

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **8H10/2B**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

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

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

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

**Choose EITHER Option 2B.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2B.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.**

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

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the position of Lutherans in Germany in 1555?

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

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the attitude of the Catholic Church towards Lutheranism in Germany in the 1530s?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2B.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2B.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Philip II's attitude towards Protestantism in the Netherlands in the 1560s?

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

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into responsibility for the Iconoclastic Fury in 1566?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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

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

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(This is for part (a))

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(This is for part (b))

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

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

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

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

EITHER

- 3 How far was anti-papal feeling responsible for discontent with the Catholic Church in early sixteenth-century Germany?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How important were Luther's character and abilities in the success of his challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that Luther condemned radicalism in the years 1521–25 mainly to secure the support of the German princes?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How far were the executions of Egmont and Hoorn responsible for opposition to Alva's rule in the Netherlands in the years 1567–73?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 To what extent did Spanish policy in the Netherlands change during the years 1573–84?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the formation of the Dutch East India Company was the most important factor in the growing power of the United Provinces in the years 1584–1609?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/2B**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From the *Peace of Augsburg*, September 1555.

In order to bring peace into the Holy Roman Empire, between the Emperor and the Electors, Princes and States, let neither His Imperial Majesty nor the Electors, Princes and States do violence or harm to any other Prince or State of the Empire on account of the Augsburg Confession. Let them enjoy their religious belief, as well as their other rights, in peace. 5

Likewise, the States following the Augsburg Confession shall let all the Princes and States who cling to the old religion live in absolute peace and the enjoyment of their rights and privileges.

In case people and their families, whether belonging to the old religion or to the Augsburg Confession, should intend leaving their homes in order to settle in another place, they shall not be hindered in the sale of their property or injured in any way. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a letter written by Cardinal Campeggio to Charles V in January 1530.

Campeggio had recently been appointed as the Pope's representative at the Diet of Augsburg, which Charles had called to begin in April 1530. Here he is referring to Luther and his supporters.

In parts of Germany, the Catholic faith has been abolished in accordance with the suggestions of these scoundrels. The sacraments are no longer administered. 15

Therefore, I will pursue them with religious penalties, omitting nothing that is necessary. I will remove any heretics as bishops and priests and will excommunicate them if I have to. Then, using the Imperial Ban*, Your Highness will subject all heretics to so horrible an attack that either they shall be forced to return to the most Holy Catholic faith or shall be utterly ruined, and deprived of both goods and life. And if, God forbid, there be some who still persevere in their devilish beliefs, Your Majesty will utterly destroy these poisonous weeds with fire and sword. 20

When this magnificent Catholic undertaking has begun, it would be good if effective investigators are appointed who can ensure nobody continues secretly with these opinions. If discovered, such people should be most severely punished. 25

*Imperial Ban – the Imperial Ban of 1521 declared Luther and all his supporters to be outlaws in the Holy Roman Empire

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From an Edict issued by Philip II in the Netherlands in 1555, shortly after coming to the throne. The Edict remained in force in the 1560s.

No one shall print, copy, keep or sell any writings by Luther, Calvin or any other heretic condemned by the Holy Church. Nor shall they damage images of the Holy Virgin or saints. Nor shall they hold in their house any illegal gatherings at which followers of the above heretics teach or form conspiracies against the Holy Church. We also forbid all persons to discuss the Holy Scriptures, openly or secretly, unless they have studied at, and been approved by, some respected university. 5

Should anyone be found to have disobeyed any of the above, they are to be executed. If they confess their heresy, men shall be beheaded and women buried alive. If they do not confess, they are all to be executed with fire and all their property is to be confiscated by the crown. Any informer who helps in a conviction will be entitled to half the property of the accused and a full pardon. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From an account of the Iconoclastic Fury published anonymously in the Netherlands in 1567. It was later revealed that the author was Philip Marnix, a prominent Calvinist.

I admit that among the image-breakers there were people who were of the Protestant religion. However, I also assert that there were just as many who weren't. In some places, I only saw women and children involved in the destruction. Elsewhere, the magistrates sent along their officers to do the work, and the common people joined in. Even now, no one really knows who began it. 15

However, there are good reasons for thinking it was started by the priests themselves in an attempt to get the authorities to turn on Protestants. They had obviously done this a number of times before to provoke new persecutions. In fact, no sooner had the violence died down than some men forced their way into the Church of Our Lady in Antwerp and started another riot. The next day six men were hanged. Four were known papists, one of whom was a nobleman who had been urging on the rest. 20



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