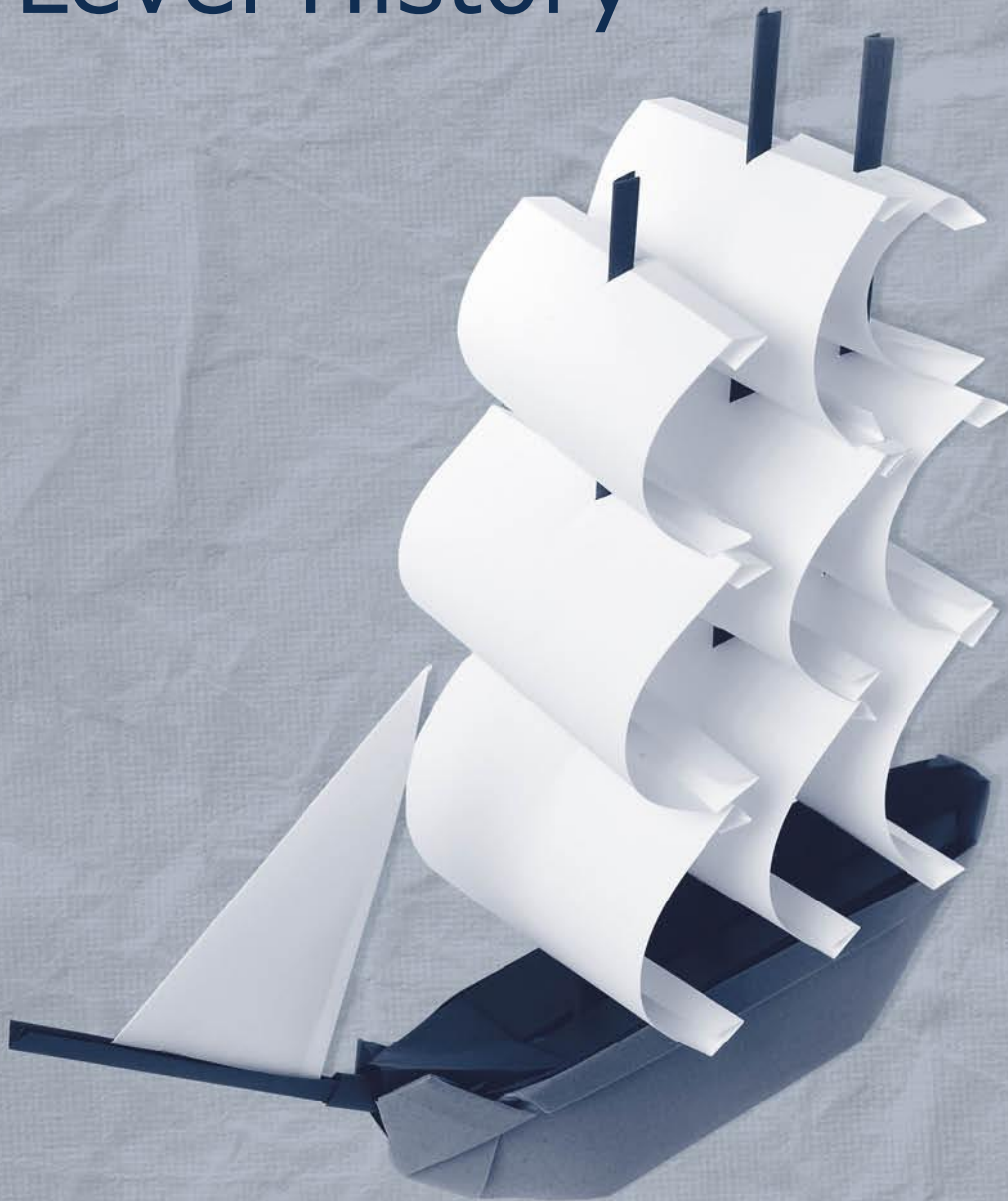


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_03**

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Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 32



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# 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 3:

- Option 32: The Golden Age of Spain, 1474–1598.

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.

<b>Students must:</b>		<b>% in GCE</b>
<b>AO1</b>	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	<b>55</b>
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	<b>20</b>
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

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

## Paper 9HI0\_32

### Section A

#### Question 1

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of the charges made against Archbishop Carranza and the strength of the defence that he put forward.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

#### Exemplar response A

First of all the evidence should be checked for any reason that could make it biased or favour of the decision to prosecute Carranza by Valdes. Valdes had been single handedly one of the key figures behind the original sentencing of Carranza. So Mendoza being a close friend of Valdes would suggest that no matter what Mendoza's opinion would always be against the Carranza. Valdes was also ~~also~~ this must be taken into account upon assessing the sources reliability.

Mendoza in his speech during the trial mentions Carranza's book "The Commentaries". Carranza's books had previously been accepted by the Catholic Church and was approved to contain no heretic undertones. It was down to Valdes who had significantly read into the book and manipulating different opinions which were not suggestive of Heresy. Philip II was also highly persuasive by his advice. So it took very little for Valdes to suggest

The Carranza was heretic in his writing.

Carranza had come from relatively humble beginnings and within three years leading up to his arrest had become a very important position within the Church. Valdes and Mendoza were not fond of his sudden rise to power. Valdes in particular was very clever in the way he dealt with appointments to powerful positions. Valdes placed many friends or similar minded people in these positions, where as Carranza was neither. Carranza wanted the reformation of the Catholic Church within Spain and Italy. Carranza believed that priests should remain in their regions and corrupted, religious officials should be rebuked. This was a direct threat to Valdes and the reason for his arrest.

Along with the fact that a clear biased questioner was competing against Carranza, ~~being~~ with also being a friend of Valdes. This would suggest the source is inaccurate when assessing whether it is correct on Carranza being accused of Heresy.

Mendoza view further in the source suggest in accuracy with him suggest, Carranza was very close to other Lutherans. This is incorrect as the actual

number of people accused of heresy with Lutheran beliefs was extremely minimal. The majority of people tried were in Seville in 1559 which was the city Valdes resided over. Many were also forced into conviction, when their opinions were actually of humanist or scientific origin. Rather than those preaching of protestant ideas. Many books within the period had been added to the index of banned books, yet many like Erasmus had been left untouched. This further doubts that the accusations were actually on a personal basis in the disguise of a religious based accusation.

Carranza's response clearly supports my own view upon the background of Valdes and Mendoza. He states that Valdes is untrustworthy, envious and vindictive to seek vengeance. Carranza also knows the suggestion of anger towards him was first shown when he was elected Archbishop of Toledo. Also within a regular trial Carranza should be able to explain any references that Valdes and Mendoza chose to be of a heretical nature. Carranza's views were dismissed and believed to be lies to conceal his heretical nature.

The king had also very little to do with the local trial process. It was predominantly run



by the biased Valdes. Furthermore shows that unlike other Lutheran heretics which were burnt, Carranza was kept in imprisonment for almost 10 years. The decision was still undecided by the end of it.

The Carranza had always been close to the king and maintenance of the Catholic faith throughout the Spanish Empire. He speaks of his actions in England under the king on his preservation of the Catholic faith in England. Carranza states within the trial that he had no hesitation when sending heretics to be burnt at the stake. So why would a Archbishop of the Catholic faith murder the people of his own ~~same~~ faith views.

Overall Carranza's response within the source is strong. He makes valid arguments towards his contribution to the inquisition in England. Carranza is also happy to explain opinions on any of his work that he has been accused of heresy upon. He maintains a very Catholic approach at the end punishing those who speak against him. The source is accurate in assessing comes from Mendoza who makes many accusations without the facts to back it up. His accusations are false and misleading and biased to hold a trial on through his dislike of Carranza and friendship to Valdes.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 enquiries may be uneven.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response B

The Source from the trial of Archbishop Carranza allows the historian to understand the nature of the charges presented against Carranza and the strength of his defence. Carranza faced a 17 year trial in Spain and Rome and became swept into the power struggle between the pope and Philip over who should have authority over bishops. His case was highly controversial as it was based on false accusations coined by his enemies. The transcript of the trial allows the historian to understand this further as well as his defence, helping to draw conclusions on the significance of the trial of Carranza, <sup>and the power</sup> of Valdés.

The evidence against Carranza is presented by Mendoza, a close associate of Inquisitor General Valdés. Valdés was known to have a political agenda and was more concerned with self promotion and political reform than genuine religious reform like Carranza. He disliked Carranza's influence and was jealous

of him having the richer see of Toledo than his Archbishopric in Seville. In light of Valdés' personal malice towards Carranza and Mendoza's relationship with Valdés, it can be inferred that Mendoza will be ~~echoing~~ echoing Valdés' ideas and opinions. Because they were close and Valdés had an agenda, it is likely he will have manipulated Mendoza and ~~encouraged~~ guided him with what to say to ensure the case against ~~Valdés~~ Carranza and reinforced by other officials at Philip's court. This is significant as Mendoza is in a senior religious position and if what he says corroborates with other testimonies, it strengthens the case against ~~Valdés~~ Carranza. This position alone is enough to strengthen the case against him. The provenance of this source goes further to understand the influence and power of Valdés as well as corruption within the Inquisition ~~which~~ which explains the nature of the case against Carranza.

For assessing and revealing the nature of the charges made against Valdés, the source ~~also~~ illustrates the type of charges brought against Valdés combined with the provenance,



Shows the nature of the charges as being "vindicative" as Carranza states, as well as corrupt. The nature of charges ~~are~~ brought against Carranza are heretical, explaining how he has "Lutheran opinions". ~~After~~ At the time of the trial of Carranza, Spain was experiencing a Protestant Panic that had begun in 1557. Philip was concerned about the spread of Lutheran ideas greatly. Heresy at his time was synonymous with treason so the nature of his charge is very very serious, especially considering Carranza's senior position in the church (Archbishop of Toledo) and Philip's view on how much he could have been spreading Lutheran ideas within Spain would have been monumental. This shows how serious Carranza's trial was but also the skill of Valdés in being able to manipulate Carranza's own words to show Lutheran ideas which Valdés knows would definitely get rid of him. This makes the source very useful for understanding the nature of ~~the~~ the charges made against Carranza, especially considering the religious and political backdrop in Spain of the Protestant Panic. It is also useful for understanding, like the prologue, Valdés' ability to manipulate

and his skill for political manoeuvring. In light of the second enquiry, the source is relatively useful for understanding the strength of Carranza's defence. By saying the defence himself, it possibly suggests he has no support or representation. This is supported by the fact that for his trial, nobody would support him for fear of the Inquisition, again showing Valdés's power as he was Inquisitor General. Carranza "doesn't recognise... Valdés as being worthy to be my judge" which is enforced by his personal hatred of Carranza. Valdés was jealous of his influence and riches. Additionally Carranza's defence is built around his piety. He explains he is "[pure] of faith" which is supported by the work he did as Archbishop of Toledo. Carranza reformed the Cathedral Chapter and visited every parish in his diocese within the first 6 months of being installed. He was deeply pious and genuinely motivated by religious reforms. His defence is therefore strong and accurate in explaining he believed Valdés is "untrustworthy, envious and uneductive". His piety is even reinforced in the fact he "pardons" those who speak

out against [him]". The source is useful for understanding Carranza's defence was strong but more significantly it was accurate. He understood his trial was personal based on a political agenda. Like with his other enquiry, this also illustrates the power of Valdes in political manoeuvring and his corruption. Despite appearing strong, Carranza's defence wasn't quite strong enough and of the 25 points he made on trial ranging from suppression of evidence to personal hatred, people were too scared to support his case.

Overall, the source is useful for understanding both enquiries but is more useful for understanding the power of Valdes and the corruption of the Inquisition. The source illustrates that the nature of the charges made against Carranza reflected the political climate and fear of hubermanism, showing Valdes' skill and even though Carranza's defence was strong and accurate, it was not enough as his case went on for 17 years, highlighting the skill of Valdes in manipulation and politics.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 enquiries may be uneven.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response C

In considering the two inquirers it can be argued that the source is generally more valuable for revealing information about inquiry & however, information about this inquiry can be used to shed significant light on the issues concerning the 2nd inquiry.

The trial of Archbishop Carranza early in the 1560s took place at the same time as the drive for orthodoxy under Philip II and the Lutheran panic stirred up significantly by Inquisitor-General Valdes. As a close associate of Valdes, Mendoza is reliable in accurately portraying the nature of Valdes' accusation which plays heavily on Philip's fears of the Lutheran challenge which was in reality very small. Carranza can be considered a great threat to Valdes



on his prey became a risk to Valdez's hold over Philip. It is therefore expected that Valdez should accuse Carranza of being associated with Lutheranism as this was a key point of fear and an element which Valdez could use in his manipulative attempts. This suggests that Carranza was likely accused of heresy falsely by Valdez as a means of removing his influence on Philip.

~~Both~~ The source can be seen as valuable for investigating both ~~inquirers can be~~ inquirers on the basis of their typicality ~~in~~ with this context. The source states repeatedly throughout that Carranza has been accused of spreading and supporting Lutheran ideas, playing on the hysteria surrounding the Protestant Panic. Furthermore, inquiry 2 can be somewhat investigated through Carranza's insistence that Valdez's accusation cannot be trusted on the basis <sup>of his</sup> ~~that~~ manipulative character. This strongly implies the strength of Carranza's

defense on Valdes was subsequently removed from the case.

It can be argued however that the source holds less value for investigating inquiry 2. In reality, Carranza was able to put forward 25 points in his defense to the Inquisition and therefore it can be argued that it is necessary to see all these points in order to evaluate his defense.

However, an investigation into inquiry 1 reveals the role of the Inquisition in the accusation and mal. the authority of the Inquisition (and therefore of Valdes) was such that it enjoyed complete independence from the Crown and was able to challenge even the authority of the Vatican on where ~~Place~~ Carranza should be tried. Not only does this reveal the severity of the accusation against ~~him~~ Carranza but it also strengthens the value of the source in investigating inquiry 2. The nature of the inquisition under Valdes was such that the strength of the defense of the accused would be largely

irrelevant in deciding the final verdict. In typical trials the verdict was often decided before the defendant had even spoken and it is likely that had Valdes not been removed from the case, the same would likely have happened here.

In conclusion, the source is of good value for investigating the nature of the charges made against Archbishop Carranza and the strength of Carranza's response. While initially there is little information into inquiry 2, the insights into inquiry 1 of the nature of Valdes and the inquisition itself are can subsequently be used by the historian to evaluate the significance of the strength of Carranza's responses.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 enquiries may be uneven.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response D

Plan: gone on for ages about this paper

- Prorenance: 'hearing before inquisition'

Diego de Mendoza + Valdes  
 who wrote it. religious position  
 Pervers. Valdes jealous  
 not giving Archbishop of Toledo  
 I made go against Carranza.

- Claim 1: Nature of the Chapel made against Archbishop Carranza  
 'unreligious not 'worthy leader of church'  
 writes of 'just of faith'.  
 'deliberately spreads the Heresies of Luther in Spain.'

- Claim 2: Strength of the defence that he put forward  
 'purity of my faith'  
 'as combatants'.  
 Valdes jealous.

The Source ~~does~~ reveals some of the nature of the charges made against Archbishop Carranza during his inquisition as well as the defence in which Carranza put up. The Source is valuable in telling both ~~however it does with one~~ the Source provides both sides of the story which leads to believe that it can be reliable ~~however~~ in telling the nature of charges made against Archbishop Carranza as well as the strength of Carranza's defence.

The provenance of the Source provides an overlook into the inquisition of Carranza and who argued which side. The Source, however, is decreased in value from its provenance as it fails to give who wrote the Source. Without the author it is hard to properly value the Source as we cannot be certain of the legitimacy of the author. For all we know they may have not even been at the hearing before the inquisition of Archbishop Carranza. The provenance looks at Mendoza who 'had been given a senior religious position' which implies that he would be looking out for the Orthodoxy of the church and would not want heretics.

Claim number one looks at the value of the Source for revealing the nature of the charges made against Archbishop Carranza. The Source does reveal some of the charges made against Carranza such as that him being suspected of Lutheranism as 'In his book he writes clearly of his belief in Justification by faith'. This is the main charge upon Carranza as the inquisition's main aim was for Orthodoxy which Carranza however



The source is weakened as it does not solely state the charges given against Carranza but the hearing from the source is used as a chance to dig at Carranza and criticise him personally and in many ways are unproductive. The source also states that 'He deliberately spreads the heresies of Luther in Spain' yet provides no actual evidence of Carranza doing this and the only actual evidence that ~~the~~ Mendoza can provide is how 'in this book he writes clearly of his belief in Justification by faith' yet fails to go to where it actually states this. The source is if legitimacy of Mendoza's accusation of Carranza being a Luther is further decreased by Mendoza having to use his 'close associate' Valdes, who has personal animosity against Carranza, to win his argument. So although the source does provide the nature of the charges given against Carranza, the legitimacy of these claims is not strong as Mendoza in this source as the hearing provides little if any evidence against Carranza as well as showing that he needs to make the case corrupt by using his 'close associate' in order to be able to sentence Carranza.

The source also looks at Carranza's defence against the claims which are being made against him. Carranza within this source argues that he is of the 'true faith of the Roman Church' as he has 'combated heretics'. This strengthens the source in showing the defence of Carranza's defence as if he was a Luther why would he combat against

them. What further strengthens the source is Carranza's report to Valdes as Inquisitor General. Valdes was a 'close associate' of Mendoza and so is an alarm bell for corruption of the case. The source strengthens Carranza's argument as the provenance shows this and Carranza uses this point to his advantage by calling him 'untrustworthy, envious and vindictive'. The Carranza within the source calls Valdes out on being jealous of his position of 'Archbishop of Toledo' and so gives the enemy opening for drive to want to convict Carranza. This strengthens his defence of the source shows he is a 'close associate' as well as him being 'envious' of Carranza's position able leads the reader to believe that the hearing was corrupt and set up by Mendoza and Valdes.

Overall the source does have some value in revealing the nature of the charges made against Archbishop Carranza as it provides 'Lutheranism'. However it is weakened by the lack of evidence Mendoza provides as well as the use of Inquisitor General Valdes his 'close associate'. Carranza within the source, has a strengthened defence of it is not just his word that he isn't a Lather but that he has 'no hesitation' in causing the greatest heretics to be burnt' and so provides evidence for his claim. However both claims are weakened by the fact that the source has no author, in order for the source to have value for showing the nature of the charges made against Archbishop Carranza



and for strength of the defence that Carranza put forward we need to be made aware of who the scribe / author was as they could have a relation to one or the other or let their own personal views affect what they had written down. To conclude the strength of Carranza's defence is strong as he provides evidence, however fails to address the claim that his written works contain Luther works. As to the value of the source in the nature of the charges made against Archbishop Carranza has some value, although only provides one complete reason as to why he argues for the inquisition of Carranza.

**This response received 12 marks.**

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response E

PLAN:

Intro. - nature of charges were against catholicism  
 - carranza believed mendoza + valdes

were in cohorts "vindictive"

P1. - who was AS of carranza  
 → close pal of Phillip  
 - mendoza + valdes  
 - explain their beef

context!

P2. - nature of charges  
 - appar. had to really search  
 - likely due to personal conflict  
 - he was v. pious

P3. - defense  
 - abuse of position for AsfC being close  
 to Phillip - came to Eng.  
 - didn't abuse his power.

concl. - useful / valuable (yet cannot see other pov?)

This source is valuable for the historian ~~when investigating~~ in revealing the nature of the charges made against the Archbishop of Carranza and the strength of the defense that he put forward because there is the perspective of the accuser and the ~~accusee~~ accused.

The Archbishop Carranza was appointed by Charles while they were in England for the marriage to Mary Tudor (in 1554). This shows the closeness of their relationship if Phillip brought Carranza with him to England. Thus, it is reasonable to expect opposition to the closeness of their relationship and the possible influence that Carranza held over Phillip. Carranza believes that Valdes as Inquisitor-General and Mendoza, another religious man in a senior position, to have been working together, abusing their powers to bring Carranza down. Carranza states that Valdes is an "untrustworthy, envious and vindictive man" the so-called



evidence of carranza's herself that can be seen in his book 'the commentaries' would have been extremely hard to find. It is thought Valdes / Mendoza had to read through the works extremely closely and the claims are based on tenuous links to Lutheranism. One to Phillip's appointment of carranza and his piety - he is ~~a~~ reliable source and is more trustworthy than Valdes.

The nature of charges made against carranza by Mendoza were on religious ground claiming that he "has close association with many persons who have confessed to Lutheran opinions" and also that his book is in support of 'justification by faith' a ~~key~~ belief central to the Lutheran church. ~~It is~~ the charges are serious because of the piety of carranza. Something himself and Phillip both closely associated with was religion, ~~and~~ which is likely why Phillip appointed him as Archbishop. Phillip

piety can be inferred from the building of the Escorial.

on the contrary, the defense of put forward by Carranza is fairly strong. although some may consider it (though truth) it is unwise to have highlighted the personal conflict as it was not in relation to religion. Valdes' abuse of his position as Inquisitor-General to put ~~Carranza~~ <sup>Archbishop</sup> Carranza on trial reveals to corruption of the Inquisition as ~~most~~ <sup>many</sup> of the people who were charged heretics were not in fact heretics, but people used the fear and secrecy of the Inquisition to rid problematic people. Carranza states that "all criticisms of my work ~~should be~~ and my conduct should be committed to me" thereby implying that there is ~~very~~ ~~not~~ ~~nothing~~ in his book that can be considered heretical because he is (as is the book) Catholic so there's nothing that can be used as

evidence. In addition, while in England with Phillip he worked to convert many people to Catholicism and had "no hesitation in causing the greatest heretics to be burnt". Surely if a heretic himself Carranza wouldn't have done these things or managed to work his way to being Archbishop appointed Archbishop to begin with.

To conclude, this source can be considered of great value as it states what charges Mendoza made against Archbishop Carranza (as being a heretic and Lutheran supporter) as well as Carranza's defense that in fact he is pious, devoutly Catholic. This is why he was "chosen by the King to be Archbishop of Toledo".

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 enquiries may be uneven.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## Section B

### Question 2 and Question 3

#### EITHER

- 2 How accurate is it to say that the revolt of the Comuneros was caused by the conduct of Charles I at the beginning of his reign?

#### OR

- 3 'Spain's rising population was a more important factor in causing the price revolution of the 16th century than was the importation of precious metals from the New World.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

### Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒ Question 3 ☒

Charles was appointed to the Spanish throne in 1516, through the regent Cisneros after the death of Ferdinand. Charles had been raised in the Netherlands from birth and had never been to Spain, before his appointment. There are certain actions Charles took, which could be suggested that they provoked an attack such as the Comuneros. Moving his Spanish raised brother Ferdinand out of Spain on his arrival. His advisers that had gone to Spain prior to Charles to establish their power and rule. Finally, could be due to the extensive taxation through servicos, which also incurred the Cortes's requests to be unkept.

Charles in 1516 had become joint ruler with his mother Juana. Juana was mentally unstable and therefore unable to make decisions, leading to Charles becoming the predominant leader of Spain. Spain had never been so full of outsiders proven with the conquest of Granada and the inquisition, which had taken place prior to Charles appointment. The Spanish nobles



and Grandes were not to send of a foreign ruler although of Spanish descent. The Spanish people believed his priorities would lie elsewhere. ~~The Spanish people believed~~ The nobles felt his younger brother Ferdinand would be best suited, with having growing up in Castile and being aware of the issues they felt. There was talk of overthrowing Charles to be replaced by his younger brother. On note of this, Charles sent him to the Burgundy/Flanders to rule over his northern empires.

This agitated the Spanish but was not significant enough to say that this action was responsible for the revolt. There were minimal people who believed his younger brother should be replaced, as with the revolt it was caused by common grievances. If anything it set a scene for Charles leadership in which his focuses were elsewhere and had very little consideration for the people of Castile. This is proven with the ~~extractions~~ request of services from Castile. This move to bring it shift his brother out of Spain did squash any early signs of rebellion, rather than incite

As ~~the~~ suggested in the introduction Spain was not particularly fond of the foreign people within their Cortes. Before Charles arrival many of his Burgundian advisers had already travelled to Spain. Charles had given them significant amounts of power within the Spanish courts, church and administration. Cisneros the regent of Castile before his arrival, had tried to suppress the unrest that this had raised, although in the short term successful it was not long till rebellion broke out. This caused many of the Spanish nobles and grandes to travel out to the Netherlands to gain favour with Charles.

This brought an air of corruption within the Spanish political system, with many of his advisers appointing themselves under great position within the Church like Adrian of Utrecht. To further signify the effect this had onto the revolt, was the selling of titles by Charles foreign advisers. The noble families position was now under threat from new families after purchasing titles of power to gain access to the Cortes. Or the benefits that came with being one of the highest members of Spanish society. Charles inability to control his advisers would lead to revolt, with many of them <sup>asked</sup> to step from their post and return to Flanders.

Charles was also highly influenced by them when making decisions, upon Spanish happenings. Angering the nobles, rightly so, that foreign diplomats were making decisions on Spanish matters. Although it was not enough for towns to revolt.

~~Spain had also~~

Spain had a system of Juros that had been very important. The juros were a system of rights that nobles held within social and political systems. Due to Charles' ambitions abroad and such as the Holy Roman Emperor campaign, he applied for many services from the court. In order for the crown to receive money from the courts the king must hear any complaint or request and forgive them. The king was requested to marry, learn Spanish, stop appointing foreigners to state a few. These were not upheld by Charles, and greatly annoyed the Spanish. Another example of distrust by Charles was the request of services from Savoy. Charles had requested funds but was refused, in which he responded by bribing members of the court to pass through the service. Is anything this distrust by the king could be the significant issue for the revolt of the Comuneros.

Yet after the death of Isabella the Nobles



had gained much more power and freedom. Both Ferdinand and Isabella tried to limit the control and rights the Nobles had. So it could be suggested that either the failure by either Ferdinand or Cisneros to control the Nobles, suggested was a reason for their revolt. Charles had only come in to contain the situation and make strong defiant decisions and establish control.

After assessing it must be said that overall Charles did prevent the Comuneros revolt through his actions. His failure to control advisors within the Spanish political system created unrest even before his arrival. Charles did not respect the rules of the *servicio* and if we look at how the revolt was defeated we get a clearer picture. As once Charles had addressed the complaints in one of the first *servicios* many times and Nobles backed down. So Charles not forgetting them was his guilt. Although the reaction may not have been as significant if the power of the Nobles had been restrained, like under the rule of Isabella and Ferdinand.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒Question 3 ☒Plan:- ~~King of~~

conduct of Charles at beginning:

- couldn't speak Spanish

-

New world + Inflation

Potosi

Genoese  
Bo

Foreign:

- Burgundian influence

- Sending money to Burgundy

+ just attempt for NRE

Supply + demand

Policies introduced: ~~foreign~~

- Spanish subsidy (tax)

The Revolt of the Comuneros had multiple causes, one being the conduct of Charles I at the beginning of his reign, the policies he as foreign policy he introduced as well as the foreigners he put in power and also married issues. The ~~issue~~ these factors triggered the ~~Comuneros~~ Revolt of the Comuneros which was a revolt for the continuation of how Castile was being run.

The conduct of Charles at the beginning of his reign in 1516 left him rather <sup>unpopular</sup> amongst the Spanish people. They viewed him as foreign and looked down on

him for knowing next to no Spanish as well as that the Spanish people had fears of Charles being an absentee monarch, and so leaving them without a ruler. This triggered the Revolt of the Comuneros in 1520 as some of the fears of the Spanish had been confirmed, such as Charles being absent as he didn't arrive into Spain until 1517 after receiving the title of Holy Roman Emperor. On his arrival there was little ceremony and his coronation was small which shows the lack of support he had. All of this stemmed from before he arrived and the lack of connection he had with the Spanish people as he was raised in Burgundy, where the court was rich and they could afford to be extravagant, whereas Spain was had a high amount of debt and at one point in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century reached 36 million Ducats (a form of Spanish money).

The conduct of Charles at the beginning of his reign was not the only issue Charles faced and arguably not the sole cause of the Revolt of the Comuneros. Financial issues for Spain were deepened by Charles during his reign as he needed money for his campaign to become Holy Roman Emperor which Charles took from the Spanish court which did not increase his popularity whatsoever and caused the Spanish to dislike the Burgundians including Charles as the little money they did have was going to Charles' campaign. This was deepened as Charles also put Burgundians in positions of power during his four years before the beginning of the Comuneros debate, on becoming King, Aragonese people petitioning for places within the King's Court. This in turn caused the Revolt of the Comuneros.



as it meant that ~~the~~ the Castilians had certain customs which they wanted Charles to respect which the Burgundians were unaware of these customs and traditions which angered the Spanish which was directed at Charles as he put them in positions of power and recognised this after the Comuneros when he appointed two Castilian co-regents alongside Adrian of Utrecht in order to appease the Castilians.

Although Charles at the beginning of his reign did not have the best of starts with the people of Castile, during his reign he worsened this as he introduced policies, which financially would cripple the Spanish people further. Charles implemented Arbitrary taxes in order to further fund his campaign to be Holy Roman Emperor. This pushed the Spanish people further towards the Revolt of the Comuneros as Charles was further solidifying the Castilian peasantry of a monarch not respect their customs and taking advantage by just taking their money elsewhere for campaigns which would significantly increase the likelihood of Charles being an absentee monarch. As well as this during Charles reign he asks money to fund ventures into the New World in order to gain stores from places such as Portugal; however many assumed this money would come into Seville and aid in solving the problem with debt alongside the rapidly approaching inflation. However, this money didn't even dock in Seville as it was needed to go straight to the Genoese bankers who Charles and now Spain were in debt too. This arguably influenced the start of the Revolt of the Comuneros as the Castilian customs were

not being respected as the Cortes was being taken advantage of to solve Charles financial issues.

Overall the Revolt of the Comuneros (1520-21) was caused by the conduct of Charles at the beginning of his reign as they provided a negative lasting impression of Charles which remained with the Spanish people. This triggered the Revolt and was sped up with the ~~decisions~~ decisions Charles made during his reign such as arbitrary taxation as well as the installation of Burgundian people to Spanish positions of power. The impression that Charles was to be absentee monarch was confirmed within the first few years of Charles' reign as of his campaign for Holy Roman Emperor as well as the Netherlands being on the edge of war with the French kept him away from Spain and caused the conduct of the Spanish monarch who was absent as well as never having lived in Spain and not speaking able to speak Spanish to be an extremely negative one. And ~~that~~ all in all the conduct of Charles I ~~begin~~ at the beginning of his reign was the downfall for Charles who left an extremely negative long lasting message for Spain as to what type of monarch he was.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒Question 3 ☒

- Charles' conduct
- Asked for more servicio in 3 years
  - Did not arrive until 1517 - Treaty of Noyon
  - Charles was foreign not brought up in Spain
- Appointed Burgundians

A number of Charles I's actions at the beginning did arguably result in the outbreak of the Revolt of the Comuneros in Toledo in 1520. These included the fact that Charles was brought up in Burgundy and was therefore considered a foreigner by people living in his kingdoms. He also furthered fears about Spain losing its identity through his choice of advisors and angered the Cortes by demanding the servicio twice of three years. Although it is clear from this that Charles's upbringing and actions did contribute to the outbreak of the Revolt, the increasing power of the nobles also had an involvement in causing the Revolt.

One of the most significant reasons for the outbreak of the Revolt of the Comuneros was due to Spanish fears that they would lose their identity. This was not aided by the fact that when

Charles was appointed to the throne, he decided to appoint a number of influential Burgundians. These included Adrian of Utrecht who was made regent as well as William de Croÿ (Lord Chièvres). Both of these individuals had played a large role in Charles' upbringing but their appointment made many people in Charles' kingdoms in Spain angry as they were given important positions that should have been given to Castilians. Further resentment was created when Charles chose to appoint Chièvres' 16 year old nephew to the most important bishopric by making him the Archbishop of Toledo. These Charles' choices in making these decisions clearly not only made many people angry but it weakened people's faith in Charles.

Additionally, not only did Charles' poor choice of advisors cause anger which ultimately led to the revolt of the Comuneros but he also asked the Cortes to grant him the Servicio tax twice in three years. The first time Charles had asked for the Servicio, the Cortes had willingly given him 600,000 maravedis as he had partially agreed to the ~~sent~~ set of conditions that the junta of Toledo had presented to him. They had asked him to learn Castilian, ~~how~~ honour the rights and

privileges of Castile as well as appointing no foreigners. Charles had only agreed to ~~the~~ honour the rights and privileges of Castile but the Cortes still granted him the money. However, on the second occasion that Charles asked the Cortes for money, ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> the Cortes ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> more reluctant, due to the fact that the money that they ~~were~~ granted Charles I was going to be spent on an expensive coronation in order to become Holy Roman Emperor in 1519. Not only did this increase fears that Charles was going to become an absentee monarch and was going to spend more time in the Holy Roman Empire, but it furthered angered the Cortes that Spanish money was leaving Spain ~~and was going to be spent~~.

As well as this, many people living in both Castile and Aragon were concerned about Charles being a foreigner himself. ~~They~~ which ~~also~~ although was not strictly Charles' fault, it did cause tension which could have contributed to the outbreak of the Revolt. They were anxious about the fact Charles had never even been to Spain before, he could not speak Castilian.



and he had been brought up with a lavish Burgundian lifestyle which was very different to the Spanish way of life. These initial fears that Charles might choose to change Spain's traditions and that Charles valued his other territories more were confirmed in 1516. Instead of going straight to Spain on his accession to the throne, Charles stayed in the Netherlands in order to ensure that the French would not invade and to do this he had to sign the Treaty of Noyon in 1516. Consequently he did not arrive in Spain until 1517 and then just two years later left to become Holy Roman Emperor. Therefore, although Charles' upbringing was not ~~an act of~~ a poor decision he had made, ~~his~~ he should have realised that ~~this~~<sup>his</sup> background may have caused concerns amongst the Spanish population and made efforts to appease alleviate these fears rather than exacerbate them through his decision to delay arriving in Spain until 1517.

Despite the fact many of Charles' decisions did directly cause the Revolt, the increasing power of the nobles also did have a limited role in creating tensions in Spain. For example, when Charles became king in 1516, many nobles



travelling to Burgundy where Charles was staying in order to lobby for power and positions. As well as this, whilst Charles was away from Spain, Cisneros ruled as regent. He had tried to reduce the power of the nobles by establishing a citizen's militia, which was not very popular. This shows how even though Charles' decisions furthered concern and tensions in Spain, other developments were occurring to limit stability.

In conclusion, it is clear that Charles' background as a Burgundian began the initial concerns amongst the Spanish population. However, although these concerns existed, if Charles had not confirmed the general ~~view~~ fears and concerns of the population through his poor choice of advisors and his excessive demands for money, then it is likely that the Revolt of the Comuneros would not have happened. By appointing Burgundians, people's fears that Spanish traditions and customs would be lost were essentially proven. Additionally, the fact that Charles stayed away from Spain until 1517

and then left shortly after suggested he was going to be an absentee monarch. Overall though, it could be argued that Charles' demands for the service to pay for his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor was the trigger for the Revolt due to the fact that without this and Charles' leaving to become Holy Roman Emperor, the Revolt of the Comuneros would not have happened in 1520.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒Question 3 ☒

- Charles' responsibility → HRE = jobster
- Burgundian ministers Charverre
- ↳ finance = 1/2 Genere bankers suggest = German.
- without precedent for people → F+I = travel + maintain
- small scale
- Castile + Aragon separate
- inheritance → 1516 + 1519

The Result of the Comuneros in 1520-1521 was largely at the fault of Charles I at the beginning of his reign as well as what was out of his control which was through his inheritance. Although breaking traditions for the people of Castile and Aragon added to the situation's problem.

Following Charles' accession in 1516 to the throne of the Iberian Peninsula (today we would recognize this as Spain) meant he continued the combined rule of the two kingdoms: Castile and Aragon. However, he had another accession to being Holy Roman Emperor in 1519, which meant his time



spent in Spain was short-lived. The Comuneros (the common people) responded to this in Spain because of their fears of having an absentee monarch where their separate beliefs surrounding government varied. Largely, in ~~Spain~~<sup>Castile</sup>, the Revolt of the Comuneros was ~~an~~ focused on Charles' actions as he also appointed Burgundian ministers such as Chiveros who were not Castilian and therefore did not recognise Castilian ways and values. The people requested 30 years of experience to people within government as Charles personally appointed ministers as young as 18 who significantly lacked experience in dealing with how to govern a country. Another aspect that Charles was personally accused of was spending Castilian money on foreign lands which was largely true, as Charles campaigned to be Holy Roman Emperor and therefore spent a large amount of money collected from taxes, such as the alcabala, on gaining influence until 1519. Finance also came from German bankers known as 'suggers' who supplied Charles with a large income to allow him to spend as he wished. The Comuneros disagreed with relying so heavily on foreign bankers to claim money in Spain because they were demoralised by relying on other countries. These factors are all by the conduct of Charles at the



beginning of his reign and therefore present the statement to be largely accurate.

However, this statement can also be analysed from the opposing perspective as this turning point in Spanish history was without precedent because of the continued tradition of having a monarch on the throne revolving around the small-scale areas (compared to Charles' territories) which needed to be maintained. The previous monarchs of Ferdinand and Isabella were who combined Castile and Aragon to become united and understood the individual customs of each kingdom, but Charles did not. Through travelling around Spain, the monarch was boosted because of the two monarchs' personal input in responding to their people. The Herrerados aided enforcement of law and order being named 'most Catholic monarchs' meant the couple introduced the Inquisition as well as succeeding over Brussels in 1500. Thus, the people had previously had sufficient order and therefore were not hesitant to change or were understanding with Charles' position as a young ruler. Blaming Charles himself instead of the circumstances also allowed for the tension to spread.

Supporting this claim is that the circumstances

resulted in Charles' foolish actions such as appointing Burgundian ministers. As previously the Duke of Burgundy meant he was out-of-touch with both Castile and Aragon's customs and not aligned with how they should be ruled. As a young man himself, it was natural for him to appoint younger people to work alongside him although this was a mistake as neither were wise in their decisions because of their lack of experience. By inheriting the Holy Roman Emperor meant he had to rule it alongside Spain and could not afford to lose territory so he was attempting to expand his influence across Europe. Bad maintenance of finance was also due to his limited experience with money and so by foreign bankers appealing to him with large sums of money is going to be appealing if that is his desire.

To conclude, the revolt of the Comuneros was caused by Charles' conduct at the beginning of his reign, however it was his circumstances which caused him to complete the actions that the people of Castile and Aragon disagreed with - therefore making the statement correct ~~but~~<sup>but</sup> with the underlying factor of his upbringing and the high standards set by his

~~predecessors~~ Ferdinand and Isabella.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response J

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☒ **Question 3** ☐

The revolt of the Comuneros between 1520 and 1521 was caused by the conduct of Charles I most significantly, however tension among the town dwellers had been rising during previous previously and so the revolt cannot be assigned wholly to the failings of Charles.

Charles became King in 1516, yet did not visit Spain until August 1517. This early decision was one of the contributing factors that led to the Revolt because it played into the underlying fear that Charles would be an absentee monarch. Charles had to stay in the Netherlands to resolve tension with the French in order to allow him to turn his attention to Spain (achieved through the Treaty of Noyon), however to the Spanish, even when he arrived he was a less than ideal monarch. Raised in Burgundy, Charles was unacustom to Spanish tradition and culture



and many in Spain would have preferred his younger brother Ferdinand who had been raised in Spain. His upbringing caused much resentment, however this was not a result of Charles' personal actions that he was a 'foreigner'. He was also initially not able to leave the Netherlands due to tension with France, thus <sup>adding weight to the argument</sup> ~~suggesting~~<sup>^</sup> that the underlying cause for the revolt being ~~the~~ resentment felt towards Charles being a foreign King and his initial absenteeism were ~~unavoid~~ not due to Charles' conduct.

Upon arriving in Spain, Charles began requesting money from the cortes of the Kingdoms he ~~now~~ now reigned over. However asking for money 3 times in 2 years and raising the servicio led to the growth in anger. It was therefore financial reasons that were the catalyst to the revolt because they sped up the growth in opposition, especially among those hardest hit by the increasing taxes - the town dwellers (corregidores). Money was need initially for Charles campaign to become Holy Roman Emperor,<sup>to</sup> which he was

Successfully elected in 1519. This however added to fears that Spanish, and in particular Castilian money was being taken out of Spain and spent elsewhere in Charles growing Empire. The failings of Charles to manage finances were a major factor leading to fears that Spain's customs were being split up. This was the result of Charles' conduct. Evidence from the revolt that the rebels were wishing not to overthrow the monarchy but to replace Charles support the argument that it was these failings of Charles personally that led to resentment. Thus, ~~finances~~ Charles' conduct towards finances were very significant in causing the catalyst for the revolt.

The trigger for the revolt was also a direct result of Charles' early conduct, in his decision to appoint many Burgundian's to his court. During the regency before Charles coming to Spain, Charles was advised by some that the Spanish nobles were going to try and

manipulate and control him. Charles therefore brought many of his Burgundian nobles with him, appointing them to positions of power in Spain. It was this decision that led to the final growth in resentment felt towards Charles. The conduct of Charles at the beginning of his reign can therefore be seen to be very significant in the lead up to the revolt.

In conclusion, Charles' lack of knowledge of ~~the~~ Spanish customs and traditions led to his seemingly naive conduct in terms of religion, finance and appointment of Burgundians, which led directly to a growth in resentment of the *Corregidores*, causing them to revolt in 1520. The concessions made during the revolt give weight to the argument that it was Charles' actions that caused the revolt because of how quickly he was able to overcome the revolt. While not all the causes were a direct result of Charles' actions, such as the nature of his upbringing, ultimately it was Charles' financial conduct which was most



significant in leading to the Revolt, and this was a direct result of Charles' inexperience and incompetence.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response K

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☒ **Question 3** ☒

the price revolution of c. 1500 – 1570 was caused <sup>largely</sup> by the importation of precious metals from the new world. this resulted in population increase (specifically in towns/cities and ports) as this is where trade was at its height) and, prices to rise unequally to pay (inflation) and some products to be in greater demand than others due to their availability.

the importation of precious metals from the new world to Spain caused the price revolution due to inflation. while there was much gold and silver coming into the economy this didn't benefit Spanish economy because wages remained the same as did taxes whilst rent and prices on ~~the~~ staple goods (eg food) sky-rocketed. the taxes on the people of Castille were the same as they were 60 years previous to imports so the monarchs ~~it~~ and nobility did not benefit as much as they could have done.

the opening of the silver mines at Potosí in 1545 was the root of the inflation (thought to have once held 80% of the world silver supply). In addition, with monarchs such as Charles taking out large loans from the German Fuggers Bankers and using shipments of silver to pay them back, this would not have benefitted Spain.

The population increase in Spain, largely in cities such as Seville which tripled in size by the end of the period, was due <sup>largely</sup> to migration, as people from the countryside moved in ~~towards~~ to where the money was. This led to the expansion of the merchant classes with many people trying to get their share of the money coming into Spain. This resulted in lots of houses being put up quickly and fewer farmers thus less food and more disease (poverty). Population increase did not cause the price revolution, it was a product of it.

A contemporary theologian and economist, martin de Azpilcueta, noticed the correlation between the price of goods in great supply and being in low demand thus a lower price and the products in low supply and great demand as having a higher price point. This is known as the theory of supply and demand which many economists attribute the cause of the price revolution. After harvest failures staple products such as grain was in high demand as everyone needed it to live. This meant that those who were selling grain sold it at a higher price, and because people needed the grain they either paid or went hungry. When grain was imported from the Mediterranean the price of grain plummeted as it was so readily available. Additionally, in the New World there ~~was~~<sup>were</sup> very few sheep and thus a lack of wool or cloth for clothes. This led to farmers converting so land ~~which~~ with sheep as there was more money in merano.



wood. Yet, again, when there was much wood to go around the prices dropped again. It is unlikely that supply and demand is the reason for the price revolution due to the fact it is in place today in many countries who are not experiencing a price revolution.

In conclusion, the main / underlying cause of the price revolution was the importation of precious metals into Spain as it caused inflation on a major scale, affecting areas differently over time. The rising population of Spain (reaching 6.5 million by the 1550s) cannot be ~~possibly~~ labelled the cause of the <sup>price</sup> revolution as it had been rising before the imports of precious metals ~~revolution~~ began and after it too.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response L

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒Question 3 ☒

Between 1500 and 1570, Spain went through a 'Price Revolution' where inflation of goods and the devaluing of money created poor living conditions and poverty. Contemporary and modern historians such as Mercader, Azpilcueta and Hamilton have debated over the causes of such great inflation. These include a rising population, influx of precious metals from the New World and external factors such as the debasement of coinage in England and France. To consider which is the more important factor, the scale of the factor must be considered as well as how many people it affected, was it the same for everyone in Spain and the economic consequences it had. In light of this, the increase of precious metals in the New World is more significant in explaining the Price Revolution, but only in the latter half of the century. Spain's rising population exacerbated the issue throughout the period.

Spain's population rose relatively consistently throughout the century. In 1550, Spain's population was 6.5 million and by the 1590, this reached

between 7 and 8 million. Census records are limited so its hard to fully understand population growth, but the population definitely did rise in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. However, it was not completely widespread. Some towns grew more than others whereas some (but only because of extreme religious circumstances) declined such as Llanwnda. Most towns, however, particularly merchant towns and ports, increased. Seville was one of these increasing from 350,000 in the 1530s to 900,000 in the 1560s. Combined with bad harvests, this caused inflation (Demand-Pull theory). With limited food available and more demand prices rose leading to many people taking to the streets unable to feed their families. This does not, however, explain the rise in price on less essential goods such as textiles and wool. The rise in population is more significant for understanding the 'Price Revolution' for food but does not explain all aspects of inflation at this time.

Contemporary historian Mercado explained that inflation was caused by an influx of bullion from the New World, supported by modern historian Hamilton. From 1509 onwards, precious metals were found in the



New world and imported into Spain. This made more coins in Spain which the monetary theory explains as the more coins there are, the less they are worth in value. A lot of this didn't remain in Spain however as was sent off to pay German debts. However, all this bullion was enough to devalue money meaning higher prices are charged to cover costs of production. In Spain, inflation between 1500 and 1570 reached 400% with the rate of inflation at 2.8% in the first half of the century. This, however, decreased in the second half to 1.3%, not supporting the idea that bullion and precious metals caused and increased inflation. Bullion was increasing in the latter half of the century, especially after the discovery of the silver mine at Potosi in 1545 which accounted for 60% of bullion. Income from the New World was 324,000 ducats in the middle of the century and rose to over 600,000 ducats. Although quickly spent covering debts, it was enough to cause inflation. Hamilton makes his argument despite the rates of interest not fitting. This is possibly because much of it left Spain after arriving. It was still a major reason for the

Price revolution however, especially as it brought only 10% was accounted for and much of the bullion was smuggled in.

Other explanations for the 'Price Revolution' include the ~~the~~ debasement of the coinage in France and England. Debasement is the process of diluting the quantity of precious metal in a coin <sup>often</sup> to make more coins or use the precious metal for something else. Although not happening in Spain, it massively impacted trade as merchants trading with these countries were receiving less for their goods in terms of the actual value of the coins. This led to prices rising to compensate for debased coins and subsequently inflation. This goes further to explain why goods other than food, in particular textiles that would have been traded by merchants, rose in price and helps understand what caused the 'Price Revolution'.

Rather than ascribing the 'Price Revolution' to one of these factors, it was a combination of all of them that resulted in 400% inflation between 1500 and 1570 and the 'Price Revolution', but they were significant at different times. In the early half of the century the rate of inflation was higher and this was

most likely down to the growing population. In the latter half of the century, despite the reduced rate, it was because of the increase in bullion from the new world at this time. Although the rate was slower, it does not mean the inflation was less significant, as with high population numbers and bad harvests, making prices high, any ~~more~~ more inflation is of greater significance as it pushed prices unprecedentedly higher from a starting point that is already considerably high. All of this was exacerbated by the debasement of the coinage making inflation worse, and equally, mismanagement of finance and no control over the introduction of bullion into Spain by the government made the situation much worse. One factor is not more important than the other as they affect different industries at different times and only together they explain the reason for the Price Revolution. It could not be a revolution with just one without the other and combined, they saw an unprecedented level of inflation in 16th century Spain.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response M

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒ Question 3 ☒

The Price Revolution in Spain which began c. 1570 can be said to be largely exacerbated by the rising population at the time. However, the influx of Silver bullion caused economic effects to come into play of which contemporary scholars had little understanding of. Therefore it can be argued that the impact of precious metals was the most important factor in causing the Price Revolution where the rising population exacerbated its effects.

The rising population of Spain was a key factor in exacerbating the effects of the Price Revolution. The population meant that basic resources became in greater and greater demand forcing prices to rise above what the majority was able to pay for them. This was particularly true of grain. The geographical climate of Spain meant large parts of its landmass are not suitable for agriculture

and therefore large numbers of grain had to be imported in order to keep the market in good supply. This alone made grain an expensive resource but the rising population meant importing sufficient grain was increasingly difficult.

This can very much be linked to the issue surrounding Manilla Sheep and wool as a consequence of the Price Revolution. Despite already low grain supplies, <sup>much</sup> ~~many~~ agricultural land became used for sheep farming in order to cultivate the popular Manilla wool. However, the economic situation in Spain meant the cheaper cloth imported from the Netherlands was far more popular and trading of Manilla wool suffered. It can be argued that the issue of inflation therefore - exacerbated by the rising population - helped create a vicious cycle where basic materials such as cloth and trade were all being ~~imported~~ imported with limited profitable exports.

Despite this, in many ways it can be

argued that the imports of precious metals from the New World were of more importance for causing the Price Revolution. The imports of silver bullion meant Spain quickly found itself with a very quick influx of money, especially in key towns such as Seville. Modern economic theory states that when a greater amount of money comes into circulation its value then decreases. This means that merchants became forced to increase the price of ~~the~~<sup>their</sup> goods above what the majority could afford in order to maintain the relative value of their goods to the currency. Further problems were also caused by the imports of bullion as Charles began promising to repay loans and debts with silver bullion that had yet to reach Spain. The consequence of this was that much of the imported money was never seen by the population so although prices rose, general wealth did not.

Another key factor in the Price Revolution was the debasement of the



coinage in France and England but this was worsened significantly by the influx of Bullion. During the 16th Century money trading became a common form of distributing wealth where ~~valuable~~ <sup>less valuable</sup> currencies could be traded for more valuable currencies in different regions in order to make a profit. The influx of Bullion from the New World encouraged this form of trading however, the decreased value of French and English currency increased the circulation of low value currency around Spain. While this was a limited issue, it did increase some paranoia around merchant classes and lead to more inflation.

In conclusion, the rising population of Spain meant that the supply of resources led to increased inflation. However, it was the influx of bullion from the New World that triggered more subtle economic effects that decreased the value of the currency

in Spain despite the majority never  
 seeing an increase in personal  
 wealth. The lack of understanding  
 of these ideas meant little  
 could be done to tackle this and  
 paranoia among the merchant  
 classes meant inflation quickly  
 began to rise. Therefore, it must be  
 said that the influx of <sup>(+ precious metal)</sup> bullion  
 was the most important factor  
 in causing the price revolution.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response N

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒ Question 3 ☒

Intro Plan

Discuss & compare Pop growth with previous metals directly. Then touch on other factors - mesta, borrowing, no industry, trade deficit, war... supply vs demand.

• 3-4 paragraphs to discuss each topic starting with one in question.

• Conclusion: re-iterate basic argument + make final decision.

This statement clearly has some merit, the rising population of Spain, 7-8 million by 1600, created a growth in the demand for food and clothing that Spanish industry could not meet. As a result demand outstripped supply and prices increased. However, bullion was also central, as pointed out <sup>by Hamilton and</sup> even by contemporary scholars such as ~~the~~ Mercader and Azpilcueta if there is more money then its value will decrease. ~~These~~ These two factors are not enough though to fully explain the price revolution. Other such as, the early influential mesta



the dependence on foreign grain imports, the trade deficit to countries such as England due to the exchange of cheap wool for expensive cloth and the endless wars. All formed a toxic combination of factors that caused the price revolution.

Firstly then, Bullion was clearly central to inflation during the 16th century as from 1503 to 1600 around 153,000 kg of gold and 7.4 million kg of silver were imported from the new world from mines such as Potosi. However, as historians such as Kamen have argued, only 8% of this arrived before 1560 while inflation grew fastest in the early part of the century, at around 2.8% compared to the second half, around 1.3%. Indeed, though the crown did receive  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all precious metals much of this went straight to his creditors in Genoa or German bankers such as the Fuggers. Furthermore, much of the rest of the gold went to traders from other countries such as Holland or to pay Charles' and Phillip's soldiers around Europe. Consequently, Hamilton's thesis that bullion was the principal cause for inflation can be seen to be flawed.

Population growth was clearly a central factor in causing the price revolution. This is because a larger population needed more food and commodities but the lack of industrial innovation in Spain made this difficult. Despite a push to cultivate more land costs still rose as this land was less fertile. Furthermore the power of the Mesta also resulted in many potentially productive areas of land being kept empty for grazing. This led to further increases in prices and did not even provide ~~any~~ a positive trade situation. Cities like <sup>the towns of the country</sup> Segovia that depended on the trade of wool were suffering from higher taxes and also the issue of ~~as~~ lower exports than imports. Spain was forced to import vast amounts of grain and other products which increased inflation.

Moreover, other factors such as the growing influence of the Netherlands in trade with the New World also had a detrimental effect on the economy in Spain. Indeed, the constant wars fought by Spain ~~to~~ against France, Holland, the Turks and later England

forced the kings to borrow and resulted in a lot of money leaving Spain ~~cash~~. Indeed, the illegal smuggling of specie (cash) also had a detrimental effect and as a result the direct trading of cash for cash, was forbidden.  
a binding (using)

Consequently, I would argue that while J. Hamilton ~~at~~ Merceda and Azpilcueta make a valid point and bullion certainly played a role in the price ~~role~~ revolution, it is historians such as Kamen and Nadal that point to a ~~toxic~~ combination of factors in which population growth is a main driver that one does not to the truth. Therefore while I do not entirely agree with the statement I do believe it is ~~too~~ broadly correct.

\* Towns like Segovia who suffered due to the loss of power by Nobles such as the Cabrera and officials like the corregidores.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response O

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒Question 3 ☒

YEAH  
 YEAH  
 BUT

{
   
 bullion
   
 demand
   
 cost push
   
 coin debasement

R
   
 this more than that?
   
 No
   
 185000 kg gold
   
 17m kg silver

1519  
 nearly expensive HRE

Spain's price revolution in the 16<sup>th</sup> century was caused by various trading and supply problems which were heavily influenced by the import of bullion from the New World. Indeed, when Columbus' first expedition took off in 1492, there was no expectation that he would ~~be~~ even return safely. But by 1560, 185000 kg of gold <sup>as</sup> and 17 million kg of silver had been imported from the New World. In turn, this bullion was used to pay off debts Charles owed for his many conflicts in Italy and against France, and this caused a massive bout of inflation which meant a rise in prices. However, to say that it was the most important factor is wrong, as the statement suggests. By 1600, Madrid had grown from a population of 1000s to a capital city. Population growth meant more demand for crops. However, it could be argued that if agricultural techniques had been improved, Spain could have fed itself more efficiently.

The rising population experienced in Spain in the 16<sup>th</sup> century caused a mass demand for more crops to be planted. Indeed, as more crops were planted, more infertile land was ploughed and as a result crop failures meant there were shortages of staples such as wheat. As imports from surrounding European ~~countries~~ countries mounted in price, Spain had no choice but to import grain which she had always been masterful in growing before due to irrigation technology mastered by the Moors population. Indeed, this rising population raised the prices of staple goods, and people had to plant on infertile land.

Moreover, to say that rising population was a more important factor than bullion is partly true. Most of Spain was rural and 3% owned 97% land, meaning that nobles and landlords could ~~so~~ simply raise their rents to keep a little bit more of their lavish lifestyle, while workers slaved in the fields all day.

However, bullion played a huge part in causing the price revolution as it made coin extremely lower in value. Indeed, when the 185000 kg of gold and 17 million kg of silver entered the country, the ~~majority~~ majority of the bullion only stopped in Spanish ports briefly before it was taken away to pay off

debts Charles I of Spain owed to countries to fund his Holy Roman Emperor election broke in 1519 and was against France. Indeed, Charles' foreign policy was very costly and Spain was drained of its economic growth when Charles came to power in 1517.

Moreover, the bullion which left the country was subject to coin debasement which meant the clipping of the value of coins, hence making each transaction worth more for the buyer and less for the seller.\*

However, also, another factor which caused the price revolution was the "cost-push" theory. This was exacerbated by the powerful force of the Mesta sheep farmers, whose business was self-owned and did not have to answer to a noble class citizen. Moreover, the Mesta merino wool trade was a huge export which gained a lot of wealth through their success. However, the Mesta participated in frequent feuds with crop farmers after the movement of their sheep trampled crops and ruined harvests. These crops had to be planted on infertile land anyway, and the Mesta made this problem worse. The harvests were also to feed the nation, a growing nation which turned ~~Madrid~~ Madrid from a population of thousands to a capital city by 1600. Moreover, after the crops failed, many nobles started keeping their own sheep. (\* As Azpiticueta has argued, a contemporary theologian from the university of Salamanca, "money... is merchandise".)



further undermining the Mesta merino wool trade. These ~~econ~~ economic issues of raised demand and short supply were a very significant factor in the reasons for the price revolution.

However also, coin debasement was a big reason for the price revolution because it reduced the face value of the specie, and with a lack of specie, this pushed prices up and value of money down.

~~the~~ Indeed, many of the coins were transported out of the country to fund Charles' foreign policy ~~and~~ without even touching the ground. Charles' wars with France, the ~~of~~ quelling of the rebellion in the Netherlands in 1566 and later ~~unification~~ annexation of Portugal in 1580 was mainly responsible for Philip II's bankruptcies in ~~1556~~ 1556, 1575 and 1596.

Indeed, to say that one factor is more important in causing the price revolution is an arduous task because the price revolution was felt regionally and this was shown particularly by ~~the~~ Spain's separate economies. For example, in the Crown of Castile, the port of Seville and the Cortes of Aragon, there were three separate economies ~~which~~ whose only connection was their monarch Charles I after he inherited the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon from his parents Ferdinand and Isabella, 'the Catholic kings'. However, I would agree that the import of bullion had the

largest impact in ~~the~~ causing the price revolution of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, because it was imported on a mass scale, with 185 000 kg of gold and 17 million kg of silver by 1560.

Therefore, although it is accurate to say that the rising population of Spain was an "important factor", I would argue that it was not any more important than the import of bullion from the New World. Moreover, the discovery of the <sup>silver</sup> mine at Potosi in 1545 ~~had~~ bore a huge significance in controlling the amount of bullion entering Spain. Furthermore, this the Hamilton thesis which supported the reason being the influx of bullion is confirmed. However, Henry Kamen argues that these figures were slightly exaggerated, and bullion, although a significant factor, was not the most important. However above all, I would argue that it was a ~~two~~ combination of supply and demand theories, 'cost-push', import of bullion and rising population, which caused the Spanish price revolution of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## Section C

### Question 4 and Question 5

#### EITHER

- 4 How far do you agree that the Battle of Lepanto was the key event in the growth of Spanish naval power in the years 1474–1598?

#### OR

- 5 How far do you agree that the Ottoman Empire, rather than France, presented the bigger challenge to Spain's power in Europe in the years 1474–1598?

#### Exemplar response P

Chosen question number: **Question 4** ☒ **Question 5** ☒

The Battle of Lepanto and the capture of Cyprus can be said to be at the heart of an era of naval power for Spain. However, there were other events prior to the Battle of Lepanto such as diplomatic advancements and financial developments which arguably were more key in the growth of Spanish Naval power as a whole.

The Battle of Lepanto was early in an era of strong naval power for Spain and could be considered a turning point and a key event in this respect. Generally Spain was weak in terms of naval power, particularly against the Ottomans, because its geographical feature as a peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea means resources had to be split between 2 fronts where half the ships would always be unusable. Therefore, the capture of Cyprus not only marked an impressive conquest against the Ottoman forces but also gave Spain a tactical



advantage of an ~~naval~~ island in the middle of the Mediterranean. However, it is debatable as to how significant this was in practice. Following naval battles included the Battle of Tunis - which the Spanish lost to the Ottomans and the Revolt of the Netherlands and the Spanish Armada - where tactical advantages in the Mediterranean would have been irrelevant.

It can be argued that diplomatic factors were more significant as key events in the growth of Spanish Naval power, particularly the Peace of Cambrai in 1559. The Peace of Cambrai marked the end of Spanish conflict with the French in the reign of Philip II - previously being the vast majority of land based conflict. This meant that future conflicts faced by Spain were either in Northern Europe i.e. the Revolt of the Netherlands and the Armada or land based i.e. Lepanto. It is fitting therefore that subsequent to the Peace of Cambrai there was an increase in <sup>conflict</sup> Naval power for the Spanish and a need

to develop Naval power. To some extent, diplomatic events can even be traced back earlier to the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella such as the Treaty of Alcázaras with Portugal which provided Spain with tactical ports in the Canaries <sup>which</sup> ~~to the~~ would eventually help bring in the trade and finances from the New World that were so important in Spain's Naval development.

Financial developments were vital in allowing for the growth of Naval power between 1474 - 1598. In the first half of the century, naval conflict was generally avoided as it was a huge expense compared to the relatively cheap diplomacy and system of ambassadors used by Ferdinand and Isabella. Arguably therefore, events such as the start of Naval supplies from Andrea Doria and access to the Genoese bankers in the 1520s under Charles were far more key in the growth of Spanish Naval power. For the first time naval conflict could be a financially viable option and alongside the huge increase in treasury under Charles I including

the Netherlands, the German Principalities, Mexico and Peru, naval strength to gradually become far more vital. Furthermore, the opening of the silver mine at Potosi in 1545 further increased the financial viability of Naval conflict and contributed to Philip II's ability to begin building his fleet of 300 galleons between 1560-1574.

In conclusion, while the Battle of Lepanto was a somewhat significant event in the growth of Spanish Naval power, it cannot be considered the key event. Diplomatic events such as the Peace of Cambrai were arguably what led to Naval power being necessary as all or so many previous conflicts had been land based and very successful. The key event however was in many ways the ascen Charles I gained to Andrea Doria and the Genoese bankers as without this while Naval power would still have become needed, it is less likely that building it to its eventual strength and size would have been possible.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response Q

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒~~Between 1474-1598~~

• battle of Lepanto

• <sup>inquisitions</sup> → formation = pikemen + ~~arquebuses~~

• Columbus

Between 1474-1598, the growth of Spanish naval power was on a slow increase following initial expeditions to then retain the borders.

Initially, the naval power of Spain was weak because of most fighting taking place on land such as fighting in Italy (the neighbouring country) against France in the first and second Italian Wars. Fighting by foot was the typical and traditional method of accumulating land under the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. However, naval power grew following the expansion of territories to the ~~New World~~ New World under the expeditions of ~~Columbus~~ Christopher Columbus in 1492 and the succession of the Incas and Aztecs under Cortés and Pizarro. ~~The battle of Lepanto was the French~~ Fighting against France then was led into the

sea alongside naval fighting against the Ottoman Turks as Spain continued to expand until the reign of Philip II where his aim was to retain power as opposed to expanding it, as it was recognized how difficult it was to have so many borders exposed to potential enemies.

The Battle of Lepanto was ~~unusually~~ the first time French and Spanish ships entered the waters to fight and therefore is not deemed as a 'turning point' for the Spanish naval powers as although Spain succeeded, it was because of previous events which aided their successful seafaring. It may have grown the strength in the morale of the men fighting but not so much in terms of strengthening the naval power of Spain. Thus, it was limited as a turning point.

A key turning point was the expeditions to the New World of Christopher Columbus in 1492 and onwards because this is where the New World was discovered and the Guel was acquired. Killing of the natives with disease (Spanish flu and smallpox) and the terror of horses expanded Spanish territories significantly and proved a huge morale in overseas voyages from that point onwards.

Another key turning point was Philip II's

decision to create and establish its own navy by having a shipbuilding dockyard in Seville. This marked a key turning point because it implemented a stable foundation for the naval power of Spain to thrive from.

To conclude, the Battle of Lepanto was a limited turning point and instead the events surrounding Christopher Columbus ~~and Columbus's~~ ~~change in formation~~ was more significant to the growth in Spanish naval power between 1474-1598.

This response received 11 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response R

Chosen question number: Question 4

Question 5

PLAN

Battle of Lepanto → growth of Spanish naval power  
years 1474 - 1598 → 1571 → Philip II reign

→ Isabella & Ferdinand not naval

→ Charles → Battle of <sup>Tunis</sup> ~~Tunis~~ 1525

→ Córdoba's military skills → tactics advanced

→ Technology advance

→ Captured Tunis - 1535 → didn't capture Algiers →

→ fast sea routes <sup>didn't</sup> secure vital <sup>tactical</sup> ~~naval~~ <sup>territories</sup> ~~army~~

The Battle of Lepanto could be seen as the key event in the growth of Spanish naval power in the years 1474 - 1598, Isabella and Ferdinand reigning from 1474 to 1504, then Ferdinand reigning from 1504 to 1516 didn't place great military importance on their naval power, Charles V reigning from 1516 to 1555, and Philip II reigning from 1555 to 1598 however placed importance on their naval power and throughout those years the naval power grew significantly. The Battle of Lepanto occurred in 1571,

it could be seen as a turning point in Spain's naval power due to their victory. However, other factors should be considered as a key, too, for example the battle of Pavia<sup>in 1525</sup>, the security of Tunis in 1535 and the advance in technology and fast sea routes which allowed success at Lepanto.

The battle of Lepanto, occurring in 1571 ~~was~~ could be seen to reveal a turning point in Spain's naval power, this is due to their success. Under Philip II, the ~~success~~<sup>event</sup> was key as the success meant that strategic territories were secured and the naval ~~for~~ strength was clear in the use of tactics and advances. However, the success at the Battle of Lepanto could be seen as a ~~to~~ result of experience and ~~new~~ the use of new technology. This, therefore, places significance of the battle of Lepanto but the reasons for success should be credited too.

The lack of naval power present during Isabella and Ferdinand's reign mean even more significance should be placed on <sup>naval</sup> successes during Charles V's and Philip II's reign; including the Battle of Lepanto and ~~the Battle of Paria~~ ~~occuring~~ in capturing of Tunis in 1535. During Charles's reign he made strategic advances to territories with tactical importance such as Naples, ~~and~~ Sicily and Sardinia, but also to combat the threat to ~~it~~ from the Turks he aimed to capture Tunis and Algiers. In 1535 Charles captured Tunis, this event could also be seen as a key event in the growth of Spanish naval power in the years 1474-1591 as he had secured a key territory. Charles V deployed dynamic kingship and tactics in order to capture Tunis. However, Charles also attempted to secure Algiers as there was also importance placed on that region for strategy against North African Turks. ~~However~~ But, ~~a~~ ~~key~~ the naval army was defeated and shipwrecked which completely undermining naval



strength under Charles, and so places great importance on the success at the battle of Lepanto instead.

Conversely the securing of fast sea routes by Philip II's naval ~~force~~<sup>force</sup> was a key ~~factor~~ event in the growth of Spanish naval power throughout 1555 until his death in 1598. Securing fast sea routes meant that the naval force could make the most of the direction of the wind and arrive safely, and on time; this meant less supplies were needed and so ~~show~~ reveals the naval force as efficient. Moreover, tactics and experience ~~was~~<sup>were</sup> key to the growth in naval power, and advances in technology, and so undermine the ~~the~~ battle of Lepanto as being the most key event.

In conclusion, over the years 1474 to 1598 the ~~the~~<sup>Spanish</sup> naval force grew significantly and over time imposed its power upon other nations such as Italy, and North Africa. The Battle of

Lepanto could be seen as <sup>the</sup> a key event in the growth of Spanish naval power due to the success ~~to~~ they achieved. The lack of significance and naval power present throughout Isabella and Ferdinand's reign also mean more significance should be placed on the battle of Lepanto in 1571. Charles V had successes which gave the navy experience, such as the capture of Tunis and the unsuccessful capture of Algiers; and to these could be seen as experiences which led to the growth in Spanish naval power. Moreover, great significance should be placed on the funding of the Navy - from the revenue coming in from the New World, and also on the fast sea routes that were secured. <sup>This</sup> ~~These~~ allowed the navy to thrive and made the most of its supplies. The advances in technology should also be considered ~~as~~ it may have allowed a stronger force due to more powerful weapons and faster

~~cons. but, overall based~~ Overall, considering these factors, great importance should still be placed on the success of Philip II at the battle of Lepanto in 1571, as a turning point for Spanish naval power.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response S

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☐

Plan: Spanish naval power

intro - Battle of Lepanto highlighted the need for a Spanish navy but there was not a key event as the need for a growth in the navy changed over time.

P1. change in nature of government

P2. change in nature of warfare

P3. finance - greater thinking - more accessible to pay for naval boats

Conclusion:

Essay:

The growth in Spanish naval power was significant in the years 1474 - 1598, however the cause of this growth was not the result of a key event. The Battle of Lepanto saw the start of the destruction of the Ottoman Empire as a significant naval power as it highlighted the need for the naval power to grow, however this growth in naval power was already present. The changes in the nature of government could be viewed as a key event in the growth of Spanish naval power as Phillip remained in Spain whereas previous monarchs travelled across their territories. The changes in warfare was also a key event as warfare became defensive and not expansionist, therefore a navy was needed.



to defend its territories. Also the improvement in the use of finances can contribute to the growth in Spanish Naval power. Overall, the growth in Spanish naval power was gradual and was not specifically effected by a key event but by gradual changes.

The changes in the nature of government can be viewed as a key event in the growth of the Spanish navy in the years 1474-1598. Under the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella and Charles V, the control of their territories was controlled by the monarchs. The monarchs would travel and visit territories which therefore required a land army rather than a navy. Ferdinand and Isabella ruled their government through personal presence as they would visit territories personally and with advisers to deal with problems which arose during their presence. However, under the reign of Phillip II the nature of government changed. Philip remained stationary in Madrid for the majority of his reign, therefore his territories in the New World, Europe and the Mediterranean were controlled by viceroys rather than himself personally. Therefore Philip found no use for a land army due to his stationary presence in Madrid. The nature of government can be seen as a key event in the growth of Spanish Naval power as it highlighted that the Spanish monarchy became defensive.

rather than expansionist.

The changes in the nature of warfare can be also viewed as a key event in the growth of the Spanish navy in the years 1474-1598 as the ~~changed~~ changes in warfare highlighted the need for a naval power within Spain. Under the reign of Charles V, the Spanish army was used in order to expand Spanish territories. With the development of warfare saw the changes in the formation and organisation of the Spanish army. For example, the use of tercios were first introduced in 1513 at the Battle of Naples but by the 1520s, under Charles they were used as a fundamental element of the Spanish army. In 1536, Charles' organisation of the army was crucial in determining its success. However, by the accession of Philip the nature of warfare had changed as warfare had become defensive rather than expansionist. The Spanish road used to transport the army and resources was too long and therefore a quicker and more advanced change was required. It was important that Spain needed to defend its overseas territories such as Cyprus, Malta and Tunis from significant naval powers such as that of the Ottoman Turks. The Battle of Lepanto is significant as the defeat of the Ottoman Turks saw their slow decline in power but highlighted the improvement

of Spain as a prominent naval power. The growth in Spanish naval power would not have been possible without the better use of finances.

The change in use of finances was also a 'key event' in the growth of the Spanish Navy. Due to the changes in warfare there was a need for the improvement of the Spanish naval, therefore finances were centred around the development of Spain's naval forces. For example, the organisation of the army was altered from 12 alignments of 250 tercios to 10 which decreased the size of the land army and provided more advancement for the Navy. This provided a greater depth of thinking for finance and with a greater access to finances provided a key step in the growth of the Spanish Navy. Philip was able to build longer, larger and broader boats such as Galleons which were easier to manoeuvre in the water. These Galleons were stronger and more stable compared to Gallies and Gallies. With the new development of these boats the Navy was better equipped for naval battles as their resources were more reliable due to the crown's grasp of finance.

In conclusion, although the Battle of Lepanto was significant in defining the improvement of the Spanish Navy due to the defeat of the Ottoman Turks it was not

the key event for the growth of the Spanish Navy. The changes in warfare saw the need for defense rather than expansion. As stated previously, the growth in the Spanish Navy was not the result of a 'key event' although certain key events highlighted the need for a Spanish navy, the growth in naval power was gradual but was a result of the key changes in warfare as a navy was required for defence rather than the expansion of the Spanish Monarchy.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response T

Chosen question number: Question 4 Question 5 

Under Isabella and Ferdinand, Spain did not have a standing navy. However, after the end of the Reconquista in Granada in 1492, Ferdinand set about expanding the navy to help protect trade routes in the Mediterranean and ensure its dominance there. Charles V signed a peace treaty in Cambrai in 1526 which meant he was able to turn his attention to the threat of the Ottomans and North African corsairs whose sea raids were affecting his empire. Rather than expanding, Charles mostly contracted naval ships to meet his requirements such as his alliance with Genoese commander Andrea Doria. Philip was involved in the battle of Lepanto, providing half the funding and a significant number of ships and then in the 1580s, he set about building more ships in preparation for the Armada of 1588. However, it lacked power to be successful.

Firstly in the late 15th century, Spain's navy was very small. A naval blockade had been a significant factor in ending the Granada war by bringing the remainder of the Muslim leaders. It blocked off supplies coming from Muslim North Africa successfully. After this, Ferdinand decided to expand the navy. Aragon was a centre of trade with the port of Barcelona and dominated the western Mediterranean.

He needed to keep open the trade routes between Aragon and his lands in Italy, so developed the Spanish navy with Castilian funds.

Moreover, under Charles, while he used a navy, he did not expand Spain's. Instead he contracted out gun people to get use of their navy which would be fully equipped and supplied to reduce the costs. In 1534 he was able to bribe Andrea Doria, a Genoese commander, to swap his alliance from Francis I of France to himself. This meant he had access to a fleet of about 70 ships. He was able to use Doria in Tunis. This was successfully taken from the Turks using Doria's fleet, however pressure elsewhere in the kingdom meant that Charles failed to secure his gain by taking strategically important Algiers. This meant Tunis was retaken a year later with little resistance. Therefore, Charles did not see the expansion of a Spanish navy, though he did make more use of a navy than the Catholic monarchs had. It certainly grew in power.

It was predominantly under Philip that the Spanish navy grew in power. Firstly in Malta he suffered a defeat. Malta was in the centre of the Mediterranean and so would be strategically important to determine who dominated the sea. Philip had about 12 ships and 1000 men so that when there was a later attack, he was slow to respond. Therefore the navy of Sicily went to their aid and <sup>gathering 30,000</sup>

succeeded in securing a victory with a land battle.

The Battle of Lepanto occurred in 1571 as an alliance of the Holy League, including the papacy, England, France, Spain and some Italian states. It was joined to prevent Famagusta in Cyprus being taken by the Turks. Philip provided half the funding, as he felt was his duty as a defender of Christendom. The Christians had about 207 ships and 10,000 men. The battle occurred with grappling hooks allowing boats to be boarded and hand-to-hand combat took place. 117 Muslim ships were captured and it was seen as a great victory for Christendom against the infidels. However, despite the short term success, it could be argued that the power of the navy was not that strong as by 1583 the Turks had rebuilt their navy and successfully took Famagusta and dominated the East of the Mediterranean and the South Coast. Therefore Spanish naval power was not great.

Moreover, the Armada of 1588 meant that the Spanish navy was at its greatest. Philip spent over 15 million ducats in building up a fleet of 12 galleons as well as galleys and gallies. This meant he had about 130 ships by the time of the Armada. However, despite this force, it lacked power. Firstly, many of the ships were designed for trans-Atlantic travel and so were not suited for the currents and shifting winds of

the Bay of Biscay and the Channel. This meant that 5 ships were lost to storms in the Bay of Biscay. Then, ~~one~~ in the Channel, the Amada was blown off into the North Sea. English fireships could easily pick them off one by one. Therefore, despite being such a large naval force, the Amada was not powerful enough to overcome the challenges of the weather, let alone the outnumbered English fleet.

Therefore, in conclusion, I would argue that the Battle of Lepanto was a key event in the growth of Spanish naval power. Under Ferdinand the navy had been used to help them conquer the Reconquista in Granada and afterwards as it was expanded by Ferdinand to protect Aragonese trade. However, it was not a powerful force. Charles did see naval power increase, but his use of contracting out to gather a sufficient force meant it was not exactly a Spanish navy. However, it was powerful with Andrea Doria's patrolling becoming a vital part of his means of protecting his empire. With Philip the Battle of Lepanto saw arguably the Spanish naval power at its greatest. There was great success with 117 Turkish ships captured and Christian slaves and cannon freed. However, it did not succeed in the long term at crushing Turkish naval power in the Mediterranean. Also, the Amada was



the Spanish fleet at its largest number. However, it lacked the naval power necessary to be a success. It would ultimately be defeated by the weather weakening it and allowing a smaller English fleet to succeed. Therefore, the Spanish navy was never potentially prepared.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response U

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒

in the years 1474-1598 Spain's power in Europe was faced by France, more so than the Ottoman Empire, as a bigger threat to power. France, geographically, was in the middle of ~~Spain's~~ land with Spanish influence such as the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, the Mediterranean, and at times England. Whereas the Ottoman Empire, though coming into direct conflict / battle at times (Malta and Tunis) they posed more of an ideological threat as monarchs worried they would ally with Muslims in Spain.

Under the rule of Ferdinand and Isabella France was of very little threat to Spain's power as the Ottomans were. The Ottomans, being Muslim, were thought to have been a threat as they could join forces with mudjars in Granada and fight against the monarchy. Yet in

the Granada war in 1482-92 the Ottomans did not get involved. Thus, neither France or the Ottoman Empire actually posed a threat to Spain's power in Europe under Ferdinand and Isabella.

However, when Charles V came to the throne he began to extend Spain's power (unlike his predecessors) through force. Francis I of France viewed Charles (as the Duke of Burgundy) as being one of his subjects and believed he held more power. Both Francis and Charles ~~were~~ campaigned for the position of Holy Roman Emperor. ~~This~~ This could have caused a ~~problem~~ <sup>threat</sup> to Spain's power in Europe had Francis won. However, the First Italian War (1494-98) and the Second Italian War (1498-~~01~~) were a threat to Spanish power in "Italy" / the Italian states. For all intents and purposes France should

have defeated Spain and yet in the battle of Pavia (1503) Francis himself was captured and the treaty of Barcelona benefitted Spain's power in Europe instead of challenging it. The Ottoman Empire on the other hand, was not much of a challenge to Spain's power; there was conflict in <sup>Malta</sup> and Tunis which Spain won and gained more territory and a good position in the Mediterranean. It was, similarly to under Ferdinand and Isabella, the possibility of threat from the Ottomans.

Finally, under Philip there was opposition from France and the Ottoman Empire <sup>as</sup> territory was lost. ~~to~~ Spain's power in Europe peaked under Charles V and Philip spent most of his life trying to conserve the land gained by Charles. Overall, ~~the~~ France ~~posed~~ presented the bigger challenge to Spain's power in Europe over the



Ottoman Empire due to <sup>more</sup> wars / battles fought with them and their geographical position over ideological ~~threat~~ (which the French also posed) was of greater significance. Additionally, the death of Suleiman ceased the threat from the Ottoman Empire whereas the threat from France remained across all three reigns.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response V

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☐

The Spanish relationship had been rocky throughout the period with various treaties being established, such as the Treaty of Barcelona. The main threat France had towards Spain was through the early Spanish Italian wars. The threat from the Ottomans came later in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century and was a vastly different conflict. Whether or not prior analysis would suggest the threat of the Ottoman Empire was greater than the French.

France had two separate wars with Spain under the rule of Ferdinand. The most significant of the two being the second in the late 1690s, since a significant move made by the Spanish to assert control and dominance over Spain. They had split Italy into two halves French in the North and Spanish in the South. Naples had been divided but both fought for complete control with the Spanish winning and Ferdinand becoming the King of Naples.

The disputes with France had only ever been territorial and did not threaten any form of

Spanish power in the first two Italian Wars. Although ~~was~~ a conflict Spain was able to ~~pen~~ in France especially after the acquisition of the crown of the NRE. Furthermore the Catholic Church had a ~~favoritism~~ towards Spain, with the leadership of an Aragonese Pope. Spain's military strength was second to none and was able to defeat ~~Spain~~ <sup>France</sup> through the use of Tercios and Arquibuses.

The second conflict between Spain and France came under the rule of Spanish king Charles and French king ~~Francis~~ <sup>Francis</sup>. The ~~the~~ French king had wanted revenge for the first two Italian wars. With both kings seeing themselves as warrior leaders it would signify dominance and would suggest the threat of France ~~lower~~. The battle of Pavie in 1525 showed the weakness of the French and their insignificant threat to Spanish dominance in Europe. This resulted in the capture of Francis and the signing of an embarrassing treaty for the French.

Effectively it gave ~~all~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~disputed~~ <sup>disputed</sup> lands like Navarre to control of the Spanish. That Francis should marry Charles' sister and his sons should be sent to Spain. They must also fight for Spain as a part of the holy league against threats to Spanish territories. This ~~expected~~

~~were~~ weakened France and was no longer a threat. In order to maintain France's status they made a pact with the Ottoman empire. As the Ottoman empire was the biggest threat to Spain, supporting my initial judgement.

The Ottoman empire had been a rising worry for Spain in the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. They had been encroaching upon Spain's control in eastern Europe and Northern Africa. Spain had faced a Muslim threat from within as well as external. Raids from Muslim pirates had been occurring throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Once a pact had been made between Pirate Barbarossa and the Ottoman ~~empire~~ empire this worried Spain deeply. ~~There~~ Not only did the Ottoman empire threaten Spanish empire but also their trade. The trade route from Aragon to Italy had been under attack from Ottoman turks, and were significantly affecting the economy.

Unlike France who only disputed land and were relatively inept at warfare, the Ottomans were much more deadly. They had captured Algiers, Tunis and Malta by 1565. This forced the ~~Pro~~ Spanish fleet to grow in size significantly to deal with the threat further suggesting the insignificant impact France had on Spain. Which also



With the 16<sup>th</sup> Century was dealing with Internal religious matters, as the spread of Lutheranism was rising.

Furthermore it could be suggested the reestablishment of the Inquisition, ~~this~~ was another sign of the significant ~~effect~~ <sup>threat</sup> the Ottoman Empire had. Granada had the largest Muslim population ~~left~~ in Spain, where they were relatively free to practice their own religion and way of life. Many of Spanish people believed the attacks by Ottoman turks on the Spanish coast, was due to an alliance between them and the Muslim population. This led to increased restrictions on the Muslim people which is shown with that over 90% of people tried by the inquisition in the 1560's were Muslim. They were also dispersed up and down the coast to stop any chance of a large Muslim Spanish army being risen. These actions signify the greater threat that the Ottoman empire had internally not just externally.

Overall it would be difficult to suggest at all that the French had a larger ~~effect~~ <sup>threat</sup> upon Spain than the Ottomans. The Ottomans threatened Spanish territory, Spanish trade. Whereas the French were only territory but their army compared to the Ottomans was small and inadequate. The ~~effect~~ Ottomans

had financially with Trade routes being attacked threaten  
~~France~~ Spain more than France. Finally the effect  
 and unrest generated by Muslims within Spain, shows  
 how worried the Spanish were about an uprising that  
 it led to the eventual expulsion in 1570.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response W

Chosen question number: Question 4

Question 5

~~The Ottoman~~

The Spanish power in Europe had gained a lot of opposition during the periods of 1674 until 1598. ~~with the~~ Ottomans as well as the French challenged the Spanish power, with Spain also being a threat to itself in many ways. Although all were a bit threat the French seemed to use more of a threat from the off. French

The ~~Ottoman empire~~ did provide much of a threat to Spain's power in Europe in the years 1674-1598. France was situated in the centre of the ~~the~~ Spanish 'Empire' and so was a continuous issue for Spain during this period. The Italian wars starting in 1698 created the ~~the~~ and triggered the Battle of Paris. Italy provided a great vantage point across Europe and their lands for both Spain and France and so was essential to both empires. The Battle of Paris was the battle for lands in Italy which France and Spain were fighting for. France presented a big challenge to Spain's power within Europe in the Battle of Paris as it took a lot of ~~historical power~~ Charles planned to obtain the lands as well as the Treaty of Malta being broken by the King of France. The treaty stated that these lands would belong to Charles, however the King of France broke this creating more of a challenge for Spain's power in Europe, as the threat Charles thought he had eradicated was still in existence. France was also a threat

as it was mainly warfare and treaties which took place in solving issues, with very few marriage alliances to France. With both countries being Catholic the pro Ferdinand and Isabella, France was not the biggest challenge to Spain's power across Europe as Ferdinand and Isabella were more concerned with Catholic Christian Orthodoxy than they were with expansion and the maintaining of Spain's power in Europe.

The Ottoman Empire also provided a challenge to Spain's power in Europe during this period as Spain was already in huge amounts of debt which at one point reached 85 million Ducats in the 16th century. What deepened this issue was that in order for Spain to remain a power in Europe they needed to have money to put wars against their attackers such as the Italian Wars, yet the Turks were raiding the Spanish ships from the New World and taking the money which Spain desperately needed. This issue continued into Charles and Philip's reign as Charles had borrowed extortionate amounts of money from the Genoese bankers and so the nation didn't even last in Spain. The Ottoman Empire was also a problem for Spain's power in Europe after the Italian Wars as the League of ~~Viper~~ was set up officially by the pope to fight back against the Ottoman Turks, however later many suspected it served to go against France leaving and taking them out of Italy and so arguably highlights France as more of an issue when looking at the Spanish power in Europe during this period (1574-1598).



Spain was a threat in itself to the Spanish power in Europe in this period. Following the Battle of Pavia, Charles no longer had the funds to keep fighting battles to maintain land across Italy and Europe and this problem continued onto Philip. Spain in the 16th century had only just begun to regain their empire after 800 years of fighting to regain it and so for Charles I and Philip II especially it was essential to maintain this land. However they created a challenge for themselves to make keep the power they had across Europe as financially they were struggling to afford it. Ferdinand and Isabella were a bit less concerned with the power across Europe but rather with maintaining Spanish Christian Orthodoxy. The Sack of Rome in 1527 displayed a big challenge to Spain's power in Europe in the years 1571-1598 as the army completely undermined Charles' power and authority by looting Rome and taking hostage the Pope. This threatened Spain's power in Europe as it left Charles looking vulnerable as if he can't even control his own army he would be vulnerable to attack and other empires and countries would see this and leave Spain's power in Europe at risk.

The Ottoman Empire was not the biggest challenge to Spain's power in Europe in the years 1571-1598, but rather France was. With France lying in the centre of the Spanish empire it was territorial, further away, vulnerable and difficult to access. The Ottoman Turks were a threat

to Spain's power, however just not in Europe. The Ottoman Empire was a bigger threat in the Mediterranean as well as the New World than they were in Europe. Spain also provided a big challenge to themselves as the period's stability was extremely rocky. Although overall France was the biggest challenge to Spain's power within Europe as they had the power, ammunition and location to produce a significant threat to Spain's power in Europe in the years 1474-1598.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response X

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☐

Spain faced a number of challenges to its power in Europe between 1474 and 1498. These ranged from military threats, ongoing wars, personal rivalries, religious threats and the sheer challenge of successfully dealing with all these issues. To assess what was the bigger challenge to Spain's power, it must be considered what the consequences of each of these threats were, particularly with finance, authority and territory. It must also be considered how much effort Spain had to use to resolve the problem, as the threat may be small but take more skill to combat making it the bigger challenge. In light of this, Spain faced significant challenges from the Ottoman Empire as well as France but ultimately, the biggest challenge to Spain's power was the administration of all its territories as if this was undermined or ineffective, Spain risked losing a lot of its power and authority as seen in the Netherlands in the 1570s.

One of the biggest tangible threats to Spain's power in Europe was from the Ottoman Empire.

Initially this threat, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella was because of religious conflicts. Ferdinand and Isabella, 'most Catholic monarchs', fought for a campaign of Orthodoxy in Spain. This was challenged by the Ottoman Turks who were seen as Spain's great enemies, primarily because they were Muslim. They were also a threat because they were the other side of Italy, where Ferdinand was fighting to extend Spanish power and territory. They threatened this with attacks on the Italian coast but the main reason for conflict at this time was religious. This developed throughout the period as the Ottoman Empire became one of the strongest Empires in Europe, threatening Spain. Ottoman Turk raids on the coast of Aragon angered Charles and Philip, especially considering the number of casualties and those taken captive. In one raid 3000 Spaniards were taken captive and 4000 in another. Although not part of <sup>Spain's</sup> European power, it undermined their strength and focused their attention at home, making the Ottomans a threat. They were also a major naval threat in Philip's reign in the Mediterranean. The Battle of Lepanto was an attempt to protect Cyprus from the Ottomans and a Holy League was formed in 1571 against them.



to which Philip contributed over 1 million ducats. He clearly saw them as a threat, no longer because of religion, but because of their military and naval power, and because it was of such a large scale it threatened their European power. However, in comparison to other campaigns, respective monarchs spent less on combating the Ottoman Turks and used less resources less frequently suggesting there was a greater threat at play.

Particularly in the reign of Charles I, this threat was France. France was a massive threat to Spanish power in Europe and central to Charles' foreign policy. This was mainly because the rivalry between Charles and Francis I was personal. Both were great Renaissance princes and both competed for the title of Holy Roman Emperor. In this respect, France was already a threat to <sup>Spain's</sup> European power as, if Francis had become Holy Roman Emperor, Spain would not have inherited vast amounts of territory including the Netherlands and German principalities which were a vital source of income. With Charles becoming Holy Roman Emperor, a personal rivalry emerged leading to ongoing war and petty

personal disputes over lands in Burgundy and Navarre. Battles such as the Battle of Pavia in 1525 show how much of a threat France was <sup>to Italian states under Spanish power</sup> and the Treaty of Madrid, which followed, was disregarded by Francis when he returned to France showing he was difficult to tame and reach a settlement with, making him a serious threat. There was a Holy League against French power which Charles, as well as England, Rome, Venice and Milan, were a part of and this illustrates France was a much more serious threat to Spanish power in Europe. However, this was only really in the reign of Charles and peace came under Philip with the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, ending 65 years of fighting. The French threat was built around personal rivalry and only really dominant in the middle of the period suggesting, although significant, it was not the greatest threat to Spanish power in Europe.

There are many other empires and countries that could be argued as threats to Spanish power in Europe, England and the Netherlands amongst them, however none of them were a consistent threat throughout the reigns of the

three monarchs that severely undermined Spanish power and was a drain on Spanish resources. One threat that was consistent, however, was the Spanish Empire itself. Administration of the empire, maintaining it and controlling power was the biggest challenge to Spain's power in Europe. Some methods of maintaining control (diplomacy and warfare) were major financial drains and required major attention, especially when this started to break down and rebellions emerged such as in the Netherlands in the 1570s or even events such as the Sack of Rome in 1527 where Spain lost control of her troops in Italy, having major consequences on papal relations. Diplomacy was the primary method in the start of the period under Ferdinand & Isabella. Marriages with the Habsburgs helped increase Spanish power in the Holy Roman Empire and Catherine of Aragon's marriage to Arthur Tudor in 1501 helped extend power in England. Catherine's voyage alone cost 60 million maravedis and the use of ambassadors, another diplomatic technique to extend power in Europe, cost 75 million maravedis in the 1490s. These

were expensive, fragile to maintain and in the case of marriages extremely difficult to acquire making them the biggest challenge to Ferdinand and Isabella. Under Charles, territory grew with the inheritance of the Holy Roman Empire, the maintenance of which was a challenge as too much time spent here dealing with administration and the threat of France, angered Spaniards as seen with the comuneros. Charles borrowed 39 million in his reign to deal with administration, including armies to maintain Spanish power and this became even worse for Philip. Philip was bankrupt in 1557, 1560 and in the 1590s because his military campaigns and <sup>maintaining</sup> Spanish control and power in Europe. His Armada cost 10 million ducats and the revolt of the Netherlands initially cost 3.5 million ducats. This left Spain with little capital to invest elsewhere particularly into defence of other territories. This left Spanish power in Europe vulnerable and the failures of administration of its own territories led to revolt (Netherlands), undermining Spanish power in Europe.

Although the Ottomans were a ~~threat~~ <sup>challenge</sup> to



Spanish power in Europe between 1474-1598, the French were more of a significant threat but not consistent throughout the period. The biggest challenge to Spain's power in Europe was self-administration of European territories. These were the most challenging, fragile and difficult to maintain, causing great expense. Had they been maintained better at the end of the period under Philip, ~~Spain~~ and finance under Charles, Spanish power wouldn't have been undermined and it is possible they could have continued growing and expanding rather than dealing with problems in their own land.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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