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Examiners' Report
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GCE History 9HI0 2B

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range with the new A Level paper 2B which deals with Luther and the German Reformation, c 1515-55 (2B.1), and The Dutch Revolt, c1563-1609 (2B.2).

The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two linked sources. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of them being unable to attempt both answers within the time allocated. Examiners did note that more scripts than has been usual posed some problems with the legibility of hand writing. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out reasoned inferences developed from the sources and to evaluate the sources thoroughly in relation to the demands of the question on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is important that candidates appreciate that weight is not necessarily established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. If the author of the source has omitted something intentionally in order to modify meaning or distort the message of the source, then it will be relevant to discuss that omission in reaching a conclusion regarding the use that a historian might make of the sources. However, comments on all the things that the sources might have contained but failed to do so, is unlikely to contribute to establishing weight. The question requires candidates to use the sources 'together' and it was pleasing to see that the majority of candidates were aware of this instruction and achieved it using a variety of different approaches.

Candidates are more familiar with the essay section of Paper 2 and in section B most candidates were well prepared to write, or to attempt, an analytical response. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question, although weaker candidates often wanted to engage in a main factor/other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates do need to formulate their planning so that there is an argument and a counter argument within their answer; many candidates lacked any counter argument at all. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates do need to be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

Question 1

Responses to this question came from across the ability range. Stronger answers were able to identify from both sources that the strength of Lutheran resistance was a factor in Charles' failure to destroy Lutheranism in Germany, for example, that Source 1 displays a determination to oppose Imperial demands, despite defeat in the Schmalkaldic War, and that Source 2 specifically references Lutheran 'heresies'. They were also able to develop inferences with a depth of knowledge specific to the latter stages of the period from which the two sources were taken, concerning the Augsburg Interim for example or the reforming of the Schmalkaldic League with French support. Other reasons for Charles' failure were also drawn from Source 2, notably Charles' absences from the Empire dealing with challenges elsewhere and/or his increasing age and illness. With reference to weight, the better answers placed Source 1 in the context of the growing confidence and assertiveness of Lutherans, over 30 years after Luther's initial challenge, and noted the use of scripture as justification. Comments on Source 2 often centred around it being Charles' final attempt to justify his actions, questioning his assertion that he had never sought to rule many kingdoms and raising how unrealistic he was in expecting Lutherans to abandon their faith at the point of the sword.

Weaker answers tended not to engage with the content of the sources effectively, a problem caused by rushed reading perhaps, and to write essay-style answers about Charles' failure to destroy Lutheranism with scant reference to them. Comments on their nature, origin and purpose were often omitted in coming to a judgement or along stereotypical lines not directly applicable to this enquiry. It was noticeable how many candidates appeared not to have read the information given about them in the preamble to the sources.

PLAN:

Source 1	Source 2
✓ Reason 1 being Lutheranism too deeply rooted → people converted	✓ "greatly bodily fatigue"
"cannot compel the people to deny G's word"	"heresies of Luther"
"pure teaching of the Gospel"	"serious war forced" by the "enemies of neighbouring princes"
"in the name of scripture"	OK = S. L. 1531; though defeated in 1547 = had support from all No Princes + many south
OK = many towns in the N incl. Magdeburg ^{hostile} refused	

to LS attempts to eradicate
pope; @ this time CS
distracted also → 1549

w/ Ferdinand

x one town; written to
CS → other notices them
faith

x omits role of foreign powers +
princes role in their

+ 1552 = Treaty of Chambord

1552 = Peace of Passau

✓ from CS explaining
reasons for abdication

x may not want to ack.

real reasons for failure

↳ repeated negotiations (1530/8)

x omits role of foreign powers

etc.

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

Firstly, both sources ~~do~~ strongly suggest valid
reasons for Charles V's inability to destroy
Lutheranism in Germany. Source 1 strongly
implies that one of the key reasons is the ^{genuine} ~~genuine~~
faith of Lutheranism that ~~has deep rooted~~ ^{became too} deeply
rooted for ~~that~~ Charles to eradicate. The
Lutheran pastors in Magdeburg argue that Charles
cannot "compel the people to deny God's word"

and cannot "suppress the pure teaching of the Gospel". This faith and genuine belief therefore is one of the reasons for Charles' failure; that "in the name of Scripture" the people of Germany are rebelling against Charles' attempts to enforce Catholicism following ^{the} ~~this~~ Lutheran diet at Mühlberg 1547. This source does have significant value; it is written by Lutheran pastors in one of the many northern cities opposing Interim of Augsburg. The Interim was a

Catholic settlement attempting to reinforce Catholic doctrine. Moreover, the fact that this source comes from pastors, who are most likely to reflect the views of the townspeople is very valuable; the news, instead of coming from a prince for example, is less likely to have a political agenda as if the siege was to succeed, the town would lose far more than they would gain - reflecting the strong Lutheran faith causing Charles to fail.

Likewise, Source 2 also supports Source 1's claim that the genuine Lutheran faith prevented Charles' attempts to regain control.

~~Source 2 suggests that Charles~~ However, Source 2 suggests that it was not genuine faith alone that caused Charles to fail but also the "serious war ~~forced~~ ^{forced} on ~~the~~ ^[them] by the hostility and energy of

neighbouring princes". In this way, source 2 acknowledges the role of the princes which source 1 does not. This is supported by contextual evidence which suggest the princes ^{played} a crucial role; in 1531 the Schmalkaldic League of Protestant Princes was established and by 1540 all Lutheran states were part of the League. Moreover, under the leadership of Philip of Hesse, the League was financed by the French king, Francis I. This shows the huge support the Lutheran cause had; a key example being when Elector of Palatinate converted in 1544 meaning 4 out of the 7 electors were Protestant. This shows the power of the princes of preventing Charles from succeeding; the princes had huge regions of Germany under their control spreading Lutheranism and this meant that though the League was defeated in 1547, it was revived in 1550's leading to the Peace of Passau 1552 which released Philip of Hesse and gave Lutherans the right to worship. In this way, both sources ~~are~~ ~~is~~ have significant value when investigating the reasons behind Charles failure.

However, both sources do have limitations which tarnish their value and reduce their weight to investigating this line of enquiry.

Source 2 is from Charles V's speech to the nobility in 1556 before his abdication; this means that ~~there is no little doubt to~~ ^{no} ~~whether it is~~ no doubtly it has a political agenda. This is because Charles V would not have wanted to appear weak in front of the nobility before his abdication; he would have wanted to blame his mistakes on others ~~before~~, rather than ~~to~~ place the blame of the Lutheran reformation on his own shoulders. This is because Charles omits the role foreign powers played in the final years. For instance, in 1552 in the Treaty of Chambord Henry II agreed to invade Metz, Toul and Verdun in support of the Protestant League. This led to Charles agreeing to the Peace of Passau in 1552 so he could concentrate on regaining lost territory. He spent 2 months in Metz only to lose 20,000 men to disease/cold and to return, himself "with" great bodily fatigue. Charles, ~~also~~ also omits his own failure in his approach to the Lutheran problem; in 1530 at Augsburg and in 1541 at Regensburg Charles tried to negotiate instead, in hindsight, attacking Lutherans sooner. Likewise, Source 1 has similar limitations as it fails to take into account

other reasons other than genuine belief. Though this is a significant reason, source 2 exemplifies that the role of the princes, the "lunacies of Luther" and Charles' "great bodily fatigue" as leading to Charles' failure. Moreover, the Mayenburg Confession was written whilst the city was under siege; it might be trying to convince Charles that the faith was too strong to be eradicated, hiding their weaknesses. ^{Especially since} ~~This shows that both~~ Charles had won the Battle of Muhlberg.*

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

* However, one key event both sources fail

to include it ~~was~~ at the Diet of Augsburg 1547 Charles V wished to create an Imperial League to enforce Catholicism by force. Both Catholic and Protestant princes saw Charles power growing far too much and refused it to be put into place; 'hostility' of 'neighbouring princes'. As a result, both sources fail to recognise the power of the princes of preventing Charles from enforcing Catholicism after 1547, as they did not want his power to increase over their own regions - resulting in *regno cum regio eius religio* in 1555.



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Examiner Comments

This answer demonstrates a number of strengths when tackling Question 1. It interrogates the evidence of the two sources, making a number of reasoned inferences, and deploys knowledge of the historical context relevant to the enquiry, on occasion to illuminate the limitations of what can be gained from the content. It attempts to evaluate the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement. It was given a high Level 4 mark.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Make sure to use fully (or 'interrogate') the content of the sources in your answer, to develop inferences from them and support these with evidence from the source material and your own knowledge.

Question 2

There were some very good responses to this question. Many candidates clearly identified the similarity between the sources in the strength of their opposition to Spanish rule, also their identification of Dutch traditions and liberties as key reasons for revolt, and their suggestion of some sort of contract agreed by Philip II at his coronation which allegedly he had broken. Many were also able to develop inferences about the attack on Philip's advisers in Source 3 and the call to action aimed at Dutch leaders in Source 4. Contextual knowledge was often added to expand on the reasons for the Act of Abjuration in Source 3 and/or the perilous state of the revolt by the time of the production of Source 4 thanks to Parma's gains. When considering the weight of the evidence, many noted the lack of any specific reference in either source to religion, with the best answers speculating as to the reasons why. Others commented on the politics of Holland as being at the centre of resistance to Philip since 1572.

Weaker answers tended not to engage with the content of the sources effectively, a problem caused by rushed reading perhaps, and to write essay-style answers about Dutch resistance to Spanish rule, often dating back to Alva and beyond, with scant reference to the 1580s. Comments on their nature, origin and purpose were often omitted in coming to a judgement or along stereotypical lines not directly applicable to this enquiry. It was noticeable how many candidates appeared not to have read the information about the sources in the preamble to them.

The Opposition to Philip II's rule that continued to grow throughout the 1580's was an accumulation of events and factors. Predominantly, the will of the Dutch protestants and those who sympathised with their cause in defending the ancient rights and privileges of the region meant there was a greater united front against the Spanish Opposition. Such reiteration of the Dutch & rebel's cause and reason for their continued conflict are addressed in these sources. However, other factors such as the weakened financial position of Spain and their logistical problems were also a significant factor in growing opposition, ~~with~~ which both of these

Sources do not cover.

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

The source clearly reiterates the Dutch rebels' reasoning for their pursuit of the Spanish, and that is that 'King Philip of Spain forgot the services which [they] had rendered' and opposed his neglect and non-recognition of their authority; very much different from his father whom was 'remembered with respect'. Source 3 looks to blame the advisors that Philip put in place instead of the authority of the stadtholders and grandees, claiming they 'envied the wealth and power of our provinces' and 'advised the king that it would be better for his reputation if he conquered us. Therefore, this source acknowledges that the reason for the rejection of Spanish rule was not simply a vast religious divide, but a much greater difference in political strategy that the Dutch saw as ~~threatening~~ threatening. Indeed, back in the

1560's and early 1570's, grandees and governor generals had not only opposed Philip's methods on the grounds of wanting more religious freedom but to ~~defend~~ defend their ancient rights and liberties and to prevent civil war for the good of the people. The fact that source 3 therefore focusses on the role of Philip's advisors and not simply Philip himself shows that the real reason for the Act of Abjuration ~~and~~ formation of the United

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

Similarly, Source 4 also talks of justifiable reasons why they were right to 'oppose

'and' resist a king if 'he wants' to deprive the provinces ~~and~~ of 'their rights and privileges'. The fact that both sources mention this directly supports the view that defending longstanding traditions for the benefit of the people was indeed the sole intention for the Dutch. However, where the sources differ is in the main intent of its publication / speech on this cause. Whilst Source 3 as the Act of Abjuration is simply recognising their independence following various victories and reiterating their original intentions by blaming the initial causes, Source 4 is much more of a Propaganda effort and a call to arms. ~~This is due to the fact the~~ This is evident due to the fact that this speech was given in 1586 by Francis Goornberck who was a town clerk in Amsterdam, since the rebel forces had suffered a great loss with the assassination of their leader William of Orange in 1584 as well as the Duke of Parma having recaptured Antwerp. It seems as though this speech was given in an effort to boost morale amongst the people and urge their continued support, as well as reminding them of their duty to do so. This can be seen when he stated 'they must act strongly to prevent this and

stand up against it' and they 'must also prevent evil plans, abuses, bad government or tyranny'. Describing anybody who refuses to do what is here being considered their duty are 'considered law-breakers, tyrants and traitors'. The latter demonstrates the growth of extreme Calvinism in the region, and ~~that~~ that these were those who sought religious supremacy in Calvinism and viewed the war as a Calvinist-

Catholic conflict, and indeed not just the defending of Dutch privileges like Source 3 indicates. Interestingly, Source 4 also explicitly states that 'it is not sufficient for them to govern righteously themselves', suggesting that the Act of Abjuration (source 3) itself was not enough in order for them to succeed and be truly independent. However this again could be interpreted that defending ancient rights and privileges was not enough, and that the takeover of Calvinism was what was required and desired by many - making their cause no more noble than that of King Philip. In this way Source 4 is also limited; a speech by one man to the councilors of Amsterdam is not necessarily a representative of everybody's views in the region,

especially if Francis Cornhorst himself was somebody who supported and desired the takeover of Calvinism which the source indicates - yet we do not know this. Therefore, Source 4 is useful in the enquiry to opposition against Philip II after the Act of Abjuration in 1581 and following the assassination of William of Orange in 1584; however, ~~as~~ it is one view of Town Clerk and does not provide a wider perspective on the divide that Calvinist extremism was having on the rebels by presenting both sides.

Overall, both sources are useful as a way of understanding the reasons behind the motivation of the Dutch in their hostility of the Spaniards, since they both acknowledge the importance of their 'privileges' and the fact that they would be slaves to the Spaniards if they did not defend this; 'bring us into slavery under Spanish rule' (Source 3) and 'reduce them to everlasting slavery and bondage' (Source 4). Both sources therefore acknowledge the wish of the Dutch people to be free and achieve religious moderation. They differ however, in their direct blame: whilst Source 3 does indeed condemn Philip's actions they also condemn ~~the~~ the greed of his advisors ('these

persons ~~and~~ enrieth the wealth and power of our provinces'), showing an overall objection to and blame of Spanish policy. Source 4 however appeals to the rebels to maintain their cause and blames those who do not as the reason for their failures, labelling them 'law-breakers, tyrants and traitors'. These differences show a greater desperation that came about between the years of the origin of these sources - primarily due to the loss of the rebel leader William of Orange. Neither sources cover the logistical problems & pain faced either which also helped to constitute Spanish hostility and increase support for the rebel cause.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response satisfies Level 4 criteria and was given a top Level 4 mark. It analyses the source material effectively, making a number of reasoned inferences from them and, on occasion, attempts to use them together. Using relevant contextual knowledge to illuminate what can be gained from the content, it shows a range of ways the evidence can be used and suggests reasons for why they may have a difference of emphasis. It attempts to weigh the evidence of the sources taking into account valid criteria.



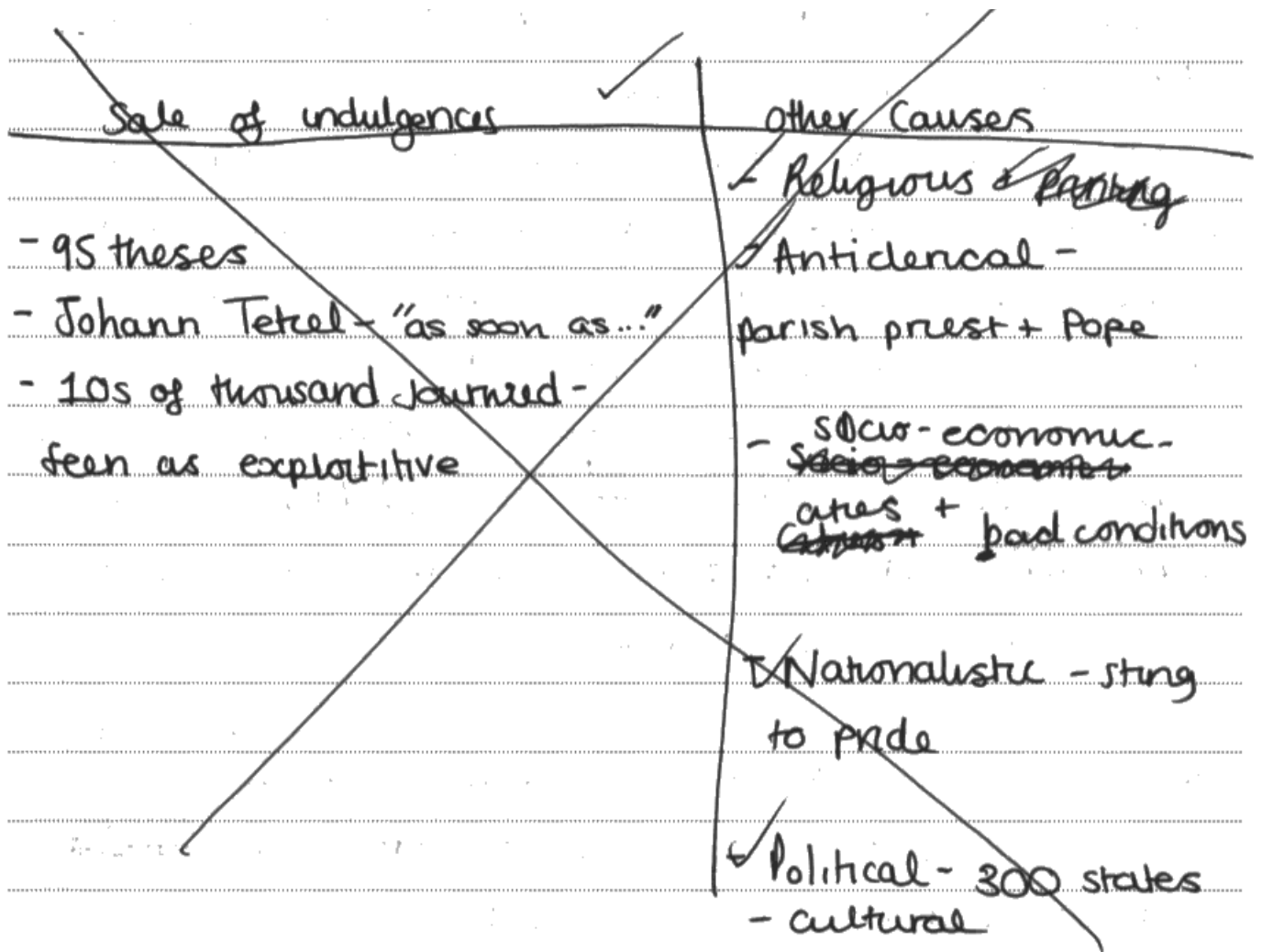
ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Make sure the knowledge you include in your answer is applicable to the sources as well as the enquiry. Use what you know to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material.

Question 3

The majority of candidates answered this question, many arguing that while Luther's criticism of the sale of indulgences was a trigger or catalyst for the Reformation, it was not the root cause. Stronger answers often placed Luther's attack in the context of the development of anti-clericalism in Germany with reference to concerns about the financial demands of the Church and the abuses of the papacy, also the intellectual climate created by humanists like Erasmus and Hutten. Other good responses argued convincingly that it was not so much Luther's attack on indulgences which created the momentum for Reformation but the Church's failure to deal with him effectively, forcing him to extend his ideas in the crucial years 1517-20.

Less strong answers tended to describe rather than analyse Luther's attack on indulgences and/or to stray into reasons for the spread and survival of the Reformation into the 1520s and beyond. Many answers lacked range and depth of knowledge, which was surprising given the focus of this question.



Luther's 95 theses triggered the German reformation and were primarily an attack on the sale of indulgences and the likes of Tetzel. However,

There were many other contributing factors that made Germany such a favourable base for reform.

It can be argued that Luther's criticism of indulgences ~~was~~ ^{played} a key role in the reformation. If Luther had not written the 95 theses in 1517 it can be argued that the reformation may not have occurred. It directly attacked indulgences seller Johann Tetel ~~and~~ ^{who} tens of thousands had travelled to see.

Luther viewed him as taking advantage of the ^{poor} German faithful and disliked his unsavoury sales methods, using catchphrases like "as soon as the coin in the coffer rings, so the soul from purgatory springs". Luther wrote in his theses that he believed Tetel ~~was~~ ^{the practice sale} of indulgences was ^{exploitative} ~~exploiting~~ and that there should be more focus on the teachings of the Bible.

On the other hand, although the main ^{argument} ~~body~~ of his theses, it is clear there were other ~~causes~~ ^{factors} that contributed to the reformation and made his arguments so readily received. Historians Geoffrey Elton and A.G. Dickens believe that the state of religion was ^{to question} ~~unhealthy~~ at the time. Luther was not the

first heretic and previously heretics Wycliffe and Huss had amassed large followings with their criticisms of the church, some of which were very similar to Luther. There were also movements from within the church like Devoto Moderna and Brethren of the Common Life. Devoto Moderna stressed the importance of access to the scripture and the Brethren of Common Life believed in more inward reflection and less good works. Humanism was also ~~causing~~ ^{calling} religious ideas into question at the time. This shows that there was challenge ^{to the church} ~~and opposition~~ before Luther meaning his theses would have been readily received by many who held their own concerns. However, it is worth noting Wycliffe and Huss never had much impact out of their retrospective areas and Huss was burnt as a heretic in 1415. ~~The~~ ^{The} movements from within did not want to break with the church and it may instead be suggested they displayed an enthusiasm for the Catholic Church.

There was also a strong anti-clerical feeling in Germany at the time which contributed to the success of the reformation. ~~Historians~~ ~~feel~~ There was much resentment for parish priests as shown in Erasmus' 1509 'in praise of folly'. Due to cost of a priest - with all paying tithes and annates to the

Church-abuses were resented ~~and~~ well as rife. Only one in fourteen parishes had a regular priest and ~~many~~ ^{many} ~~abused~~ ^{misused} their power, as mentioned in 1513 in the complaints of a Craft guild in Cologne who said their priests were not paying wine tax and holding secular posts. There was also a dislike for the papacy. As John Lotheringto said "this anti-papalism ... meant that the enemy of the Pope may as well be seen as the friend of the German people". The Pope was using the money from indulgences to build St. Peter's Basilica and was resented for the high church taxes and abuses. In 1513 an anonymous and vicious pamphlet entitled 'Julius Excilius' was published reprimanding the Pope. This anticlerical feeling helps explain why Germany was so receptive to reform.

There were also political causes. Germany was made up of 300 individual states and lacked central leadership. This meant they could not resist the large taxes imposed on them by the Church. This exploitation was a sting to German pride as there was a common identity and strong sense of nationalism in Germany at the time. Luther was viewed as 'Hercules Germanicus' looking after the exploited German people, unlike

the distant Papacy. Luther's theses were translated and circulated around Germany in two weeks.

Although Church taxes had always been high they were so strongly resented at the time due to the poor economic climate. The population had jumped from 12 to 20 million in Germany which led to unemployment and food shortages. Problems were not helped by enclosure and poor relief had to be implemented in Strassburg in 1523. This made the large taxes appear only more unfair and caused greater opposition to the Church. The cities also provided a favourable base for reform as 20% were literate and they strived to be free of imperial control to become more socially cohesive.

There were also cultural causes to the Reformation. Humanism was ^{an} already well established principal that called church teachings into question. Historian Bernd Moeller believes "no humanism, no reformation" as humanists like Erasmus inadvertently provided Luther with the tools for reform. Luther based his ~~new Greek~~ ^{German} Bible off Erasmus' 1518 new Greek - Latin Bible and Erasmus had previously challenged the Church in works like

his 1504 'Dagger of a Christian Gentleman'. However, it is important to note that Erasmus believed Luther would "tear the seamless robe of Christ" and did not want to break with the Church.

In conclusion, Luther's criticism of the sale of indulgences was ^{only} responsible for the reformation to a limited extent. Although the trigger, without the pre-existing problems in Germany and the utilisation of the printing press the reformation may never have succeeded. Luther was not the first to challenge the Church but he was the first to succeed, showing that it was more than just a theological challenge that caused the reformation and was in fact the product of unrest. We can also see this ⁱⁿ ~~out~~ the limited success of reformer Zwingli who held almost ~~exactly~~ the same ^{principals} ideas as Luther but just had a less favourable base for reform.



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Examiner Comments

This answer illustrates the criteria of a top Level 4 answer. It explores the relationship between different causes of the German Reformation and has a sound range and depth of knowledge. It establishes criteria in coming to a judgement and the argument is conveyed clearly throughout. A lack of depth in its consideration of the stated factor in the question, Luther's criticism of the sale of indulgences, is however, a weakness.



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Examiner Tip

Make sure you evidence as fully as you can the stated factor in any question or it may be considered that you haven't fully met its demands.

Question 4

Though this question was less popular than question 3, there were many strong answers. These were able to build on excellent knowledge of Melancthon's role in the development of Lutheranism, with the Loci Communes and Augsburg Confession featuring prominently, before assessing his significance alongside the continuing influence of Luther and emerging figures like Bugenhagen. Some also contended that the development of Lutheranism by the 1530s was dependent on the support of the princes who were able to provide the military defence which enabled Lutherans to develop their faith in safety. Such answers were able to draw links between these key features in assessing significance, many noting how the Augsburg Confession became the doctrinal basis for the Schmalkaldic League.

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

- ① Melancthon = Loci Communes 1521, 10 editions
Augsburg Confession 1530 = S. C.
Regensburg Colloquy 1541 = crucial
↳ almost compromise w/ "double justification"
him @ Leipzig
"Teacher of Germany" - D. C. of Nuremberg
1525-26 → consultation for new schools.
- ② Luther's role declining.
↳ 1520's 3 pamphlets but after that
little output
↳ only bible = spent a lot of time on
focused on doctrine in theory rather than
practise
- ③ Princes + their role in L's development (protestant)
Frederick the Wise
Philip of Hesse + S. C. League → 1548 Diet

~~Henry VIII~~ Ulrich of Wurtemberg.

④ Catholic princes = general council 1025

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

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

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

Moreover, the significance of ~~Lutheranism~~ Melancthon grew as Luther's personal significance began to decline. Luther, though

active in the 1520's with the 3 pamphlets, the German Mass 1526, the German New Testament 1522 and the Catechisms in 1529, began to hold Lutheranism back after 1530. Firstly Luther was restricted by the Edict of Worms meaning he could not leave Saxony; this meant Melancthon represented him at the Diet of Augsburg 1530 and the Colloquy of Regensburg 1541. Moreover, Luther's ~~refused~~^{refusal} to compromise ~~with~~ with the Regensburg book prevented Lutheranism from being consolidated. Consequently the role of Luther himself in the development of Protestantism declined, as Melancthon proved to be a key figure in allowing Lutheranism to be accessible to the masses and to be put into practise ~~throughout~~ throughout Germany.

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

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

writing the Augsburg Confession, unity to the same extent may not have occurred. Moreover, Melancthon was the face of Lutheranism throughout the 1530's and 1540's at all of the Diets and Colloquy, showing that his role was very significant in the years 1521-1546.

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



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This answer was awarded a mid Level 5 mark. It sustains an analysis of the development of Lutheranism throughout, first exploring fully the stated factor, Melancthon's significance. Knowledge of the material is secure and sufficient to respond fully to the question's demands. The argument is clear throughout and valid criteria for judgement are established though, in the end, more weakly applied.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Higher level responses are often based upon brief plans that offer a logical structure for the analysis. They help identify points for and against the proposition in the question. Take time before writing your answer to think about your response and your argument is more likely to be relevant and clear throughout.

Question 5

The best answers to this question were able to evidence, in some depth, the contribution of both the growth of Calvinism and the actions of the Habsburgs to the outbreak of revolt in the Netherlands. Some very good responses were able to weave these together in coming to a judgement, noting for example how Philip's reaction to the rising number of Calvinists, the use of the Inquisition, for example, was used as evidence of his contempt for Dutch privileges and so raised opposition to his rule amongst prominent Catholics. Others brought into question Margaret's inexperience and/or the aggression of the Calvinists, epitomised by the Iconoclastic Fury, arguing what else Philip could have done when faced with such an obvious challenge to his authority.

At the lower range of responses, there appeared to be little real knowledge of the contribution of Calvinism beyond the Iconoclastic Fury. Some candidates also attempted to write general answers on the outbreak of the revolt, focusing on the role of the Grandees perhaps or economic conditions, which were beyond the rather more narrow focus of this particular question.

~~Re~~ Growth of Calvinism - Iconoclastic Fury 66 (Economic
Actions of Habsburg rulers - Political
Defence of the privileges
~~Counters~~ The countered reformation, that would eventually lead to their de-facto independence in 1609.

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

The growth of Calvinism was important in causing the outbreak of revolt in 1576, ~~as~~ as it presented a challenge to Phillip's idea of religious orthodoxy.

Calvinism ~~became popular~~ ^{started} to become present began to grow in the 1560's in the Netherlands as they were very tolerant and open to new and differing ideas. This

caused many protestants who were persecuted in other catholic countries to seek refuge in the Low Countries. ^{such as the Huguenots in France} As they became more influential, they began to ~~make~~ ^{make} demands in the Netherlands, such as asking for freedom to openly worship and have their own churches, which were granted by Margaret of Parma in the Accord in 1566 and then further by William of Orange Antwerp Accord in the same year. However, the growth of

Calvinism also led to clashes with the catholic faith in the form of the iconoclastic fury in 1566, where idols and pictures in catholic churches were destroyed throughout the Netherlands. However their growing influence in

the region directly challenged Phillip II's view of religious orthodoxy and this led to actions being made by him to try and persecute and dispose of them. This

~~was~~ It was these actions made by the Habsburg monarch that also infringed on the state's privileges that also led to dissatisfaction and eventually open revolt in 1576 and not directly the growth of Calvinism in the Netherlands.

The defence of the privileges by the stadtholders and

other nobles also helped lead to revolt in 1566, as they felt that they were defending their rights against Habsburg tyranny and despotism. As Phillip II, who swore he had to defend the privileges when he was crowned in the Netherlands, attempted to diminish and destroy them entirely through his idea of a more centralised system of government. He appointed Spanish advisors, such as Granvelle to administer the provinces instead of using the existing local Grandees and the States-general. This made many fear the idea of Spanish domination, especially the Nobles, whose independence and rights were being increasingly threatened. This led to the ~~the~~ ⁴⁰⁰ lesser nobles, led by Henry Berendse and supported by larger nobles ^{the Orange} (although they didn't sign the document) to present Margaret of Parma with the compromise a demand to defend their rights and privileges, as well as religious tolerance, which she accepted but shortly after discarded when she accused half the Netherlands of heresy. However, this was only in response to the attempts by Phillip to cement his control over the Netherlands and they felt that only open revolt would get Phillip to respect their privileges and not due to the growth of Calvinism.

The actions of Habsburg rulers also led to open revolt in 1566, as Phillip's attempts at enforcing his beliefs

on the Netherlands only 'created' more opposition that spiralled into open revolt. His attempts to enforce religious orthodoxy on the Netherlands through the Reform of the Bishoprics in 1560, and his ^{the Heresy laws.} inquisition becoming more powerful and widespread led to opposition from all as they infringed on the rights and privileges of the citizens of the Netherlands in terms of religious freedom and the freedoms of the Nobles to govern their own estates without ecclesiastical influence. This led to nobles, such as the count of Egmont to travel to Spain to petition to Phillip himself to ask for the Heresy laws to be relaxed in 1563. However, Phillip's aloof nature, unlike his father Charles V, meant that he continued to pursue religious orthodoxy more forcefully, without realising the discontent it was creating in the Netherlands that resulted in the outbreak of open revolt in 1567. This shows that the growth of Calvinism was not more important than the actions of Habsburg monarch as the revolt was against the ^{oppressive and persecutory} actions of Phillip II and not in ~~for~~ ^{direct} response to the growth of Calvinism.

In conclusion,

~~The growth of Calvinism~~ In conclusion, the growth of Calvinism presented a threat to Phillip II's religious orthodoxy and he reacted with increasing opposition and persecution for Calvinists. The defence of the privileges by the nobles was in response to the actions of Phillip II on infringing on the

ancient privileges and the actions of the Habsburg monarchs led to increasing opposition against such actions by the people of the Netherlands as they wished to defend their freedoms and rights.

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

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



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This top Level 4 response has detailed knowledge of the role of the stated factors in the question and their contribution to the outbreak of revolt. It attempts also, to explore the relationship between them in coming to a judgement. On occasion, some of this material could have been more clearly related to the focus of the question.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Use key phrases from the question throughout your essay. This will help you remain focused throughout.

Question 6

Answers to this question were, in general, much more comfortable assessing Alva's failures than his successes and were able to write at length about the Council of Troubles, the Tenth Penny and his failure to destroy Orange in 1572-73. Without some consideration of his successes however, these did not address fully the conceptual focus of the question. Better answers were at least able to develop his success in re-establishing Spanish authority following the instability of Margaret's regency, also his military victory over Orange in 1568. There was also a case made by some for his ability to combat heresy in line with Philip's wishes, the completion of the reform of bishoprics for example. A number of very good answers also absolved Alva from the accusation of failure by pointing out that his financial difficulties, which had such an effect in alienating the Dutch, were Spanish in origin rather than his own fault.

One feature of weaker responses worth noting here is a lack of precision regarding dates. There were several answers which ranged irrelevantly both back to the 1560s and much later in to the 1570s. Candidates should be aware of the significance of the dates used in any question and their attention is drawn to those detailed in the specification.

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

While the argument can be made that the Duke of Alva was ~~largely~~ largely a success as governor-general, there are many instances in which his failure to obtain influence over the Dutch people which point out this argument's inaccuracy. One example would be the Tenth Penny Tax, which was designed to boost Spanish income. However, not only was the tax unpopular,

many people refused to pay, leading Alva to resort ~~to~~ to threats of violence in order to make them. This unwillingness to comply to Alva's demands, as well as resorting to violence shows how little influence Alva had over the Dutch people, and demonstrates how the ~~is~~ statement that Alva's tenure as Governor-General was ~~largely~~ largely a success is inaccurate.

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

Another point which argues that Alva's tenure as

Governor - General was not a success, was his inability to defeat the revolt when it was at its weakest. For example, excluding some smaller settlements, Alva was unable to claim the revolt's primary provinces, Holland and Zeeland. This was largely due to the marshy terrain that would prove too difficult for Spanish troops to move through. Alva's inability to claim the Calvinist strongholds illustrates how despite having significantly more resources than the Dutch, he was unable to quell the revolt, suggesting he was not a successful leader, and thus, his tenure as Governor - General was not successful.

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

how unsuccessful Alva eventually was in his position as Governor - General.

Overall, I believe that the argument, that the Duke of Alva's tenure as Governor - General was largely a success is completely inaccurate, as his influence over Phillip and the Dutch people were minimal at best, and his inability to defeat the revolt shows his failure as a military commander.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This top Level 3 answer has some knowledge of Alva and the success of his rule in the Netherlands. Mostly accurate and relevant material is included but it tends to lack detail. In addition, by neglecting Alva's possible successes, it does not meet fully the conceptual focus of the question.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

A 'Study in Depth' requires detailed knowledge of the Key Themes identified in the specification. Make sure you add specific examples to evidence your answer.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

Section A

- Candidates should aim to develop valid inferences supported by the arguments raised in the sources, not merely paraphrase the content of the sources.
- Inferences can be supported by reference to contextual knowledge surrounding the issues raised by the sources.
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/purpose and authorship of the source by, e.g. looking at and explaining the specific stance and/or purpose of the writer.
- Candidates should use the sources together at some point in the answer.

Section B

- Spending a few minutes planning helps to ensure the second order concept is correctly identified.
- Candidates must provide more precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range.
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels.
- Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision.
- Candidates should try to explore the links between issues in order to make the structure of the response flow more logically and to enable the integration of analysis.

Grade Boundaries

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