ faith of Lutherans that ^{became too} ~~has deep rooted~~ deeply rooted for ~~that~~ Charles to eradicate. The Lutheran pastors in Magdeburg argue that Charles cannot "compel the people to deny God's word" and cannot "suppress the pure teaching of the Gospel". This faith and genuine belief therefore is one of the reasons for Charles' failure; that "in the name of Scripture" the people of Germany are rebelling against Charles' attempts to enforce Catholicism following ^{the} ~~the~~ Lutheran defeat at Mühlberg 1547. This source does have significant value; it is written by Lutheran pastors in one of the many northern cities opposing Interim of Augsburg. The Interim was a

Catholic settlement attempting to reinforce Catholic doctrine. Moreover, the fact that this source comes from pastors, who are most likely to reflect the views of the townspeople is very valuable; the view, instead of coming from a prince for example, is less likely to have a political agenda as if the siege was to succeed, the town would lose far more than they would gain - reflecting the strong Lutheran faith causing Charles to fail. Likewise, Source 2 also supports Source 1's claim that the genuine Lutheran faith prevented Charles' attempts to regain control. ~~Source 2 suggests that Charles~~ However, Source 2 suggests that it was not genuine faith alone that caused Charles to fail but also the "serious wars ^{forced} ~~forced~~ on ~~the~~ ^{them} by the hostility and envy of ~~neighboring~~ neighbouring princes". In this way, Source 2 acknowledges the role of the princes which Source 1 does not. This is supported by contextual evidence which ^{played} suggest the princes ~~played~~ a crucial role; ~~in~~ from 1531 the Schmalkaldic League of Protestant Princes was established and by 1540 all Lutheran states were part of the League. Moreover, under the leadership of Philip of Hesse, the League was financed by the French king, Francis I. This shows the ~~the~~ huge support the Lutheran cause had;

a key example being when Elector of Palatine converted in 1544 meaning 4 out of the 7 electors were Protestant. This shows the power of the princes of preventing Charles from succeeding; the princes had huge regions of Germany under their control spreading Lutheranism and this meant that though the League was defeated in 1547, it was revised in 1550's leading to the Peace of Passau 1552 which released Philip of Hesse and gave Lutherans the right to worship. In this way, both sources ~~are~~ ~~a~~ have significant value when investigating the reasons behind Charles failure.

However, both sources do have limitations which tarnish their value and reduce their weight to investigating this line of enquiry. Source 2 is from Charles V's speech to the nobility in 1556 before his abdication; this means that ~~there is no little doubt to~~ ^{it is} ~~whether it is~~ no doubtly it has a political agenda. This is because Charles V would not have wanted to appear weak in front of the nobility before his abdication; he would have wanted to blame his mistakes on others ~~before~~ rather than ~~for~~ place the blame of the Lutheran reformation on his own.

shoulders. This is because Charles omits the role foreign powers played in the final years. For instance, in 1552 in the Treaty of Chambord Henry II agreed to invade Metz, Toul and Verdun in support of the Protestant League. This led to Charles agreeing to the Peace of Passau in 1552 so he could concentrate on regaining lost territory. He spent 2 months in Metz only to lose 20,000 men to disease/cold and to return, himself "with" great bodily fatigue. Charles, ~~thus~~ also omits his own failure in his approach to the Lutheran problem: in 1530 at Augsburg and in 1541 at Regensburg Charles tried to negotiate instead, in hindsight, attacking Lutherans sooner. Likewise, Source 1 does similar limitations as it fails to take into account ~~all~~ reasons other than genuine belief. Though this is a significant reason, Source 2 exemplifies that the role of the princes, the "Liberation of Luther" and Charles' "great bodily fatigue" as leading to Charles' failure. Moreover, the Nuremberg Confession was written whilst the city was under siege; it might be trying to convince Charles that the faith was too strong to be eradicated, hiding their weaknesses. ^{Especially since} ~~this shows that both~~ Charles had won the Battle of Muhlberg.*

Therefore, both sources 1 and 2 have limitations that hamper their value; source 1 is only from 1 town and focuses on 1 reason and source 2 is written with a political agenda, ~~and~~ with key omissions of Charles' own failure and foreign affairs. However, both sources have significant weight despite this as source 1 ~~also~~ shows the strength of the genuine faith and source 2, directly from Charles, explains the importance of the princes and Charles' own decline. This shows that together, these sources are useful to a historian researching this line of enquiry.

* However, one key event both sources fail to include is ~~was~~ at the Diet of Augsburg 1547 Charles V wished to create an Imperial League to enforce catholicism by force. Both Catholic and Protestant princes saw Charles power growing far too much and refused it to be put into place; "hostility" of "neighbouring princes". As a result, both sources fail to recognise the power of the princes of preventing Charles from enforcing Catholicism after 1547, as they did not

want his power to increase over their own regions - resulting in regto civil regio elaw religio in 1555.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–1555

EITHER

- 3 'Luther's criticism of the sale of indulgences in 1517 was primarily responsible for the German Reformation.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 4 How significant was the role of Philip Melanchthon in the development of Lutheranism in the years 1521–46?

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

EITHER

- 5 'The growth of Calvinism was more important than the actions of the Habsburg rulers in causing the outbreak of revolt in the Netherlands in 1567.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the Duke of Alva was largely a success as governor-general of the Netherlands in the years 1567–73?

Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

It is argued by some historians and contemporaries that Luther's criticism of the sale of indulgences in his 95 Theses in 1517 was primarily responsible for the German Reformation. However, other factors must also be ~~issue~~ discussed, including the development of humanism and existing anger towards the papacy.

On 31st October 1517 Luther reportedly nailed his 95 Theses to door of the Wittenberg Castle. This was in response to the indulgence issued in 1515 by Pope Leo X to raise funds for the rebuilding of St Peter's Basilica. In 1517 Johann Tetzel, the friar tasked with selling the indulgences, had reached the borders of Electoral Saxony. Without Luther's knowledge his 95 Theses was circulated, originally in Latin, and then translated into German. The tone of the Theses appealed to German nationalists and was circulated widely throughout Europe. However, it is possible the 95 Theses would not have made such a large impact had there not been growing dissatisfaction with the church. Luther's ideas were not new and he had written works on indulgences the year before, but these had not been heavy or popular. It is also important to note that a large majority of the population were illiterate and

therefore would not have been able to read the 95 theses.

The rise and development of humanism also contributed to the German Reformation. Humanists were increasingly critical of the church and developed the idea that to achieve salvation there should not be a reliance on what the church told the people, but a deep personal understanding of the Bible. This led to those such as Erasmus translating the Bible, for example, Erasmus published his Greek translation of the New Testament. This was significant as mistakes were noticed in the Vulgate, for example at one point in Matthew it said 'do penance' but Erasmus thought a more accurate translation was 'be penitent'. Therefore, humanism provided a new way of thinking and allowed criticism of the church who believed only the Pope could interpret the Bible.

Another significant factor in the German Reformation was the corruption of the papacy. Alexander VI, for example was known to be for ~~murderous~~ and ~~more~~ extortion and had 7 children. Julius II was known as the 'Warrior

Pope', and after his death works were published in 1515 ridiculing him. Leo X was equally corrupt, as he became the last pope to be nominated for the role before being ordained a priest. Leo X also greatly enjoyed spending money and as a result committed simony on a large scale, for example he appointed 31 new cardinals in a single day in July 1521. Stories of the corruption of the papacy spread and were brought back to the Holy Roman Empire, adding to the growing feeling of negativity towards the papacy.

Overall, it can be argued that Luther's objections to the sale of indulgences was responsible for the German Reformation. However, it is unlikely it would have made such a large impact if there had not been such an anti-papacy feeling in the Holy Roman Empire brought about by the development of humanism and the corruption of the papacy.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒
Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Significance of Philip Melancthon in develop.
of Lutheranism' 1521-46

① Melancthon = Loci Communes 1521, 50 editions
Augsburg Confession 1530 = S. L.
Regensburg Colloquy 1541 = crucial
"almost compromise w/ 'double justification'"
him @ Leipzig

"Teacher" of Germany" - P. L. of Nuremberg
1525-26 → curriculum for new schools.

② Luther's role declining.

w/ 1520's 3 pamphlets but after that
little output

↳ only biblics "spent a lot of time on
focused on doctrine in theory rather than
practise

③ Princes + their role in L's development (protestant)

Frederick the Wise

Philip of Hesse + S. L. Leagus → 1543 Battle
Marston of Wartenburg.

④ Catholic princes = general council 102g
+ #

Throughout this period, ~~the~~ the role of Philip Melancthon became increasingly significant in the development of Lutheranism 1521 to 1546. He was responsible for ensuring the practical development, Luther focused more of theology whereas Melancthon paved the way for Lutheranism to be put into practice throughout Germany. However, it is important to recognise other factors which aided Lutheranism's development including the role of the princes, the role of Luther himself and Charles V absent which allowed Lutheranism to develop.

Firstly, the role of Philip Melancthon was significant; he allowed Lutheranism to develop from a theological to a practical doctrine that people could follow. ~~First~~ In 1521, Melancthon created a synthesis of Luther's work, the *Loci Communes*, which arguably was one of the most important publications at this time. Melancthon had synthesised Luther's messages and doctrines into a short, simple book which went through 50 editions in Melancthon's lifetime. ~~However~~, this illustrates the importance of the publication.

for defining doctrine of the Lutheran Church. Moreover, ~~the~~ it was Melancthon who wrote the Augsburg Confession in 1530, which, though failed to achieve a compromise at the Diet, became the religious settlement of the Schmalkaldic League in 1531. This league posed a serious threat to the Holy Roman Emperor and its religious settlement provided unity in the face of the Catholic Church. This shows Melancthon as being key to the survival of Lutheranism. Moreover, in 1541, again Melancthon attempted to achieve compromise with the ~~Regensberg~~ Regensberg book at the Colloquy of Regensberg 1541. Though it was unsuccessful, it shows Melancthon as playing a significant role in ~~the~~ the development of Lutheranism; Luther even called him the "teacher of Germany" as a result of Melancthon developing his ideas so that they could be put into practice throughout Germany, showing that Melancthon was significant.

Moreover, the significance of ~~Lutheranism~~ Melancthon grew as Luther's personal significance began to decline. Luther, though active in the 1520's with the 3 pamphlets,

the German Mass 1526, the German New Testament 1522 and the Catechisms in 1529, began to hold Lutheranism back after 1530. Firstly Luther was restricted by the Edict of Worms meaning he could not leave Saxony; this meant Melancthon represented him at the Diet of Augsburg 1530 and the Colloquy of Regensburg 1541. Moreover, Luther's ~~refused~~^{refusal} to compromise ~~at~~ ~~his~~ with the Regensburg both prevent Lutheranism from being consolidated. Consequently the role of Luther himself in the development of Protestantism declined, as Melancthon proved to be a key figure in allowing Lutheranism to be accessible to the masses and to be put into practice ~~throughout~~ throughout Germany.

However, it is important to recognise the role of the princes both Protestant and Catholic as well as Charles V's absence which allowed Melancthon to spread Lutheranism at a grass roots level. In 1521, the princes collectively, decided to not enforce the Edict of Worms before Charles V granted a general council to hear the princes 102 grievances about the churches exploitation of Germany. Though, this is not supporting the spread of

Lutheranism, it allowed for ~~the~~ ~~to~~ Lutheranism to develop as it ~~pro~~ provided time for it to take root. Moreover, the Schmalkaldic League also played a significant role as it not only provided ~~its~~ military defence but also provided the confidence for powerful princes to convert. For instance, 1544 Elector of ~~Rhineland~~ Palatine converted meaning 4 out of 7 Electors were Protestant; this dramatically increased the power of Lutheranism, alarming Charles to the extent of war in 1546. This shows that the princes could delay the Edict from taking effect allowing Lutheranism to develop in Germany. Additionally, the League consolidated and defended its development. By 1555, 50 out of 65 imperial cities were Lutheran, and by 1542 ~~all~~ Northern Princes were Lutheran. Princes, support, coupled with foreign powers forcing Charles to the Truce of Nuremberg in 1532 which he then prolonged in 1541 for 18 months due to foreign offences, prevented action being taken against the Lutherans allowing it to develop. This suggests that the Princes had a greater impact on a larger scale than Melancthon, however his role cannot be overlooked. Without Melancthon writing the Augsburg Confession, unity to the same

extent might have occurred. Moreover, Melancthon was the face of Lutheranism throughout the 1530's and 1540's at all of the Diet and Colloquy, showing that his role was very significant in the years 1521-1546.

Therefore, ~~throughout~~ throughout this period Lutheranism continued to develop at a rapid rate, due to his ^{highly} significant role of Melancthon. This is a result of Luther's own personal influence declining and Melancthon emerging as a key figure; he wrote the *Loci Communes* which formed the basis of Lutheran Doctrine as well as the Augsburg Confession in 1530 which provided a sense of unity amongst the Lutheran Princes and Towns. As a result, though the role of the Princes and failure of ~~Charles V~~ Charles V must be recognised in its importance, the role of Philip Melancthon likewise cannot be ignored making him one of the most significant reasons for the development of Lutheranism 1521 to 1546.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

~~Re~~ growth of Calvinism - Iconoclastic Fury '66 (Economic)
 Actions of Habsburg rulers - Political
 Defence of the privileges
~~Counters~~ The counter reformation, ^{that would eventually lead to their de-facto independence in 1609.}

During the 1560's in the Low Countries, the actions and conditions going on there created the perfect catalyst ^{an open} for revolt against Habsburg rule in 1567. However, the most important factor is hotly disputed, from the growth of Calvinism, to the actions of the Habsburg rulers, to the defence of the privileges to the actions taken to combat the growth of Calvinism. In conclusion, I believe that the growth of Calvinism was not ~~the most~~ ^{more} important than the actions of the Habsburg rulers in causing outbreaks of revolt in the Netherlands in 1576.

The growth of Calvinism was important in causing the outbreak of revolt in 1576, ~~this~~ as it presented a challenge to Phillip's idea of religious orthodoxy. Calvinism ~~became popular~~ ^{started} to become presence began to grow in the 1560's in the Netherlands as they were very tolerant and open to new and differing ideas. This

caused many protestants who were persecuted in other catholic countries to seek refuge in the Low Countries^{such as the Huguenots in France}. As they became more influential, they began to ~~form~~ ^{make} demands in the Netherlands, such as asking for freedom to openly worship and have their own churches, which were granted by Margaret of Parma in the Accord in 1566 and then further by William of Orange's Antwerp Accord in the same year. However, the growth of Calvinism also led to clashes with the catholic faith in the form of the iconoclastic fury in 1566, where idols and pictures in catholic churches were destroyed throughout the Netherlands. However their growing influence in the region directly challenged Phillip II's view of religious orthodoxy and this led to actions being made by him to try and persecute and dispose of them. ~~This~~ It was these actions made by the Habsburg monarch that also infringed on the states' privileges that also led to dissatisfaction and eventually open revolt in 1576 and not directly the growth of Calvinism in the Netherlands.

The defence of the privileges by the stadtholders and other nobles also helped lead to revolt in 1566, as they felt that they were defending their rights against Habsburg tyranny and despotism. As Phillip II, who swore he was to defend the privileges when he was crowned in the Netherlands, attempted to diminish and destroy them entirely through his idea of a more

centralised system of government. He appointed Spanish advisors, such as Granvelle to administer the provinces instead of using the existing local Grandees and the States-General. This made many fear the idea of Spanish domination, especially the Nobles, whose independence and rights were being increasingly threatened. This led to the ~~the~~ ⁴⁰⁰ lesser nobles led by Henry Berendse and supported by larger nobles ^{the Orange} (although they didn't sign the document) to present Margaret of Parma with the Compromise a demand to defend their rights and privileges, as well as religious tolerance, which she accepted but shortly after discarded when she accused half the Netherlands of heresy. However, this was only in response to the attempts by Phillip to cement his control over the Netherlands and they felt that only open revolt would get Phillip to respect their privileges and not due to the growth of Calvinism.

The actions of Habsburg rulers also led to open revolt in 1566, as Phillip's attempts at enforcing his beliefs on the Netherlands only created more opposition that spiralled into open revolt. His attempts to enforce religious orthodoxy on the Netherlands through the Reform of the Bishoprics in 1560, ^{the Heresy Laws} and his inquisition becoming more powerful and widespread led to opposition from all as they infringed on the rights and privileges of the citizens of the Netherlands in

terms of religious freedom and the freedoms of the Nobles to govern their own estates without ecclesiastical influence. This led to nobles, such as the count of Egmont to travel to Spain to petition to Phillip himself to ask for the Heresy laws to be relaxed in 1563. However, Phillip's aloof nature, unlike his father Charles V, meant that he continued to pursue religious orthodoxy more forcefully, without realising the discontent it was creating in the Netherlands that resulted in the outbreak of open revolt in 1567. This shows that the growth of Calvinism was not more important than the actions of Habsburg monarchs, as the revolt was against the ^{oppressive and persecutory} actions of Phillip II and not in ~~for~~ ^{direct} response to the growth of Calvinism.

In conclusion,

~~The growth of Calvinism~~ In conclusion, the growth of Calvinism presented a threat to Phillip II's religious orthodoxy and he reacted with increasing opposition and persecution for Calvinists. The defence of the privileges by the nobles was in response to the actions of Phillip II ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ encroaching on the ancient privileges and the actions of the Habsburg monarchs led to increasing opposition against such actions by the people of the Netherlands as they wished to defend their freedoms and rights.

In the end, it is clear to see that the growth of Calvinism was not more important than the actions of the Habsburg monarchs in causing the outbreak of revolt in 1567, as

^{revolt.}
 the ~~opposition~~ was in opposition to the actions of Phillip II which infringed upon the rights and privileges of the dutch people. Rather, the growth of calvinism and then the actions Habsburg monarchs took against it ~~was~~ acted like a catalyst that then increased the existing discontent from Phillip's attempts to bypass the Grandees and States-General and reduce their independence, as well as his attempts to crush the ancient rights and privileges that eventually led to ~~an~~ open revolt in 1567.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response 1

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

The Duke of Alva was Governor-General of the Netherlands from 1567-73, and can be argued as a success in this role. However, I do not feel this statement is accurate, as there are many examples of him failing to gain influence over the Dutch people, as well as defeat the revolt before he was recalled.

While the argument can be made that the Duke of Alva was ~~very~~ largely a success as governor-general, there are many instances in which his failure to obtain influence over the Dutch people which point out this argument's inaccuracy. One example would be the Tenth Penny Tax, which was designed to boost Spanish income. However, not only was the tax unpopular, many people refused to pay, leading Alva to resort ~~to~~ to threats of violence in order to make them. This unwillingness to comply to Alva's demands, as well as resorting to violence shows how little influence Alva had over the Dutch people, and demonstrates how the statement that Alva's tenure as Governor-General

was ~~was~~ largely a success is inaccurate.

Not only was Alva's tenure as Governor-General unsuccessful in that he had very little influence, but he also faced a significant amount of religious opposition from Calvinists. One example of this would be the iconoclastic fury, in which many Calvinists destroyed Catholic religious imagery. This show of defiance from the Calvinists, and the fact they were largely able to successfully fight against the Spanish during the revolt shows ~~that~~ the opposition that ~~many~~ would argue Alva failed to defeat. Overall this illustrates how Alva's time as Governor-General was unsuccessful, as he was often unable to deal with factors such as the iconoclastic fury effectively.

Another point which argues that Alva's tenure as Governor-General was not a success, was his inability to defeat the revolt when it was at its weakest. For example, excluding some smaller settlements, Alva was unable to claim the revolt's primary provinces, Holland and Zealand. This was largely due to the marshy terrain that would prove too difficult for Spanish troops to

move through. Alva's inability to claim the Calvinist strongholds illustrates how despite having significantly more resources than the Dutch, he was unable to quell the revolt, suggesting he was not a successful leader, and thus, his tenure as Governor - General was not successful.

A final point which displays the inaccuracy of the previous statement, is Alva's unpopularity among Spanish troops and the declining lack of funds and resources. Spain and Phillip I was having to use a significant amount of its resources in maintaining its war with the Ottoman Empire, and so Alva and his issues with the revolt were often left without funds. This demonstrates Alva's relationship with Phillip and how the Dutch revolt wasn't seen as a main threat. The fact that the declining funds led to mutinies after Alva's departure from the Netherlands shows how unsuccessful Alva eventually was in his position as Governor - General.

Overall, I believe that the argument, that the Duke of Alva's tenure as Governor - General was largely a success is completely inaccurate, as his influence over Phillip and the Dutch people

were minimal at best, and his inability to defeat the revolt shows his failure as a military commander.

This response received 8 marks.

3	8–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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