

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 19 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

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

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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.

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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 attitude of the papacy to Luther in 1521?

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 reasons why Charles V was unable to defeat Lutheranism in Germany?

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 opposition to Philip II's rule in the Netherlands during 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 the Iconoclastic Fury (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)



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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 accurate is it to say that the influence of humanism was more responsible than the failings of the parish clergy for the spread of anti-clericalism in early sixteenth-century Germany?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How important were the *Ninety-Five Theses* in Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How significant was the Augsburg Confession (1530) in the development of Lutheran ideas in the years 1525–46?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that Orange's invasions of the Netherlands, in the years 1568–73, achieved little?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 To what extent was the fall of Antwerp due to the military skills of Parma?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How far was the armistice of 1607 a consequence of Spain's inability to pay its troops?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☐ **Question 5** ☐
Question 6 ☐ **Question 7** ☐ **Question 8** ☐



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



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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 Papal Bull, *Decet Romanum Pontificem*, issued by Leo X, 3 January 1521. This was a follow up to the Bull, *Exsurge Domine*, issued in June 1520, which had called on Luther to renounce his ideas within 60 days or face excommunication.

The Pope has a duty to administer punishments to repress the wicked ideas of misguided heretics such as Luther. Such men have been so captivated by evil that they dare to invent new and false dogmas, and introduce the evil of division into the Church.

After Our earlier warnings, many of those who had followed Luther confessed and returned to the true Catholic Faith. In several localities, many of Luther's books were publicly burned, as We had ordered. However, Luther himself has refused to withdraw his errors. He has continued to write and preach, and to say worse things than before against the Papacy and the Church. 5

Therefore, Luther is excommunicated and so are all those, whatever their authority or rank, who have become followers of Luther and have given him their help or encouragement. They shall all share his punishments. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a speech made by Emperor Charles V to the nobility in the Netherlands, 25 October 1555. Here he is reflecting on his reasons for abdicating as Holy Roman Emperor, before retiring to Spain.

I had no ambition to rule so many kingdoms. I merely sought to ensure the welfare of Germany, to protect Christianity from the Turks and to extend the Christian religion. 15

I have been unable to accomplish as much as I would have wished. This was both because of the troubles caused by the heresies of Luther in Germany, and because of the serious wars forced on me by the hostility and envy of neighbouring rulers. I have safely emerged from these wars, but have still been unable to secure the peace and stability I desired. 20

I am unable to attend to all my responsibilities without great fatigue. The worries caused by these great responsibilities have brought me extreme sadness. My health is ruined. All this leaves me unable to govern the states that God entrusted to me. I have risked my wealth and my life for the safety of Christianity and the defence of my subjects. I have done what I could since everything depends on the will of God. 25

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From the Compromise, presented to Margaret of Parma by Dutch nobles, 5 April 1566.

Foreigners have persuaded His Majesty with false arguments. These men have no interest in the welfare of the Netherlands and no concern for the glory of God. They have persuaded the King not to moderate the laws already issued concerning religion, and to force the Inquisition upon us.

This Inquisition is barbaric and contrary to all laws of God and man. It will result in great dishonour to God's name and the ruin of the Netherlands. It will destroy our ancient laws and customs, which have been in place for centuries. It will make the common people of this country slaves. 5

Therefore, in order to provide for the safety of our property and persons, we have decided to form a holy and lawful confederation. By this we promise to use all our efforts to prevent the introduction of this Inquisition and to destroy it completely. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a letter written by Richard Clough in Antwerp to Sir Thomas Gresham in London, 21 August 1566. Gresham was a wealthy English merchant and financier. Clough, who was also an Englishman, managed Gresham's business interests. Here Clough is reporting what he saw of the Iconoclastic Fury.

Yesterday about five o'clock, when the priests should have begun their nightly service in the Church of Our Lady, a small group of troublemakers began a commotion. The city leaders came to the church and rebuked them but soon after the leaders had left, the troublemakers began again. 15

The number of troublemakers increased and, about six o'clock, they started to destroy the choir stalls. After that, they destroyed the famous image of Our Lady, utterly defacing it, and the Lady Chapel. When the troublemakers had finished their work, the costliest Church in all Europe had been so spoiled that there was no place left even to sit. The group then left the Church of Our Lady, some going to other churches and some to the monasteries. There, they caused more damage. Never before was so much destruction done in one night. 20

And yet, in most churches it was only ten or twelve people that did the damage, all boys and rascals. None looked to steal anything. They simply destroyed all the images in the churches and left them to lie in pieces underfoot. 25

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *Martin Luther*, E. G. Rupp and B. Drewery (eds), Hodder Arnold, 1970

Source 2 from: *The European Reformations Sourcebook*, Carter Lindberg (ed), Blackwell publishing 2000

Source 3 from: *Texts Concerning the Revolt of the Netherlands*, E. H. Kossmann and A. F. Mellink (eds), Cambridge University Press 2009

Source 4 from: <https://dutchrevolt.leiden.edu/english/sources/Pages/15660721.aspx>

