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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

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

AS and A Level History · Paper 2 · Option 2B.1

56 questions · 1024 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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16 questions · 308 marks

59

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QUESTIONS

56 questions · 1024 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



KEY TOPIC 1

DISCONTENT IN GERMANY AND WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, C1515–19

8 questions in this sub-topic · 148 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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 piety in Germany in the early sixteenth century?

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

(8)



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 Lucas Cranach, *The Wittenberg Book of Holies*, published 1509. This was an illustrated catalogue of relics owned by Duke Frederick the Wise that was printed to attract pilgrims to Wittenberg. Here Cranach is listing some of the relics in the Duke's collection.

Five fragments of the table on which the Lord Christ held the Last Supper with His disciples.

One piece of the bread that Christ ate with His disciples during the Last Supper.

One piece of the beard of the Lord Jesus.

One piece of the wedge with which the Cross of Jesus was held in place. 5

One large piece of one nail that was driven through the hands or feet of the Lord Jesus during the crucifixion.

Many fragments of the Holy Cross.

All in all, there are five thousand and five pieces in the collection. Visitors are offered an indulgence of one hundred days off their time in purgatory for each piece they see. There are eight rooms containing the relics. Visitors to each room are offered an additional indulgence of one hundred and one days off their time in purgatory. 10

Blessed are those who visit!

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From the private journal of Albrecht Dürer, 17 May 1521. Dürer was an internationally-famous German artist. Here he is describing his reaction upon hearing false rumours that Luther had been captured by soldiers loyal to Charles V after the Diet of Worms.

On Friday, the news reached me that Luther had treacherously been taken captive. We do not know if he is still alive, or if they have murdered him. He has suffered for the sake of Christian truth and because he has attacked the unchristian papacy. 15

The popes rob us of the fruits of our labours, while the needy and sick die of hunger. Does God still want us to live under the influence of the false teaching, which these popes have made up? Anyone who hears Luther must see how truly he teaches the Holy Gospel. His books should be held in high honour, not burned. 20

Oh God, if Luther is dead, who will now teach the Gospel to us so clearly? Oh God, to think of what Luther may have written for us had he lived another ten or twenty years! All good Christian people should mourn this divinely-inspired man and pray that God sends us another like him! 25



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the spread of anticlericalism in the early sixteenth century in Germany owed as much to political and economic factors as to religious factors?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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

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

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the causes of the German Reformation?

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From *Reynard the Fox*, a collection of anonymously-written folk tales, in circulation in Germany in the early sixteenth century. Such stories were carried from village to village by performers and storytellers, often translated into regional dialects and adapted to take into account the concerns of their audience. Here Reynard, who appears in the stories as the hero of the ordinary man, is describing the problems of his times.

There is hardly a parish where the priest does not have a mistress and so living in sin and shame. His children strut about proudly as if they come from a noble house. Nowadays, money calls the tune and a priest's bastard is called lord or lady. Show me where the priests do not collect local taxes or run the village mills. Spreading wickedness by their own example, they pervert the whole world. Is it any wonder therefore, that the few good priests, who do their work conscientiously, find themselves ignored? Hardly a soul listens to them, no one copies them. 5

A bad priest can do infinite harm by his example. He may preach an inspiring sermon but his congregation will say, 'Is he asking us to heed his words and ignore the immoral, wicked life he leads?' He invites us to give up our money to help build and maintain the Church in exchange for indulgences - all the while he helps ruin it by the reputation of his unsavoury life. He never puts his own money into the parish collection for he knows the Church is in decline and has little life left in it. Instead his ideals are beautiful clothes, pretty women, rich food and wines and giving as much thought as possible to worldly things. 10 15



Source 2: From Pamphilus Gegenbach, *The Bundschuh*, published 1514. A *Bundschuh* was a laced boot worn by the poor. It was carried as a symbol of poverty during a number of peasant uprisings in south-western Germany in the early sixteenth century. Here Gegenbach, a writer from Freiburg, is describing a failed attempt by peasant rebels to march on the city in 1513.

It began in a village called Lehen. A baker's assistant and another man called Fritz, the ringleader, conspired together. They were always talking of how they were going to organise a rebellion and bring it off successfully.

Their opinion was that, from now on, they should not acknowledge any lord nor show obedience to any ruler other than the emperor or pope. They demanded that forests, rivers, and all game and fish contained in them, be free and available to all. All interest payments on land purchases were to be abolished and no further interest was to be demanded in the future. No priest was to hold more than one parish. They planned to take from the monasteries all surplus income and divide it among themselves. All who joined their cause would be left unharmed. Whoever opposed them was to be put to death.

These demands were agreed by all the rebels. They elected a captain and asked for contributions toward the purchase of a flag. On it was a crucifix, Our Lady and St. John, the papal and imperial coats of arms and below these, a peasant couple and a boot tied with golden laces.

May God protect all decent folk from such wicked undertakings and grant us the wisdom to show obedience to the rightful authorities.



-
- 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)



-
- 3** To what extent was humanism a factor in the growth of anti-clericalism in early sixteenth-century Germany?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'Discontent with the Catholic Church, in early sixteenth-century Germany, was caused mainly by economic factors.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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

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

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate discontent with the Catholic Church in early sixteenth-century Germany?

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Jacob Wimpfeling, *The Grievances of the German Nation*, published 1515. Wimpfeling was a prominent humanist scholar who had taught at the University of Heidelberg. Although he had some sympathy with Luther, Wimpfeling remained faithful to the Catholic Church until his death.

Some priests have so many parishes that they cannot visit them all. As a result, they do not even recognise their parishioners' faces. Church services are reduced in number and souls are neglected. Many churchmen lead worldly, scandalous lives while good, learned and able priests become disillusioned. Wouldn't the Pope be better off with priests trained in the Bible and Church laws? With priests who can preach? With priests who can ease troubled minds through confession? 5

Rome must reduce the burden of taxes on Germany. The money we send to Rome comes from the pockets of poor tradesmen and destitute peasants. Many cannot support their families because of these taxes. Rome's demands for money increase daily, although many fields lie uncultivated and mines of precious metals are exhausted. The income of German princes is reduced by wars and lawlessness. Therefore, a reduction in papal taxes might prevent a revolution of my fellow Germans against the Church. As God is my witness, I have heard the grumblings and the threats of revolt. 10 15

I will say nothing of indulgences here, except to point out that the people are confused by the many conflicting interpretations of penance given in sermons. So many indulgences have been sold in Germany that it is likely to encourage the people to live immoral lives.



Source 2: From a statement of grievances presented to Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms, 1521. The statement was drawn up by a committee of electors and princes. In total, it contained one hundred and two complaints about the Catholic Church in Germany.

Rome often grants church positions in Germany to unlearned and unqualified persons, even donkey drivers and stable grooms. Many are appointed just because they are friends of the Pope. Most do not know a word of German and never take up their duties. Thus, the people receive no spiritual guidance from them and money flows to Italy with no benefit for us. 20

Popes and bishops insist that only they can absolve people from certain sins and offences. When a man wishes forgiveness for such sins, it appears that only money will achieve it for him. It is also highly objectionable that the Pope should permit so many indulgences to be sold in Germany. Through this, simple-minded folk are misled and cheated of their savings. 25

Rich monastic orders grow more powerful and wealthy every day. They offer no services to Your Majesty nor pay taxes. They seize more and more property from the hands of the people. Monks crowd around a man on his deathbed, if they know him to be rich. They use cunning words to persuade him to leave their property to them rather than to his heirs or friends. 30

All this shows how Roman greed causes sins and vices to multiply. As a result, our poor nation is financially drained and ordinary Christians risk eternal damnation. Urgent reform is highly necessary in order to prevent further decline. We implore Your Imperial Majesty to give support to our case. 35



-
- 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)



KEY TOPIC 2

LUTHER'S CHALLENGE TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1517–21

15 questions in this sub-topic · 252 marks · lowest tariff first



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 reaction of the papacy to Luther's challenge in the years 1517–20?

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

(8)

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 *Exsurge Domine*, the Papal Bull condemning Luther issued by Pope Leo X in June 1520. Leo ordered that it be circulated and read throughout Germany.

Arise O Lord and judge your cause. Listen to our prayer. When you rose into heaven you committed the care of your Church to St Peter and his successors. Now a wild boar from the forest threatens to destroy the Church, a wild animal attacks it.

We condemn by this decree Martin, his followers and supporters. In addition we forbid all Christian believers to read, praise or print the writings of the said Martin so that his memory may be completely destroyed. Yes, they are to burn them. And in order to increase the disgrace of the said Martin and those in agreement with him, they are to seize him, his followers and supporters and to hold them captive and send them to us. For this good deed they will receive a suitable reward from the papal throne.

5

10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Martin Luther's *Autobiographical Fragments*, published in 1545. Here he is describing his 'Tower Experience' which is commonly dated to 1519.

My case was this: however well I tried to live my life as a monk, I felt myself to be a sinner and I could not believe God to be satisfied by my repentance. I did not love, no, I hated this God who punishes sinners. I was angry with God as if it were not really enough that miserable sinners, damned forever by original sin, should also be crushed by the law of the Ten Commandments; that God, even through the Gospel, brings his anger to bear on us.

15

Finally, as I reflected day and night, God showed mercy and I turned my attention to the words, namely, 'the just shall live by faith*'. And there I began to understand that a just man lives by the gift of God, in other words by faith. At this I felt myself straightaway born afresh and to have entered through the open gates into heaven itself.

20

* a passage in the Bible (St Paul's Letter to the Romans)



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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 controversy provoked by the sale of indulgences in Germany in 1517?

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

(8)



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 a sermon preached by Johann Tetzel in 1517. Tetzel had been authorised to sell indulgences in Germany by Archbishop Albert of Mainz.

Why do you hesitate to save yourself? Why don't you have fears about your sins? Why don't you confess now to the priests of our most holy pope? Remember you are in danger, not knowing if you will safely reach heaven. Be assured that all who confess, and in penance put money into the coffer according to the priest's advice, will obtain complete remission of all their sins. 5
So why are you standing there? Run for the salvation of your souls!

Don't you hear also the voices of your dead, wailing parents who say, 'Have mercy on us because we are in great punishment and pain. We created you, fed you, cared for you and left you our wealth. Yet you let us lie in the flames of purgatory. From this you could save us with a small payment and yet you do not want to do so. Why are you so cruel?' 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a letter written by Cardinal Aleandro, February 1521. Aleandro was appointed as papal ambassador in Germany in 1520. At the Diet of Worms he called for strong action against both Luther and his supporters. Here he is reporting back to Rome from Worms shortly after arriving in the city for Luther's hearing.

Now the whole of Germany is in full revolt. Ninety percent of the people cry, 'Luther!', while the other tenth, who are indifferent to Luther, are still hostile to the Church.

A little while ago at Augsburg, they were selling Luther's picture with a halo around his head. It was offered for sale without a halo here and all the copies were sold out before I could get one. Yesterday I saw another image showing Luther with a book and Hutten* with a sword. Over them was printed in Latin, 'To the Champions of Christian Freedom.' Each was praised in poems beneath. I was shown this picture but I have not been able to get another. Elsewhere, 15
they proclaim Luther's gospel in the streets as being the teachings of St. Paul or, yes, even of Christ. It has also been reported to the Emperor that many other areas of Germany have been corrupted by the rot of this heresy. 20

Things have declined so far that the people blindly adore these crooks who have been bold enough to cause this division in the Church. And I have to deal with all this! 25

*Hutten – Ulrich von Hutten, a humanist critic of the Catholic Church and German nationalist



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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 Luther's position following the Diet of Worms in 1521?

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

(8)



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 Edict of Worms issued by Charles V in May 1521. Charles ordered that it be read and enforced throughout the Holy Roman Empire.

None of you can be in any doubt how far the errors of Luther depart from true Christian beliefs. Hence it is our duty to proceed against this festering disease as follows.

We declare that Luther shall be hated and condemned by all of the Electors and nobles of the Empire. We declare that the sentence and condemnation in the Papal Bull, which our Holy Father issued, shall be put into immediate effect. 5

Our strict order is that after twenty days, you shall refuse to assist Luther, openly or secretly, in any way. Wherever you meet him, you shall take him prisoner and deliver him to us. As for the books of Luther, which our Holy Father has condemned, we order that no one shall keep or print any of them nor shall any one defend them. For they are foul and ridiculous, the work of a notorious heretic. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Erasmus, *In Praise of Folly*, published 1511. Erasmus was an internationally-famous humanist scholar whose books sold widely in early sixteenth-century Germany.

Priests are so widely hated and despised that even a chance meeting with one of them in the street is thought to bring bad luck. Yet they are gloriously self-satisfied. They truly believe themselves to be highly dedicated to their religion even though they are so uneducated that they can't even read. Then when they bray like donkeys in church, repeating passages from the Bible which they've learned by heart and haven't understood, they imagine they are pleasing God. Many of them make a good living begging for bread from door to door and making a nuisance of themselves in every inn. This is the way in which these individuals, in all their filth and ignorance and all their crude and shameless behaviour, claim to imitate the apostles. 15 20

As for the Popes, they make no attempt to copy Christ's life of poverty or his teachings. They are the deadliest enemies of the Church. They allow Christ to be forgotten by misrepresenting his words and wounding him with their poisonous way of life. 25



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)

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

- 3** To what extent was the success of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–21 due to the mistakes of those who opposed him?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 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)



-
- 3** How significant was Luther's debate with Eck (1519) in the development of his challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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

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

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for the success of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20?

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a letter written by Peter Mosellanus to Julius Pflug, December 1519. Mosellanus was the professor of Greek and Latin at Leipzig University. He was present at the debate between Luther and Johannes Eck in Leipzig earlier that year. Here he is describing Luther to a fellow scholar who was absent from the debate.

Luther is a slender figure, appearing worn out by both study and care. His voice is sharp and clear. He is so wonderfully learned in the Bible that he knows almost all the texts by memory. He knows enough Hebrew and Greek to form a judgement on the translations of the Bible. He is skilled in speaking. He has an immense stock of ideas and words at his command, though you may criticise his judgement and methods in using his talents. 5

He is a cultivated and friendly man having no arrogance about him. He always has a happy face, no matter how hard his enemies press him. You would hardly believe he was the man to do such great things. But many comment that, in replying to his critics, he is more reckless and insulting than is proper for a reformer of the Church or a religious scholar. 10

Eck spent eight days trying to associate Luther with the heretic Hus*. Luther at once understood this trap. With great indignation, Luther rejected some of the ideas attributed to himself, while defending others with the support of well-chosen passages of scripture. Each side claimed victory in the debate but Eck triumphs only among those who do not understand the subject at all, or who wish Luther and his supporters ill. 15

*Hus – a Czech reformer who was executed for heresy in 1415



Source 2: From Martin Luther, *Concerning Christian Liberty*, published November 1520.

Faith alone, without any need for works, justifies, frees and saves us. It profits no one that the body should be dressed in sacred vestments, or live in holy places, or pray, fast and abstain from certain meats. Something much more is necessary for the justification and liberty of the soul since these things can be done by any hypocrite. One thing, and one alone, is necessary for life, justification and Christian liberty. That thing is the most holy word of God, the Gospel of Christ. Having the word of God, the soul is rich and wants for nothing. 20 25

Not only does the Gospel make us the freest of men, it also makes us all priests forever, a position far higher than kingship. Therefore, we are all worthy to appear before God, to pray for others and to teach each other the things which are of God.

Here you may ask, 'If we are all priests, how can we distinguish between those whom we now call priests and the rest of us?' I reply that, by the use of the word 'priest', an injustice has been done. Holy scripture makes no distinction between the main body of Christians and those who are now called 'priests'. Those who are now boastfully called popes or bishops, scripture calls 'ministers'. They are there only to serve the people by spreading the word of God and teaching the faith of Christ. 30 35

-
- 3** How important was the printing press in the development of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–21?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 'In the years 1517–46, Luther's three pamphlets of 1520 were more important in the development of Lutheranism than any of his other writings and publications.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far did the imperial election of 1519 hinder the attempts of Luther's opponents to deal effectively with his challenge in the years 1517–20?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'The printing press was of only minor importance in the development of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 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)



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

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

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the controversy caused by the sale of indulgences in Germany in the years 1515–18?

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From instructions issued by Archbishop Albert of Mainz to indulgence sellers, 1515. The Bull authorising the indulgence had been issued by Pope Leo X. Albert was granted the right to distribute indulgences in his archdioceses of Mainz and Magdeburg, and began to do so in January 1517.

Preachers selling indulgences must concentrate on ensuring that the faithful fully understand the gifts of grace that are granted by the Papal Bull.

The first gift offered to people who secure the indulgence is the full forgiveness of their sins. Also, the punishments that the sinner would suffer in purgatory for their offences against God are totally wiped out. 5

No amount of money can be great enough to earn such a gift and it is not possible to fix a suitable amount for all those who wish to secure the indulgence. However, preachers, after hearing them confess their sins, should ask those who wish to secure the indulgence how much their consciences tell them they should pay. As an example, kings should pay twenty-five guilders, while merchants and others who have an income of their own should pay one guilder. Those having no income should make their contribution in prayer. 10

Another gift granted by the indulgence is the forgiveness of the sins of those currently suffering in purgatory. A payment by the living can be made on behalf of the dead. In such cases, there is no need for the living paying for the indulgence to be sorry for their own sins. The grace granted by the indulgence depends only on the love that the living had for their dead relative, and the payments that the living contribute. 15



Source 2: From Martin Luther, *Autobiographical Fragments*, written 1545. Luther wrote this account of events as an introduction to a book containing some of his other writings. Here he is referring to the years 1517–18.

As God is my witness, I became involved in this matter not by choice but by chance. 20

When indulgences were being sold in Germany for money, I was a young preacher. I tried to dissuade the people from listening to the urgings of the indulgence sellers. I believed that the money spent on indulgences could be put to better use. I hoped that the Pope would support me because he had often condemned the greed of the indulgence sellers. 25

I wrote two letters. One was to the Archbishop of Mainz. He was actually splitting the proceeds of the sale of indulgences with the Pope, though I did not know that then. The other letter was to the Bishop of Brandenburg asking him to stop the blasphemy of the indulgence sellers. But I was a poor little monk and they ignored me. 30

Upset by this, I published some theses for debate. I did not seek the condemnation of indulgences but for preference to be given to works of love. Instead, my views caused havoc. The full power of the Papacy was thrown against me, and me alone, and I was summoned to Rome.

However, the German people were weary of the deceits of the rogues from Rome. People were now supporting me because everyone hated the tricks that the Popes were using to make themselves richer. 35



KEY TOPIC 3

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LUTHERANISM, 1521–46

17 questions in this sub-topic · 316 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) 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 radicalism encouraged by Luther's challenge to the Church?

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

(8)



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 1a.**

Source 1: From Nicholas Hausmann, *A Report Concerning the Zwickau Prophets*, written in 1521. Hausmann is quoting the views of Nicholas Storch, a weaver, who later helped to encourage the Peasants' War.

Those in authority live only in lust, consume the sweat and blood of their subjects, eat and drink night and day, hunt, run and kill. Everyone therefore should arm himself and attack the priests in their fat nests, beating, killing and strangling them. Afterwards, the land-grabbers and noblemen should be attacked, their property confiscated, their castles destroyed. The divine word which is preached by the priests in the daily mass is sheer foolishness because they celebrate it after overloading their bellies with good food and their heads with fine wine, not to mention their activities at night with "Frau Venus".* Like magicians, they dress up in silk and velvet, make gestures like monkeys and even worse they speak in Latin so that the poor layperson does not know whether he is betrayed, sold or what. If he does not give them his purse, heaven is closed to him.

*Frau Venus – women

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a letter written by Erasmus to Philip Melanchthon in December 1524. Erasmus was an internationally-famous humanist scholar who had called for reform of the Catholic Church. Although he had a major influence on Luther, he remained loyal to Catholicism.

I do not object generally to the evangelical doctrines but there is much in Luther's teachings which I dislike. He runs everything which he touches into extremes. True, Christendom is corrupt and needs correction but it would be better, in my opinion, if we could have the pope and princes on our side. Pope Clement was not opposed to reform but, when I urged that we should meet him half-way, nobody listened. The violent party carries all before it. They tear the hoods off monks who might well have been left in their monasteries. Priests are married and images torn down.

I would want religion purified without destroying authority. Practices grown corrupt by long usage might be gradually corrected without throwing everything into confusion. Luther sees certain things wrong and, in flying blindly at them, causes more harm than he cures. Order human beings as you will, there will still be faults and there are remedies worse than the disease. Would that Luther had tried as hard to improve popes and princes as to expose their faults.

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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 Luther's reasons for condemning the Peasants' War (1525)?

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

(8)



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 Martin Luther, *Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants*, published 1525. This pamphlet was issued during the Peasants' War.

I did not condemn the peasants before because they had agreed to be corrected and guided by me. But before I could consider their situation, they violently took matters into their own hands and are robbing and raging like mad dogs.

These peasants are starting a rebellion by violently plundering monasteries and castles which are not theirs. For this, they deserve death in both body and soul as robbers and murderers. Rebellion brings with it a land full of murder and bloodshed. It creates widows and orphans and turns everything upside down. 5

Therefore, let everyone who can, kill the rebellious peasants, remembering that nothing is more devilish than a rebel. I will not oppose any ruler who will punish and kill these rebels. The rulers are within their rights since the peasants are not fighting any longer for the gospel. These peasants have become disobedient robbers, murderers and blasphemers. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Martin Luther's *Autobiographical Fragments*, published 1545. Here he is recalling the events of 1517.

In 1517, when indulgences were being sold in Germany for money, I was a young preacher. I tried to dissuade the people from listening to the persuasions of the indulgence-sellers. I hoped that the Pope would protect me. 15

I wrote two letters. One was to the Archbishop of Mainz. He was actually splitting the proceeds of the sale of indulgences with the Pope, though I did not know that then. The other letter was to the Bishop of Brandenburg, asking him to stop the blasphemy of the indulgence-sellers. But I was a poor little monk and they ignored me. 20

Stung by this, I produced some theses for debate. My concern was to defend the Pope's honour. Instead, my theses caused havoc and I was summoned to Rome. However, the German people had grown tired of the deceits of the Catholic Church. Public opinion was moving in my favour because everyone hated the tricks with which Rome had exhausted the whole earth. 25

Q4

4 How far, by 1530, had a separate Lutheran church been established in Germany?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Luther's influence over the German Reformation declined in the years 1525–46?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant was Luther's denunciation of radicalism in the development of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1521-30?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 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.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–1555

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

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the consequences of Luther's condemnation of the Peasants' War (1525)?

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Martin Luther, *An Open Letter on the Harsh Book Against the Peasants*, published July 1525. The 'Harsh Book' refers to Luther's earlier pamphlet, *Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants*, which had been published in May 1525. Here he is addressing criticism from Lutherans in Mansfeld, his home town.

I have been obliged to answer you because the little book that I published against the peasants has given rise to so many complaints and questions, as though it were un-Christian and too harsh. I reply, a rebel is not worth rational arguments. You have to answer people like that with a fist. My good friends, you call for mercy because the peasants were defeated. Why did you not call for it when they were raging, robbing, and plundering? Why were they not merciful to the princes and lords who they wanted to exterminate? 5

You say that I advocated the merciless slaughter of the poor, captured peasants. However, my little book was not written against ordinary criminals but against rebels. A criminal leaves the ruler alone and attacks only individuals or property. As long as the ruler remains, he can punish criminals and everyone ought to await his judgement since God has entrusted the sword and the power of punishment to him. But a rebel attacks the ruler himself and threatens the exercise of his authority. We cannot wait. Everyone must run to help his ruler by stabbing and killing. 10 15

Rebellion is no joke and there is no evil deed on earth that compares with it. Other wicked deeds are single acts but rebellion is a flood of all wickedness.

Source 2: From an Edict issued by Margrave George of Brandenburg-Ansbach, August 1525. Also known as George the Pious, he corresponded regularly with Luther and Melanchthon and, on their advice, introduced Lutheran reforms to the lands that he ruled in the late 1520s. Here he is referring to the Peasants' War.

The recent rebellion arose mostly because of ill-educated and unsuitable preachers. I now command that all such preachers should be immediately removed. Where any is found who can be shown to have preached rebellion contrary to the clear, pure Word of God, they should be arrested immediately and strongly punished or exiled from the land. On the other hand, I command that the Holy Gospel should be preached everywhere by pious, honourable and learned preachers and that nothing contrary to it should be permitted. This I now firmly insist upon.

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It is clearly shown in Holy Scripture that Christian freedom does not consist of the removal of rents, interest, tithes or taxes but is only an inward and spiritual thing. All subjects are obliged to obey their rulers in such worldly affairs and commands. All preachers should properly explain this to the people as often as they preach about Christian freedom so that the people will not be misled. Even if it is said that some rulers do not receive their revenues justly, this does not mean that subjects may rebel and refuse to pay these worldly demands. They must not resist but leave it to the judgement of God. A true Christian may have to endure injustice, but must not do injustice.

30



- 4 How significant was the Augsburg Confession (1530) in the development of Lutheran beliefs in the years 1521–46?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that Luther's translation of the Bible was more important than any other of his writings in the years 1520–34?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Luther's condemnation of the Radical Reformation damaged the Lutheran cause in the years 1521–46?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 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 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How important were the writings of Luther himself in the development of Lutheran beliefs in the years 1520–46?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

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

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the development of Lutheranism in the aftermath of the Diet of Worms?

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a letter written by Martin Luther to George Spalatin, 14 May 1521. Spalatin, the personal secretary of Duke Frederick the Wise, controlled all the Duke's correspondence and advised him on religious matters. Spalatin was also a friend of, and adviser to, Luther. Here, Luther is referring to events on his journey back to Wittenberg from the Diet of Worms.

I have not written to you before for fear that, in the present circumstances, someone might intercept my letters.

After we departed the town of Eisenach, many of my travelling companions left me. I went on through the forest and a little later, I was captured. Of course, some of my friends had already known that I was going to be taken by someone but they do not know where I am now. Here in Wartburg Castle, my own clothes were replaced and I was dressed in those of a knight. I am letting my hair and beard grow – you would hardly recognise me! 5

The safe conduct granted to me by the Emperor expires tomorrow. I am upset to learn from your letter to me that the Emperor seems determined to force people to act against their consciences. Such dreadful hostility will only incite hatred and violence. 10

As for me, I sit here all day long with my wine, safe from the Emperor's laws. I intend to write a sermon on the confession of sins. I am reading the Bible in Greek and Hebrew. I shall continue my work on the translation of the Old Testament as soon as I have received the books I require from Wittenberg. 15



Source 2: From a report written by Philip Melanchthon for Duke Frederick the Wise, 27 December 1521. Here Melanchthon is referring to developments during Luther's absence from Wittenberg while Luther was in hiding at Wartburg Castle.

Your Majesty is aware of the many dangerous arguments concerning the Word of God that have taken place in your city of Zwickau. Indeed, many people have been imprisoned there for asking for all kinds of changes to religion.

Now, three men, who have been among the leaders of this unrest in Zwickau, have come to Wittenberg. Two are uneducated weavers while the other has some learning. I have heard them speak. What they are saying appears miraculous. They say they have been sent to preach the pure Word of God, even that they are able to converse directly with God. They say that they can foretell the future, that they are prophets and apostles.

These men have strongly impressed me, for they give numerous indications that they are truly motivated by the Holy Spirit. However, only Martin can judge this matter. Therefore, because the Gospel, and also the honour and peace of the church, are now at stake, it is vital that these men are able to meet soon with Martin. They themselves demand this.

I do not wish to trouble Your Majesty, but this situation is so important that it requires a prompt answer. On the one hand, we must be careful not to suppress the Spirit of God but on the other, we must not be fooled by Satan.

- 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)



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- 3** 'Luther's influence over the German Reformation declined significantly in the years 1525–46.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 4

CHARLES V, THE PRINCES AND THE SURVIVAL OF LUTHERANISM, 1521–55

16 questions in this sub-topic · 308 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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)



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.

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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



5

- 5 How far was Charles V's failure to suppress Lutheranism in the years 1521–55 caused by the problems he faced outside Germany?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How significant was Charles V's victory in the Schmalkaldic War (1546–47) in his campaign against Lutheranism in Germany?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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

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

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

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

(Total for Question 1= 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From *The Magdeburg Confession* written by Lutheran pastors in the city in 1550. It was addressed to Charles V in response to the Augsburg Interim, his decree ordering Lutherans to readopt Catholic beliefs and practices following his victory in the Schmalkaldic War. At the time of the production of the *Confession*, Magdeburg was under siege by Imperial troops but did not fall.

We believe that a government may defend its subjects against a higher authority which attempts to compel the people to deny God's Word. Bear in mind that Christ was considered a rebel, and He has shown us one mark of the true Church, namely that it should not constrain anyone by military force as the Catholic Church does. Obedience to both God and to Caesar* are possible, provided each keeps to their own proper sphere of authority. Your Majesty has gone beyond your sphere and encroached upon the Kingdom of Christ. 5

We argue that if a higher authority tries to restore Popish idolatry by force and to suppress the pure teaching of the Gospel, then the lower God-fearing authority may defend its subjects in order to preserve the true teaching. Rulers are appointed by God to protect the good and punish the bad but if they start to persecute the good, they are no longer doing God's work. If such an authority makes unjust war upon its subjects, they may resist. If a ruler is so mad as to attack God, then he is the very devil. Then in the name of Scripture, he may be resisted. 10 15

* Caesar – a reference to political authority, in this case Charles V



Source 2: From Charles V's speech to the nobility in Brussels in August 1556, abdicating the Imperial Crown. This was his last public act before retiring to a monastery in Spain.

I had no ambition to rule many kingdoms but merely sought the welfare of Germany and the extension of the Christian religion. I was unable to achieve as much as I might have wished. This was because of the troubles raised by the heresies of Luther and the serious wars forced on me by the hostility and envy of neighbouring princes.

20

Nothing has given me so much pain as parting from you today without leaving behind the peace and quiet which I so much desired. I am no longer able to attend to my affairs without great bodily fatigue. The last time that I went to Germany I had decided to abdicate, but I could not when I saw Germany had fallen into so many terrible disorders. I have always done the best I could and God has helped me. I return to Him boundless thanks for having supported me in my greatest trials.

25

I urge you to be obedient towards justice, firm in observance of the laws and do not refuse to grant to authority the support it needs. Above all, beware of infection from the heresies of neighbouring lands. Destroy at once these infections for fear they may spread and overthrow you, lest you fall into the direst calamities.

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-
- 3** To what extent was the survival of Lutheranism, in the years 1521–29, due to the weakness of Charles V's position as Holy Roman Emperor in Germany?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Lutheran-Catholic negotiations, in the years 1529–41, were doomed to failure?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 To what extent did the Philip of Hesse bigamy scandal (1540) damage the Lutheran cause?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The papacy's failure to respond effectively was the most important reason for the survival of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1521-55.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The Peace of Augsburg (1555) was due mainly to the actions of the Schmalkaldic League.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 To what extent was Charles V personally responsible for the failure to defeat Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1521–55?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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

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

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the problems faced by Charles V in defeating Lutheranism in Germany in the mid-1540s?

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the *Autobiography of Charles V*. Charles began to write an account of his life in May 1550. It was written in his own hand, completely from memory, and remained unpublished until the twentieth century. Here Charles is describing his return to Germany in 1545.

Although suffering from gout* and other medical problems, I returned to Germany with the intention of remedying the religious situation there. This was the seventh time I had made this journey. I hoped to come to an amicable arrangement with the German princes, as I was at peace with the King of France and there was no sign of the Turks attacking the Empire. However, knowing the great arrogance and obstinacy of the Lutherans, I feared that further discussions with them would fail. Given the power and determination of the Lutherans, I also believed that it would be impossible to overcome them by force. Therefore, I was uncertain how to act in a matter that was so necessary and so important to have settled.

5

10

But God, who never deserts those who call on Him, opened my eyes and enlightened my mind, so that it no longer seemed impossible to defeat the Lutherans. On the contrary, it now seemed to me to be most easy, in the right circumstances and in the proper ways. Because of the importance of secrecy in this matter, I discussed it with only a few of my most trusted ministers, and with my brother, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. They all approved the project as possible and agreed to it.

15

*gout – a painful condition featuring inflammation of the joints

Source 2: From a report written by Bernardo Navagero for the Government of Venice, July 1546. Navagero was the Venetian ambassador at the court of Charles V in the years 1543–46, and wrote this report immediately after his return to Venice. Here he is commenting on reports that Charles V was planning war against the Schmalkaldic League.

Even if this war does not happen, I doubt whether Germany will ever get over the hatred it has for the Habsburgs. But if war does happen, I believe it will be extremely violent and bloody. A war would also be dangerous for the Emperor. 20
If it were to last for any length of time, the Turks would certainly attack him by land and sea, either spontaneously, or at the invitation of the Lutherans themselves. The French, who suspect the Emperor of planning ambitious schemes using religion as an excuse, would also come to the relief of the Lutherans by invading his territories. Lastly, the Lutherans are a powerful body 25
of men, all fighting for the religion in which they truly believe. They are ready to defend their beliefs with their lives.

Therefore, the Emperor could not expect to defeat the German princes within two years, and this is quite as long as he could keep his army together. Even if he were able to force the Lutherans into submission and to impose conditions 30
on them, these conditions would be kept only as long as the Emperor's army is present in Germany, but no longer.

- 5 To what extent was the opposition of the German princes to Charles V, in the years 1521–55, motivated by their self-interest?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the Peace of Passau (1552) to the survival of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1531–55?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 To what extent was Pope Paul III responsible for the failure of the Catholic Church to respond effectively to Lutheranism in the years 1531–55?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The failure of Lutheran-Catholic negotiations, in the years 1526–46, was due largely to the attitude of Martin Luther.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the survival of Lutheranism in Germany, in the years 1521–55, was due to the weakness of the office of Holy Roman Emperor?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



1	1-2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the spread of anticlericalism in the early sixteenth century owed as much to political and economic factors as to religious. Arguments and evidence that political and economic factors did contribute to the spread of anticlericalism should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The lack of a strong, central political authority in the Empire meant that it was difficult to combat the spread of anticlericalism – it also allowed the Church to exploit Germany financially so stoking resentment • Maximilian I was unable to devote his attentions to Germany sufficiently – by 1517 he was 58, ill and depressed, and consumed with difficulties in France, Italy and Poland • The existence of numerous autonomous princes, dukes and free cities, many of who resented the dominance of a Habsburg Emperor, also made anticlerical ideas, which spread beyond different jurisdictions, difficult to deal with • The growth of a rich, urban and literate population in parts of Germany like the Rhineland and Bavaria, fuelled opposition to the financial demands of the Church – elsewhere, economic difficulties (the decline of the Baltic ports, the effect of price rises on peasants) had a similar effect. Arguments and evidence that religious factors also contributed to the growth of anticlericalism in the early sixteenth century should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There are many specific examples of the religious corruptions of the Church which caused condemnation such as Wittenburg's extensive collection of relics or Albrecht of Mainz's simony • Attacks on the teachings of the Church were common – specific religious criticisms were made by humanists such as Reuchlen, Hutten and Erasmus and in publications such as the <i>Reformatio Sigismundi</i> • There were also popular, localised attacks on members of the clergy singled out for their failures to perform their religious duties properly – these "pastor storms" were common features of the century before 1517 • There was significant resentment at the domination of the German church by Italians and the poor examples of the Renaissance Papacy – writers like Celtis reflect this. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the causes of the German Reformation. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - Based upon folk stories of older origin, it suggests discontent with aspects of the Catholic Church was of long-standing in early sixteenth century Germany - Adapted into local dialects and carried from village to village by performers, it was likely aimed at the poor and illiterate and addressed their concerns most directly - Originally meant to be read out loud or performed, the source may exaggerate for artistic purposes and there is a hint of hyperbole in several of the claims made. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the causes of the German Reformation: - It depicts the Catholic Church as being in a very poor state ('few good priests...listens to them', 'Church is in decline...little life left in it.') - It describes clerical abuses including materialism ('local taxes', 'worldly things.') and sexual indulgence ('a mistress...sin and shame', 'pretty women'), all suggesting deep dissatisfaction with the clergy - It indicates that the Church is most interested in money ('give up our money to...Church', 'indulgences') and implies its hypocrisy in demanding moral lives from the ordinary people while the clergy acts as it pleases. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - The corruptions of the Catholic Church in Germany were attacked regularly in the decades before 1517 both by learned humanists and ordinary people - Discontent was caused by both the failure of the Church to provide the spiritual guidance the people expected and by its financial exactions which bore hard on the poor especially - The extent of discontent should not be over-stated – many happily tolerated a priest's mistress and there is ample evidence of well-qualified and conscientious clergy dedicated to the spiritual lives of their people - Anti-clericalism proved vital in encouraging and sustaining Luther's protest in its early years – as seen in the number of woodcuts produced, he became a folk hero attacking the wrongs many had experienced directly.



Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - It was written in the year following the events it describes by someone who was local but we have no way of knowing how he acquired the information in this account – this may compromise it as evidence - The writer is clearly hostile to the rebels, as his final comments suggest, which may mean that he has added or omitted detail to their detriment - Apart from the final comments indicating strong disapproval of the rebels, the account is otherwise written in a matter-of-fact style suggesting accuracy. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the causes of the Reformation in Germany: - The source indicates concern among the peasantry with their economic condition ('forests, rivers...all', 'interest payments...abolished' 'monasteries...surplus income...themselves') - It provides evidence of opposition to some forms of authority though clearly not to the Pope and Emperor, suggesting it is local rulers and landowners, clerical and secular, to whom they object - It provides examples of discontent with the Church e.g. pluralism ('no priest...one parish') and materialism ('monasteries...surplus income') - The extent of organisation among the rebels ('elected a captain', 'purchase of a flag') plus the fact that this is the latest of a number of well-supported risings, suggests deep discontent. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - Peasant uprisings were not new in Germany in the early sixteenth century but their number and size was increasing - Population growth, inflation and changing patterns of trade and agriculture contributed to economic discontent throughout Germany - The corruptions and financial demands of an Italian-dominated Catholic Church proved intolerable to many in times of hardship – the business class also resented the Church's call on their hard-earned income - Luther's attack on the sale of indulgences, which then broadened out into a more general critique of the failings of the Church, proved highly popular amongst the better off and poor alike. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - They come from the period immediately before the start of the Reformation and give insight into attitudes at this important time - They both deal most directly with the concerns of the poorer classes, many of whom flocked to Luther after 1517 - They both indicate discontent with the financial exactions of the Catholic Church - They suggest together that support for the Reformation was prompted by a combination of religious and economic factors.

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



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far anti-papal feeling was responsible for discontent with the Catholic Church in early sixteenth-century Germany. Arguments and evidence that anti-papal feeling was responsible for discontent with the Catholic Church in early sixteenth-century Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A succession of popes in the early sixteenth century flagrantly placed political and material considerations before the spiritual – discontent with this was articulated in writings such as '<i>Julius Exclusus</i>' • The financial misconduct of some, e.g. Leo X, added to the feeling that often hard-pressed Germans were paying large sums to Rome simply to fund papal extravagance • The belief that the papacy was dominated by effete and corrupt southern Europeans, in contrast to the plain and honest spirituality of ordinary Germans, was a theme of nationalist writers such as Hutten and Celtis • Many Germans, notably Luther following his visit to Rome in 1510, believed that the lack of a moral lead from the papacy was directly responsible for the lax practices of many German bishops and priests. Arguments and evidence that the anti-papal feeling was not responsible for discontent with the Catholic Church in Germany during the early sixteenth century and/or that other factors were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • German anti-clericalism in the early 1500s focused as much on the abuses of the ordinary clergy as it did on the papacy (e.g. the criticisms of the <i>Reformatio Sigismundi</i> and <i>Reynard the Fox</i>) • Discontent with the church's power and privileges in everyday German life (e.g. its extensive landholdings or the abuse of Benefit of Clergy) was not necessarily linked directly to the papacy • Humanist criticism was more often aimed at the teachings of the church rather than against the papacy as an institution (e.g. Erasmus' '<i>In Praise of Folly</i>' aimed to help purify and reform church teachings) • The number of conscientious bishops and priests in the early sixteenth century, and the many examples of lay support for the church, suggest that the papacy's example and influence were not all pervasive. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which humanism was a factor in the growth of anti-clericalism in early sixteenth-century Germany. Arguments and evidence that humanism was a factor in the growth of anti-clericalism in early sixteenth-century Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Humanist scholars were strongly critical of the Church in the early sixteenth century, calling for reform of clerical abuses, an overhaul of Church teachings and the spiritual re-invigoration of the people • Erasmus' writings sold heavily in Germany - <i>The Handbook of the Christian Soldier</i> (1501) called for more focus on basic Christian teachings, while <i>In Praise of Folly</i> (1511) ridiculed the monastic orders especially • Von Hutten and Rubeanus satirised clerical abuses in <i>Letters From Obscure Men</i> (1515) and criticised, in particular, the misuse of the German church by a corrupt Italian papacy • Conradus Celtis developed the nationalism of von Hutten into a general attack on papal domination in Germany, lecturing at prominent universities like Ingolstadt and on tours throughout the Empire • Humanist thinking was particularly influential in richer and well-educated circles, those likely to have the greatest influence on German society, encouraging many to question and challenge the Church's conduct. Arguments and evidence that humanism was not a factor in the growth of anti-clericalism in early sixteenth-century Germany and/or that there were other factors that were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The humanists usually wrote for, or lectured to, an educated audience in Latin, suggesting their views were unlikely to have more than a limited impact on the growth of anti-clericalism in Germany • The price of printed books and the narrow academic styles often adopted by humanist authors, e.g. satire and dialogue, precluded the wide dissemination of their views among ordinary people • Anti-clericalism grew independently of the high-tide of humanism in early sixteenth century Germany, as the older folk tales of <i>Reynard the Fox</i> and the calls for reform in the <i>Reformatio Sigismundi</i> both demonstrate

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|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other factors were important in the growth of anti-clericalism in the early sixteenth century, e.g. papal and clerical abuses, the lack of a strong, centralised political authority and economic strains. |
|--|--|

Other relevant material must be credited.



3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the accuracy of the view 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. Arguments and evidence 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 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Humanist scholars were extremely prominent in the early sixteenth century, condemning clerical abuses and Church teachings and practices, so contributing to the spread of anti-clericalism in Germany • The criticisms of the Church by humanist scholars like Erasmus sold heavily in Germany, e.g. <i>The Handbook of the Christian Soldier</i> (1501) and <i>In Praise of Folly</i> (1509) both helped foster anti-clericalism • Humanist thinking was particularly influential in richer and well-educated circles, those likely to have the greatest influence on German society, encouraging many more to voice discontent with the Church's conduct • Serious discontent with the parish clergy tended to be sporadic and isolated in the early sixteenth century, and there were many examples of dedicated clerics working hard for their parishioners. Arguments and evidence that counter the view 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 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Criticism of the parish clergy in Germany was prominent, voiced through popular folk tales, e.g. <i>Reynard the Fox</i>, and in the grievances compiled during outbreaks of peasant unrest • The parish clergy were frequently criticised in angry tones for their poor education and their inability to administer the sacraments in a fitting and timely manner, notably that of extreme unction • The spread of anti-clericalism was aided by the personal conduct of many parish priests, who were criticised for vices such as laziness, drunkenness and fornication • The influence of humanism was limited in the spread of anti-clericalism as humanist views were usually confined to academic writings and lectures, often delivered in Latin for a highly-educated audience. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the response of the papacy to Luther's challenge to the Catholic church in the years 1517-20. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that Pope Leo saw Luther as a serious challenge to papal authority ("a wild boar," "wild animal") and that strong action needed to be taken against him ("destroyed", "writings..burn them") - It indicates that Luther's influence has spread and that he has "followers and supporters" in Germany helped by the circulation of his ideas ("forbid..the writings") - It indicates that Leo wants to capture and punish Luther ("seize", "hold..captive") but the fact that he has to offer a "suitable reward" may suggest that Luther has enough support in Germany to make this difficult. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - It is an official document released by the head of the Catholic church which stresses the authority of the papal throne ("committed...St Peter and his successors") – this indicates how seriously Leo was taking Luther's challenge - That it was circulated throughout Germany and the strength of the language used suggests the urgency of Luther's threat - The fact that Luther could no longer be dealt with by the religious authorities in Germany suggests that he was a major problem for the Papacy. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Leo has been criticised for not taking Luther seriously enough when his writings first appeared in 1517, so that by the time this Bull was issued it was potentially too late to stop him - Thanks to pre-existing hostility towards papal authority in Germany, the polemical quality of Luther's writings and the ease of reproducing these through printing, the Bull had limited effect - This Bull did not excommunicate Luther but due to his reaction and that of his supporters, which included ceremoniously burning it in public, Leo was forced to issue a second which did excommunicate him in 1521.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the development of Luther's idea of justification by faith alone. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is an autobiographical account published well after the events it describes – this could affect the reliability of Luther's recollections - It was published shortly before Luther's death in 1546 thus there could be a tendency to make events appear more important than they were so as to secure his legacy - The account is described in dramatic fashion which may also be an attempt to enhance what occurred in order to stress Luther's importance. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that Luther found it difficult to accept the Catholic church's teaching about salvation ('however well...sinner...my repentance') - It indicates that Luther believed the standards set by 'this God' through the 'Ten Commandments' and the 'Gospel' made it impossible for him to attain heaven - It also indicates that after studying the Bible, Luther reached a new understanding of God's wish concerning salvation ('and there...understand') and as a result now believed that heaven was possible ('open gates...heaven'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Luther's idea concerning justification (<i>sola fide</i> or faith alone) put him on a collision course with the Catholic church which taught that obedience to its teachings and good works were equally important - The fact that Luther came to this revelation through close study of Scripture re-inforced his belief that the Bible was the only source of divine authority and this encouraged him to challenge further the church's teachings - There is some doubt about the accuracy of Luther's recollections here with many believing that the "Tower Experience" took place significantly earlier than 1519 and some arguing that Luther's views developed far more gradually than this account might suggest.

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1653-1609



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the controversy provoked by the sale of indulgences in Germany in 1517. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that Tetzel, the leading preacher of indulgences in 1517, was offering people who purchased them full forgiveness for their sins ('complete remission...sins') - It indicates that purchasers can buy indulgences to remit the time spent in purgatory by their parents ('save us with a small payment') - It indicates that a purchaser of an indulgence has also to be sorry for their sins to remit time in purgatory ('confess now...priests,' 'all who confess...put money') but, by omission, that those bought for the dead need no such proof. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The dramatic tone of the sermon uses the fear of imminent death and eternal damnation to persuade the people to buy the indulgence - It deliberately plays on the emotions of those hearing the sermon in order to induce them to buy indulgences for their dead relatives - The fact that Tetzel was preaching with the authority of the Archbishop Albert of Mainz, and refers to the Pope, would have persuaded many of those listening that the promises he makes are valid. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - In order to boost sales, Tetzel's preaching reportedly stretched both Albert's instructions and the Church's teachings in important ways, e.g. by suggesting indulgences could be bought to cover all future as well as all previous sins - This sale of indulgences was controversial partly because of the uses to which the sums raised were to be put, some to pay off Albert's debts to the Fuggers and some to fund the rebuilding of St Peter's in Rome - Though Luther was not the first to condemn the sale of indulgences and did not hear Tetzel preach personally, his attack on the practice in the Ninety-Five Theses triggered the Reformation in Germany.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the spread of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1517-20. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is written by the Papal ambassador at Worms and he is likely to be well informed - Aleandro was also present in Germany in 1520 and witnessed some of what he reports in person - Much of what he reports is second-hand and Aleandro has had no way of checking its veracity before making his report - There is no attempt to play down the spread of Lutheranism or the severity of the situation facing the Catholic Church perhaps because Aleandro is convinced that what he is reporting is actually a true picture. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that Luther's ideas have spread throughout the Empire ('the whole of Germany', 'ninety per cent', 'at Augsburg', 'elsewhere', 'many other areas') - The source suggests the depth of Luther's support among the German people ('a halo around his head', 'copies...sold out', 'Champions of Christian freedom', 'praised in poems', 'blindly adore') - The references to Luther's 'halo' and that his ideas are being compared to 'St Paul' and 'Christ' suggest he has become a major threat to the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church in Germany. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Luther's protest against indulgences developed rapidly into a major challenge to the Catholic Church as evidenced by the three pamphlets of 1520 - By the end of 1520, Luther's popularity had already spread throughout Germany both socially and geographically, abetted by his skills as a polemicist and the printing press - Aleandro wanted to use the Diet of Worms to secure Imperial support for the Papal position that Luther was a heretic and have him executed, however Charles V was forced by political pressures to allow Luther safe passage.

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1653-1609



Question	Indicative content
1(a)	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the position of Luther following the Diet of Worms in 1521. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates that Luther is condemned as a heretic due to his refusal to conform to the Church's teachings ('notorious heretic', 'errors...true Christian beliefs', 'foul and ridiculous') - It provides evidence that Charles will proceed to enforce the sentence of excommunication issued by Pope Leo X within the Empire ('sentence and condemnation...immediate effect') - It indicates that Luther is to be arrested and delivered to Charles for punishment ('refuse to assist', 'take him prisoner...deliver him to us') and that his works are to be eradicated ('no one...defend them'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As an Edict of the Holy Roman Empire, issued in the name of the Emperor himself, it can be expected to carry great weight and be widely obeyed - Issued immediately after the Diet of Worms, it indicates Charles's determination to move quickly against the Lutheran heresy - The strong and uncompromising language of the Edict indicates that Charles sees Lutheranism as a real danger. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Pope Leo X finally excommunicated Luther in January 1521 but needed the support of Emperor Charles V to enforce the sentence – in turn Charles required the full cooperation of the Electors and princes of the Empire - Having promised to consult the princes in the Capitulation in 1519, Charles granted him safe passage to and from Worms in April 1521 – however Luther refused to recant despite the huge pressure put on him - The Edict of Worms, drafted in large part by the papal legate Cardinal Aleandro, placed Luther under an Imperial Ban – now an outlaw in the Empire, it was expected that he would be quickly captured and executed - Returning from Worms, Luther was 'kidnapped' by Duke Frederick and held in direct contravention of Charles's orders – when he emerged, his support was such that enforcement of the Edict proved impossible.

Question	Indicative content
1(b)	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the condition of the Catholic Church in early sixteenth-century Germany. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is written by someone whose works sold widely in early sixteenth-century Germany indicating that his opinions must have had considerable support, in educated circles at least - As an internationally-famous humanist scholar, Erasmus can be expected to have been well informed about the condition of the Church and well placed to offer valid criticism - Like other prominent humanists, Erasmus used satire as a means of illustrating his call for Church reform, therefore there may be a degree of exaggeration in his descriptions of the clergy. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It implies that the Church is in a poor condition because the clergy are incapable of carrying out their duties due to ignorance ('uneducated...read', 'haven't understood') and corruption ('crude and shameless behaviour') - It suggests that the Church in Germany is in a parlous state because the clergy have lost the support and respect of their communities ('chance meeting...bad luck', 'begging...nuisance of themselves in every inn') - It suggests that the corruption of the ordinary clergy proceeds from the example and attitude of the papacy ('no attempt to copy Christ's life', 'deadliest enemies of the Church', 'poisonous way of life'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The condition of the Church in early sixteenth-century Germany was commonly criticised, as the circulation of publications such as the <i>Reformatio Sigismundi</i> and <i>Reynard the Fox</i> illustrate - At the heart of anti-clerical discontent was the condition of the parish clergy, which was felt by many to be riddled by abuses, also the poor example and leadership of Renaissance Popes like Alexander VI and Julius II - Humanist critics in Germany, such as Erasmus, Hutten and Celtis, called for a general reform of the Church that would include raising the quality of the clergy through the eradication of the abuses and better training and education - Though the abuses were common, the degree to which they were thought a problem by the laity has been exaggerated – also there were very many examples of pious and hard-working priests.

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



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the attitude of the papacy to Luther in 1521. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - The source indicates that the papacy is hostile to Luther, his theology and his supporters ('wicked ideas...misguided heretics like Luther', 'his errors') - It suggests that the papacy views Luther as a threat to the Catholic Church ('introduce the evil of division into the Church.', 'continued to write and preach...to say worse things than before...the Church.') - The source suggests that the papacy is determined to destroy Luther and his supporters ('administer punishments to repress', 'Luther is excommunicated', 'They shall all share his punishments.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The Bull was issued in the name of Leo X, and will reflect the view from the very top of the Catholic Church - The language of the Bull is clear and unambiguous in its attitude to Luther, leaving no room for misunderstanding - The Bull was issued months after the papacy's initial attempts to force Luther to recant, which had clearly failed, hence the stern and exasperated tone. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Despite the threats of the first Bull, <i>Exsurge Domine</i>, Luther had continued his attacks on Catholic teachings in the three Reformation Treatises, published between August and November 1520 - Luther's contempt for the Church was perfectly illustrated by him publicly burning books of Canon Law and a copy of <i>Exsurge Domine</i> in December 1520, further raising the hackles of the papacy against him - Luther's increasing popularity across Germany made it extremely difficult for the papacy to carry through its threats to arrest and punish him, unless it had the full support of the Emperor and the leading princes - Leo X pressurised Charles V to act against Luther at the Diet of Worms, which met in April 1521 – this led to the issuing of the Edict of Worms declaring Luther and all his supporters to be outlaws.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons why Charles V was unable to defeat Lutheranism in Germany. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - The source is a speech by Charles V at the end of his public life and allows him to reflect on his successes and failures over a period of over three decades - As a speech given publicly, it is likely that Charles would want to put a positive spin on events, to gloss over any mistakes and/or to blame others for any setbacks - The tone of the speech is flat and resigned, reflecting the feelings of a man who wishes he could have achieved more. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that Charles was unable to defeat Lutheranism in Germany because of the multitude of obligations he faced across his different lands ('rule so many kingdoms.', 'these great responsibilities') - It claims that Charles failed to defeat Lutheranism because of the actions of his opponents across Europe ('serious wars forced on me...the hostility and envy of neighbouring rulers.') - It suggests that Charles' personal difficulties were to blame for his eventual failure to defeat Lutheranism ('great fatigue.', 'my health is ruined.', 'I have risked my wealth and my life'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Charles' inheritance was huge and challenging – his inability to defeat Lutheranism in Germany, especially during the 1520s when it was at its weakest, was often due to him prioritising dynastic gain elsewhere - Fears of Habsburg domination encouraged Charles' rivals (whether French kings, Turkish sultans or protestant princes) into alliance against him, limiting the likelihood of lasting victory over Lutheranism in Germany - Growing support for Lutheranism across Germany prevented Charles from defeating it, e.g. the founding of the Schmalkaldic League in 1531 gave the Lutherans formidable military protection - A combination of exhaustion from fighting wars across Europe for over 30 years, together with illness and major mistakes, e.g. the Imperial League, prevented Charles from permanently defeating Lutheranism.

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



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the mistakes of his opponents contributed to the success of Luther's challenge to the Church in the years 1517-21. Arguments and evidence that the mistakes of his opponents were important in the success of Luther's challenge should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Papacy's lack of urgency in appreciating the potential of Luther's challenge is epitomised by Leo X's dismissal of him as a "drunken German" • Leo's decision to encourage Luther's sponsor, Frederick the Wise, to oppose Charles V in the Imperial Election in 1519 also delayed action and allowed Luther's popularity to grow • The challenges of Cajetan and Eck on the basis of Luther's questioning of papal authority forced him to extend and formalise his challenge beyond the more minor matter of indulgences • The Church in Germany depended heavily on the new Emperor Charles who was inexperienced, had problems elsewhere and made the mistake of condemning Luther at Worms without the power to enforce his own Edict. Arguments and evidence that other factors were responsible for the success of Luther's challenge should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's confidence in his own ideas and personal bravery in refusing to back down when threatened – he was also a talented writer and polemicist • Luther appealed to many Germans, rich and poor, for a number of reasons (religious, economic and political) which added to the strength of his challenge • The printing press enabled the rapid spread of Luther's ideas whether in written or pictorial form • The delay caused by the Imperial Election created a power vacuum which helped Luther's cause. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Luther's criticism of the sales of indulgences in 1517 was primarily responsible for the German Reformation. Arguments and evidence that Luther's criticism of the sales of indulgences in 1517 was primarily responsible for the German Reformation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Discontent with the state of the Church did not coalesce into a coherent and widespread demand for reform until after Luther's '95 Theses' were published • Tetzel's stretching of Catholic doctrine in order to boost sales of indulgences in 1517 allowed Luther to develop a wide-ranging, popular attack on the authority of the papacy and key teachings of the Church • That some of the money raised went towards the rebuilding of St Peter's caused deep resentment of the financial demands of the Church and ignited feeling against domination by Italians • Luther's skills as a polemical writer triggered a national demand for reform – poorly-handled attempts to silence him merely escalated his challenge. Arguments and evidence that there were other important causes of the German Reformation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's condemnation of indulgences may not have had the impact it did were it not for the depth of discontent with many other of the teachings and practices of the Church in Germany • Deep-seated and long-standing anticlericalism can be evidenced by the persistent criticisms of Catholic teachings made by the humanists and popular attacks on other abuses like simony • The growth of the German economy in the decades before 1517 led to the growth of an increasingly wealthy and literate population unwilling to accept without question the Church's leadership • The lack of a strong, central political authority in the Empire meant that it was difficult to combat the spread of anticlerical ideas – it also allowed the Church to exploit Germany financially so stoking resentment • The spread of printing was a significant contributory factor in disseminating new ideas. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the importance of Luther's character and abilities in the success of his challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20. Arguments and evidence that Luther's character and abilities were important in the success of his challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther was a highly-educated man whose detailed knowledge of the church's teaching allowed him to challenge the likes of Cajetan and Eck in debate and convert many learned men, such as Bucer, to the cause of reform • Luther demonstrated a stubborn and brave streak throughout this period enabling him to persist in his challenge despite the increasing severity of the threats against him, notably excommunication and execution • His abilities as a communicator, both orally and in print, made his challenge understood and popular throughout Germany and among all sections of the population • Luther's personal charisma attracted a core of supporters who helped protect him and propagate his challenge, e.g. Staupitz and Melancthon. Arguments and evidence that Luther's character and abilities were not important and/or that there were other important reasons for the success of his challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's aggression and arrogance, demonstrated in the vehemence of his personal attacks on Eck for example, alienated many – some humanists, such as Erasmus, felt he stymied the cause of church reform • His attack on church abuses could not have been successful were it not for the pre-existing levels of anti-clericalism in Germany • The printing press played an important role in the success of his challenge by spreading his opinions cheaply and widely • Luther's challenge would not have been successful were it not for the importance of the actions of others, e.g. the miscalculations of Leo X and the protection of Frederick the Wise. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant Luther's debate with Eck (1519) was in the development of his challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20. Arguments and evidence that his debate with Eck was significant in the development of his challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • When pressed by Eck at Leipzig, Luther significantly broadened his challenge to the church beyond the issue of indulgences, even admitting some support for the ideas of Hus • Arising directly out of issues debated, Luther became convinced still further of the primacy of scripture over church tradition and teachings, prompting fresh challenges to longstanding Catholic beliefs and practices • The debate gave Luther and his ideas huge publicity, especially in learned circles – the formation of distinct pro and anti-Luther parties began to emerge throughout the Empire, each issuing extensive propaganda • By reporting to Rome that Luther was a heretic, Eck accelerated his condemnation by Leo X – in turn, this encouraged Luther to develop his challenge still further in the three pamphlets of 1520. Arguments and evidence that the debate with Eck was not significant and/or that there were other significant events in the development of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the first week of the Leipzig debate, Luther played only a supporting role to Carlstadt (who made a poor impression of reformist arguments) and after three weeks, it broke up without formal resolution • Luther posed a major challenge to the church before the debate with Eck, having published the Ninety-Five Theses, and defended his views in his letter to Albrecht, within his own order and against Cajetan • Luther was already widely popular amongst ordinary people thanks to the strength of existing anti-clericalism and the printing press – in contrast, the Leipzig debates were conducted for a small and learned audience • Luther's ideas on justification and the Eucharist were not the subject of debate at Leipzig – therefore, the 'tower experience' and the three pamphlets of 1520 were more significant. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the reasons for the success of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-20. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Mosellanus was present at the debate between Luther and Eck at Leipzig so was able to view Luther at close quarters over a period of weeks and judge his qualities • As a professor of Latin and Greek himself, he was able to make a well informed evaluation of Luther's abilities as a scholar and a debater • Though Mosellanus clearly admires Luther, the fact that he also comments on Luther's failings adds balance to the account and gives greater weight to his evidence. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the success of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-20: • It provides evidence of Luther's abilities as a scholar and hence his ability to challenge the Church effectively ('wonderfully learned', 'enough Hebrew and Greek', 'immense stock of ideas') • It indicates that Luther was an excellent debater, who was able to argue and persuade a highly-learned audience of his case ('skilled in speaking', 'understood this trap', 'Eck triumphs only...the subject at all') • It provides evidence of Luther's attractive personality ('friendly man...no arrogance', 'always has a happy face'), suggesting that Luther had the charisma to attract supporters. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Luther was a highly-educated man with a deep knowledge of the Bible and the teachings of the Catholic Church – an Augustinian friar, he was also a Doctor of Theology and taught at the University of Wittenberg • Luther was driven by his need to understand God's will concerning salvation – despite strictly following the Church's teachings, he had despaired of redemption and turned to scripture for inspiration

Question	Indicative content
	- Eck was also a widely-respected scholar and debater – many present at the debate believed that he had the better of exchanges, forcing Luther to go further than he had anticipated and strongly associating him with Hus - The debate was crucial in the success of Luther's challenge – whilst also attracting a wider audience to his views, he was now forced to develop his ideas on papal supremacy and the primacy of scripture. Source 2 - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - Written by Luther himself and published in his name, it outlines his challenge to key tenets of Catholic teaching - It was published in November 1520 after (and despite) the issuing in June of the Papal Bull condemning his views and threatening him with excommunication - The style of writing illustrates Luther's ability to elucidate and discuss complex matters of theology in a lively and accessible manner. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for success of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20 - It provides evidence of Luther's rejection of good works as a means of salvation ('without...works', 'profits no one...certain meats'), picking up on already widespread criticism of church practices - It indicates Luther's belief in the primacy of scripture ('One thing...the Gospel of Christ'), successfully building upon long-standing criticism of church teachings and abuses - It provides evidence of Luther's belief in the priesthood of all believers ('all priests forever...appear before God'), so attacking papal and clerical authority, which was already under attack from many in Germany. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - Luther's abilities as a communicator, in person and on paper, were crucial to the success of his challenge – many were drawn to his side as a result, whether illiterate or highly educated - Luther's attack on the need for works, and thus the role of pilgrimages, fasting and other outward signs of piety, tapped into long-standing and widespread criticism of the Church in Germany and was widely popular - Luther's assault on the authority of the priesthood over the laity, and of their importance in the attainment of salvation, amplified decades-old and widespread anti-clericalism in Germany - Luther's pamphlets of 1520 (which clarified and extended his challenge despite the threat of excommunication and death hanging over him) demonstrated the sincerity of his views and the strength of his character.



Question	Indicative content
	Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both sources provide evidence of Luther's abilities as a scholar and a communicator, which were vital in the success of his challenge • Both sources indicate Luther's belief in the vital importance of scripture as a source of authority for his own views and as evidence to support his criticisms of Catholic teaching • Source 2 can be seen as a consequence of Luther's need to flesh out his criticisms of the Church as a result of the debate referenced in Source 1.

3	6–8	• 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. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight 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, with some justification.

4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the imperial election of 1519 hindered the attempts of Luther's opponents to deal effectively with his challenge in the years 1517-20. Arguments and evidence that the imperial election of 1519 did hinder the attempts of Luther's opponents to deal effectively with his challenge in the years 1517-20 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Maximilian had failed to secure the succession for his grandson when he died in January 1519 - Charles was forced to compete for it at a crucial time during which Luther may still have been effectively countered • The competition hindered the opposition to Luther by creating serious divisions, e.g. Pope Leo X courted the Elector Frederick the Wise as a candidate against Charles while some German princes supported Francis I • Leo's encouragement of Frederick, Luther's sponsor, led to papal action against Luther being effectively halted even before Maximilian's death, e.g. the pressure to send Luther to Rome for judgement was lifted • To secure his election Charles was forced to sign the Capitulation, promising to consult the princes on important matters – this forced him to call the Diet of Worms before taking decisive action against Luther. Arguments and evidence that the imperial election of 1519 did not hinder the attempts of Luther's opponents to deal effectively with Luther in the years 1517-20 and/or that other factors were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The imperial election occupied only a matter of months during this period (January to June 1519) and so did not seriously hamper the campaign against Luther • Important opportunities had already been lost to deal with Luther well before Maximilian's death, e.g. Albrecht's failure to respond to Luther's letter in 1517 and Leo's lack of appreciation of Luther's threat in 1518 • The mistakes of those who debated with Luther hampered the campaign against him, e.g. Cajetan added to Luther's support by his bullying tone, while Eck forced Luther to clarify and extend his criticisms of the Church • Even after Charles's election in June 1519, the Church was slow to act and did not condemn Luther fully – <i>Exsurge Domine</i> was not issued until June 1520 and stopped short of excommunicating him. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the importance of the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> in Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-20. Arguments and evidence that the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> were important in Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-20 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The publication of the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> instantly turned Luther from an obscure monk into the leading critic of the Church in Germany and a national, popular hero • The <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> were a serious challenge to papal authority and to other key teachings of the Church, and began the process by which Luther explored and developed his key ideas • The Church's reaction to the <i>Theses</i> led to the debates with Cajetan (1518) and Eck (1519), which gave Luther's ideas further publicity in Germany and gained him still greater backing • The support he got for the <i>Theses</i> gave Luther the confidence to stick to his guns when condemned and threatened, and the encouragement to go still further in challenging the Church. Arguments and evidence that the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> were not important in Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-20 and/or that other factors were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The <i>Theses</i> were not original in condemning the sale of indulgences and were meant by Luther as a basis for scholastic debate rather than as the seeds of a challenge that would eventually lead to schism • The initial indifference of Church leaders towards Luther, e.g. Albrecht of Mainz and Leo X both vacillated, allowed his support to grow and afforded him crucial breathing space to develop his challenge • The aggression Luther faced in his debates with Cajetan and Eck was important in forcing him to research and develop his ideas still further in challenge to the Church, e.g. on the issue of papal primacy • Luther's intellectual gifts, his personal bravery, and his abilities as a writer and preacher were central to the development of his challenge, e.g. the insight of <i>sola fide</i>, the appeal of the Reformation Treatises (1520). Other relevant material must be credited.

1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the radicalism encouraged by Luther's challenge to the Church. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that there was dissatisfaction with the teachings of the Catholic Church ("foolishness", "gestures like monkeys", "speak in Latin") - It also indicates discontent with the materialism of both the clergy ("fat nests", "good food and fine wine") and of the nobility ("land-grabbers") - It implies that the exploitation of the people by the church ("purse.. heaven is closed to him") and by the nobility ("consume..their subjects") is justification for a violent uprising against religious and social authority. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - It is an eyewitness account so has the potential to reveal precise details of the views of the Zwickau Prophets - Storch was one of the poorer classes and so might be expected to be resentful of the existing order and sensitive to the demands made on them - His views are evidence of the apocalypticism of the years following Luther's challenge to the authorities - The language used is angry and clearly intended to encourage people to rise up against both religious and social authority. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The Zwickau Prophets emerged at a time when Luther's fame had spread further thanks to his defiance at Worms and some were interpreting his views in increasingly radical ways - At the time they came to Wittenburg Luther was still in hiding and there was uncertainty among his supporters about how to react until he returned and denounced them - Despite this, the views of Storch and others inspired major unrest in Germany culminating in the Peasants' War in 1525 – Luther sided with the forces of existing order and was condemned by its leaders.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the arguments of Luther's critics in the early 1520s. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is a private letter which suggests the author is expressing genuinely held views – he appears well-connected and informed about events which adds weight to his opinions - It is written in 1524, after Luther's attack had divided opinion but before the schism became permanent - It is addressed to one of Luther's closest friends and supporters and could be read as a critical friend seeking help in moderating Luther's actions - Though the author was one of the most influential writers in Europe, he may not be typical of Luther's critics - there was a range of responses to Luther, many much more uncompromising. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that some Catholics, even the new Pope, may have sympathised with some of Luther's views ("I do not object", "Christendom is corrupt", "Clement..half way") and were willing to seek compromise - It suggests also that Erasmus is more worried about the dangers of undermining unity and authority ("without...authority", "confusion") than Luther's criticism of core beliefs ("do not object..doctrines") - It indicates however that the extent, speed and style of Luther's attack was damaging ("extravagance", "violent party", "tear off hoods..images") and has alienated those who may have supported compromise ("princes and popes"). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Erasmus had been a consistent critic of the Church in publications like <i>In Praise of Folly</i> - however his calls for reform were discussed in elite circles, in contrast with Luther's populism which many thought dangerous - Luther could claim that he was forced into developing his criticisms of the Church in the form and manner he did by the way in which he was challenged in the period 1517-20 and the punishment implied by the Edict of Worms - Though the source criticises Luther directly, some of the changes referred to in the source were instigated by others during his time in the Wartburg.

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1653-1609



1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far, by 1530, a separate Lutheran church had been established in Germany. Arguments and evidence that Luther did create a separate church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • His three pamphlets of 1520 launched sustained criticism of many aspects of Catholic teaching • Luther's ideas on papal authority, salvation, scripture, the sacraments, the clergy and many other matters were distinct from Catholicism in a range of fundamental ways • Separate reformed congregations were established in seven principalities and 20 imperial cities by 1530 • The Catechisms of 1529 and the Confession of Augsburg in 1530 were attempts to give Lutheranism a clear theological foundation. Arguments and evidence that Luther did not create a separate church in Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther did not attempt to create a separate, uniform Lutheran church in the 1520s believing instead that reform of Catholicism was still possible and desirable • There were many differences in interpretation and practice between Lutheran congregations across Germany which Luther did not attempt to rectify (the use of images, vestments and Latin for example) • Luther ensured that many features of reformed worship remained very similar to Catholicism, the German Mass and the use of music for example • The Confession of Augsburg was a conservative document allowing further attempts at avoiding a permanent schism long after 1530. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Luther's influence over the German Reformation declined in the years 1525-46. Arguments and evidence that Luther's influence did decline should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • His condemnation of the peasant revolts was hugely unpopular – it was widely believed that the violence of the language in <i>Against the Murderous, Thieving Hordes of Peasants</i> encouraged the severity of their repression • Luther's conservatism and his inflexibility in discussions with other reformers (notably over the Eucharist at Marburg) lost him the unquestioned leadership of the movement • The Edict of Worms ensured that Luther was confined to Saxony and was unable to attend key events, such as the Diets of Augsburg and Regensburg, therefore ceding influence to figures like Melanchthon and Bucer • Luther's difficult personality, his later illnesses and association with Philip of Hesse in the bigamy scandal all lost him support in the 1540s. Arguments and evidence Luther's influence did not decline should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Though Luther's condemnation of the peasants lost him support among the masses, it gained him the backing of the princes who became increasingly important to the survival and spread of the Reformation in Germany • Luther continued to produce works of considerable influence, notably the German Mass of 1526, the Catechisms of 1529 and the completion of the translation of the Bible in 1534, as well as many popular hymns • Though confined to Saxony, he remained the inspiration of the Reformation – his approval was still sought for the negotiations at Regensburg in 1541 for example. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant the role of Philip Melanchthon was in the development of Lutheranism in the years 1521-46. Arguments and evidence that Melanchthon's role was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Melanchthon produced the <i>Loci Communes</i> in 1521, the first attempt to systemise Luther's ideas in one volume and a fundamental of Lutheran teaching • He played the leading part in drafting the Lutheran statement of faith, the Augsburg Confession, and assisted Luther in the German translation of the Bible • Melanchthon increasingly represented Luther in meetings at which he could not be present because of his Imperial Ban, e.g. at Augsburg and Regensburg • His skills as a diplomat and conciliator complemented Luther's more combative approach in discussion both with other reformers, notably Zwingli and Bucer, and with the Catholic authorities. Arguments and evidence that Melanchthon's role was less significant in the development of Lutheranism in the years 1521-46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther remained the charismatic founder of, and key inspiration for, Lutheranism – his skills as a popular preacher and writer contrasted with the more staid and scholarly Melanchthon • Luther continued to produce works of considerable influence including the German Mass of 1526 and the Catechisms of 1529 • Though confined to Saxony by his Ban, Luther remained the ultimate arbiter for Protestants and his approval was still sought for Melanchthon's negotiations at Augsburg and Regensburg • The contribution of others, notably Bugenhagen and Bucer, may be considered as significant as Melanchthon's. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of Luther's denunciation of radicalism in the development of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1521–30. Arguments and evidence that Luther's denunciation of radicalism was significant in the development of Lutheranism in the years 1521–30 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's condemnation of Carlstadt and the Zwickau Prophets upon his return from the Wartburg in 1522 re-established his leadership of the Reformation following his disappearance • His appreciation that his absence had created a vacuum allowing the spread of radicalism helped hasten the production of texts giving form to his vision of the Reformation, e.g. the German Mass and Catechisms • His rejection of the religious radicals ensured that there remained differences between protestants over key issues, especially the Eucharist – this led to permanent division following the Marburg Colloquy • Luther's decision to oppose the social and political demands of the peasants in 1525 confirmed the support and protection of the princes which became essential to the future development of Lutheranism • His condemnation of radicalism ensured that Germany would experience largely a conservative and magisterial reformation rather than one which was radical and popularly-driven. Arguments and evidence that Luther's denunciation of radicalism was not significant and/or that there were other significant factors in the development of Lutheranism in the years 1521–30 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Without the intervention of Frederick the Wise following the Diet of Worms Luther may not have survived and the German Reformation would likely have developed in a much different way • The refusal of German princes to enforce the Edict of Worms pre-existed the condemnation of radicalism mostly as a means of countering Imperial power, as can be evidenced by the Diets of Nuremburg and Speyer • Lutheranism gained a distinct and separate form from the basics of the Lutheran faith produced during this period both by Luther and others like Melanchthon, e.g. the Loci Communes and Augsburg Confession • The root causes of the Reformation whether social, economic or religious, continued to encourage separate Lutheran congregations regardless of Luther's condemnation of radicalism. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the accuracy of the statement that Luther condemned radicalism in the years 1521–25 mainly to secure the support of the German princes. Arguments and evidence that Luther did condemn radicalism in the years 1521–25 mainly to secure the support of the German princes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther condemned the activities of Carlstadt and the Zwickau Prophets during his absence in the Wartburg as Wittenberg's new reputation for radicalism was alienating Frederick the Wise, his protector • '<i>Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants</i>' makes clear the duty of the lower orders to obey their rulers and to respect property rights, messages likely to endear him to the princes • Luther badly needed the support of the princes to sustain his challenge to papal and imperial authority given the political situation in the Empire and his desire for an orderly and managed reformation • Luther's uncompromising condemnation of the Peasants' Revolt, after initial sympathy with peasant injustices, identified him closely with princes such as Philip of Hesse who played a leading role in its violent suppression. Arguments and evidence that Luther did not condemn radicalism in the years 1521–25 mainly to secure the support of the German princes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther was extremely sensitive to radical demands because of the accusation from his opponents that his religious ideas had encouraged anarchy and were using this to condemn religious reform • Luther condemned Carlstadt and the Zwickau Prophets because he opposed the speed of their religious reformation in Wittenberg and to re-establish his leadership of the reform movement following his absence • Luther's failure to condemn the Knight's Revolt in 1522–23 and his condemnation of landlords in his '<i>Admonition to Peace</i>' (1525) suggest that he was not mainly seeking princely support • The condemnation of the apocalypticism of the likes of Muntzer stemmed from Luther's desire for a gradual and controlled reform of religion, even (at this time) reconciliation within the Catholic Church. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the consequences of Luther's condemnation of the Peasants' War (1525). Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • As a figure central to the events of the Peasants' War, Luther is well informed and well placed to comment on the consequences of his denunciation of the rebels • Written primarily as a response to critics among his supporters in his home town, his tone is friendly but totally unyielding • The fact that it is an 'open letter', together with the aggressive language used against the rebels, suggests he has not changed his views despite his critics and is happy for a wider audience to know this. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the consequences of Luther's condemnation of the Peasants' War (1524–25): • It contains evidence that Luther faced serious and widespread criticism for his condemnation of the Peasants' War ('obliged to answer', 'so many complaints and questions', 'un-Christian and too harsh') • It suggests that Luther was forced to reiterate his reasons for condemning the peasant rebels publicly and in detail, both for their violence ('raging, robbing') and threat to the political order ('not...ordinary criminals...rebels') • It indicates Luther's firm belief that rulers receive their sanction from God ('God has entrusted the sword') and confirms his strong support for those in authority ('rebellion is a flood of all wickedness'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Luther's challenge to papal and imperial authority had led many of his supporters to believe that he would support radical social and political change despite his condemnation of the Zwickau Prophets in 1522 • His <i>Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants</i> was widely believed to have encouraged the bloody suppression of the revolt by the princes – over 100,000 were killed and whole areas devastated • Luther's denunciation led to widespread criticism from his own supporters for the first time, especially in Thuringia and Saxony (Luther's backyard) where the violence was intense, e.g. the battle of Frankenhausen • As a consequence, Luther lost support among ordinary people (many now accusing him of hypocrisy and being a stooge of the authorities) though, crucially, he now gained backing amongst the ruling class. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences:

Question	Indicative content
	- Written by a princely supporter of Luther who was in regular contact with him, it can be expected to reflect the reformer's perspective of the revolt and its lessons - It was issued in August 1525, immediately after the Peasants' War and Luther's justification of the role of the princes in its suppression, and is likely influenced by this - As an official Edict its tone is firm and uncompromising, leaving those living under the Margrave in little doubt as to his intentions. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the consequences of Luther's condemnation of the Peasants' War (1525): - The source indicates the Margrave's intention to take control of religious affairs in his territories ('I command', 'nothing...should be permitted', 'I now firmly insist upon') in the wake of the Peasants' War - It implies his intention to direct preaching in accordance with his own personal opinions ('Christian freedom does not consist...inward and spiritual thing', 'All preachers must properly explain...not be misled') - It provides evidence of a prince using Lutheran arguments to condemn rebellion and justify the rule of the existing authorities ('It is clearly shown in Holy Scripture', 'obey...in such worldly affairs and commands') - It provides evidence of a prince using Scripture to argue that even when the authorities act unjustly ('Even if it is said...revenues justly') the people must not rebel ('leave it...judgement of God', 'endure injustice'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - Interpretations of Luther's idea of the freedom of the Christian man had been central to revolutionaries such as Muntzer during the Peasants' War, justifying their attacks on worldly authority - Luther had depended on princely protection following the Edict of Worms – in 1525, the association of his ideas with violence directed against them threatened this, as did the death of his sponsor, Frederick the Wise - Luther's confirmation that obedience to temporal authority was God's command guaranteed continued princely support for the magisterial and ordered reformation, which he envisaged - The support of the Dukes of Saxony, Philip of Hesse (and others such as the Margrave) at the Diets of Speyer, Augsburg and Nuremberg was vital in the development and spread of Lutheranism during the 1520s and 30s. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources come from the summer of 1525 as the consequences of the Peasants' War were becoming apparent - Both sources condemn rebellion against the existing political authorities - Source 2 can be seen as a consequence of Luther's strong support for the princes indicated in Source 1.

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the Augsburg Confession (1530) in the development of Lutheran beliefs in the years 1521-46. Arguments and evidence that the Augsburg Confession (1530) was significant in the development of Lutheran beliefs in the years 1521-46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Augsburg Confession set out definitively and comprehensively the beliefs and teachings of German Lutherans (the twenty-one theses), e.g. the centrality of justification by faith and the role of the sacraments • The Confession also clearly delineated those elements of Catholic teaching which Lutherans in Germany rejected (the seven antitheses), e.g. the need for clerical celibacy and the importance of monastic vows • The Confession subsequently became the primary confessional document of German Lutheranism and was central to the unity and success of the Schmalkaldic League in the 1530s and 1540s • The Confession provided a defined theological distinction from both Catholicism and the more radical protestant reformers in the Empire, giving Lutherans both clarity and confidence • Drafted by Philip Melanchthon in Luther's absence, the Confession signalled the continuation and development of Lutheran beliefs independently of Luther himself. Arguments and evidence that the Augsburg Confession (1530) was not significant in the development of Lutheran beliefs in the years 1521-46 and/or that other developments were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's works during the 1520s were highly significant in the development of Lutheranism, e.g. the translation of the New Testament, the Catechisms, the German Mass, his letters, sermons and hymns • Melanchthon had already provided a statement of Lutheran beliefs, the <i>Loci Communes</i> in 1521, which was vital in the clarification of Lutheranism before the Augsburg Confession and which remained prominent after • Johannes Bugenhagen played an increasingly important role in the development of the Lutheran Church in the late 1520s and 1530s – the Saxon Model gave organisational and practical form to Lutheran beliefs • The development of Lutheran beliefs was dependent on the protection afforded by the princes, e.g. Luther's abduction by Frederick the Wise, and the continued inability of Charles V to effect the Edict of Worms. Other relevant material must be credited.



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



4	10–12	• 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. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-55**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into Luther's reasons for condemning the Peasants' War (1525). - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates that Luther is condemning the peasants for their disobedience to him personally ('consider...their own hands') - It indicates that Luther is condemning the peasants for their violence ('like mad dogs', 'robbers and murderers', 'murder and bloodshed') - It suggests that Luther is condemning the peasants for their threat to the social order ('turns everything upside down.', 'rebellious peasants...within their rights'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As a pamphlet written by Luther on the subject of the Peasants' War, it will give a sound indication of his views - It is useful because it was written at the time of the Peasants' War in May 1525 - The language of the pamphlet is angry but certain, expressing no doubt about the guilt of the rebellious peasants. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The Peasants' War caused considerable alarm across southern and western Germany especially - Luther was angry with the peasants because many claimed his challenge to authority was their inspiration, something he was anxious to rebut - Luther was reliant on the German princes to protect him from the consequences of the Edict of Worms – he could not afford to be seen as sanctioning rebellion against authority as a result.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into Luther's role in the controversy over the sale of indulgences in 1517. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is an autobiographical account published well after the events it describes – this could affect the reliability of Luther's recollections - It was written shortly before Luther's death in 1546, and after a long period of declining influence, thus there could be a tendency to make his role appear more important than it was so as to secure his legacy - The language of the source is straightforward and in a narrative style. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that Luther's concern in the indulgence controversy was only to bring the errors of the indulgence sellers to the attention of the bishops and the papacy ('I wrote two letters.', 'defend the Pope's honour.') - It suggests that Luther was unaware that his protests against indulgences would cause the controversy that they did ('produced some theses for debate...Instead, my theses caused havoc') - It indicates that Luther was saved from the wrath of the authorities only by the reaction of the people to his protests ('German people had grown tired of the deceits...Church', 'Public opinion was moving in my favour'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The claims of the indulgence-sellers active in Germany during 1517 were a theological affront to many in educated circles like Luther - Luther was not the first to object publicly about the sale of indulgences but his abilities as an author and preacher, also his personal bravery, turned his Ninety-Five Theses into a major challenge to the Church - In 1517, Luther was an obscure academic at the new university of Wittenberg, which is why his objections were ignored for so long - Luther's objections to the sale of indulgences tapped into strong feelings of anti-clericalism in Germany, which amplified the effect of his challenge to the indulgence sellers.

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

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the impact of Calvinism in the Netherlands in the 1560s. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - The source indicates that Calvinism has won support among the most influential figures in the community ('schoolmaster', 'instructed them...no longer leads them') - It provides evidence that Calvinists are determined in their beliefs, despite the threat of punishment ('He firmly replied...Calvin.') - It suggests that the authorities were so perturbed by the impact of Calvinism in the Netherlands that harsh measures were necessary to stamp it out ('banished this man from the Netherlands.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The source is from 1568 during a period of considerable Calvinist growth in the Netherlands and just after the Duke of Alva had been appointed to deal with it - The source is taken from an official document recording the deliberations of the Council of Troubles, the body set up by Alva to destroy heresy in the Netherlands - The language of the source is clear and unambiguous, as befits the evidence given at a trial or in cross-examination. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Calvinism grew quickly in the Netherlands during the 1560s, despite the attempts by Philip II and his government to stamp it out with harsh heresy laws and the Inquisition - Calvinists were characterised by their self-confidence and determination to defend their beliefs, despite the wrath of the authorities - After several years, during which Margaret of Parma proved unable to combat Calvinism to the satisfaction of the King, Alva was sent to crush it for good in 1567.

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the development of the revolt in the province of Holland in 1572. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Written by magistrates from a town in the province of Holland, it is likely to be well informed of events - The letter only gives an indication of events in one, small town in Holland – conditions elsewhere could have been quite different - The magistrates are attempting to put their side of the story to the Stadtholder and, in turn, to Alva and the King – this could lead them to present a misleading account of events in order to look better. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that fear of the severity of Alva's royal army is a cause of disobedience to the authorities in Holland ('The people feared that a massacre...would happen here.') - It suggests that the atmosphere in Holland is febrile and uncertain by the lengths the magistrates had to go to quash the rumours and restore order ('only...after four men...disperse') - The source suggests that those loyal to Philip II are struggling to maintain control of towns like Gouda in 1572 ('we hope to continue...His Majesty.') - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Opposition to Alva's rule, notably the imposition of the heresy laws and the economic damage done by the Tenth Penny, helped stoke unrest across the Netherlands in the early 1570s - Revolt broke out in 1572 – it was led by William of Orange, whose forces invaded the Netherlands in May, aided by the Sea Beggars, who had established a base in Brill in the province of Holland in April - Alva's reputation for harshness and his inability to control his soldiers, who were often mutinous, caused considerable fear – however, this also had the effect of stiffening resistance to him in provinces like Holland.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2B.2 Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-55**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the importance of the printing press in the development of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-21. Arguments and evidence that the printing press was important in the development of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-21 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rapid growth of the printing press helped prepare the grounds for Luther's challenge by encouraging the market for cheaply-produced devotional works in Germany • The press enabled Luther to access humanist texts when developing his own ideas, notably Erasmus' Greek Testament • The presses in the larger urban centres churned out Luther's writings, sermons and letters in huge numbers between 1517 and 1521 turning him into a figure of international importance that the Church could not ignore • Cheap, mass-produced images of Luther were widely produced for the illiterate majority, vastly exceeding the number of Luther's books in circulation and turning him into a popular German hero. Arguments and evidence that the printing press was not important in the development of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-21 and/or that other factors were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Much of the material produced by the presses in this period focused on attacking the Catholic Church, rather than in fostering an understanding of the theological basis of Luther's challenge • The mistakes of Luther's Catholic opponents were crucial in the development of his challenge in these years, e.g. Cajetan and Eck • Luther's character, and his abilities as a scholar and polemicist, were crucial in the development of his challenge. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant the role of Philip Melanchthon was in the development of Lutheranism in the years 1521-46. Arguments and evidence that Melanchthon's role was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Melanchthon produced the <i>Loci Communes</i> in 1521, the first attempt to systemise Luther's ideas in one volume, which became a fundamental of Lutheran teaching • Melanchthon played the leading part in drafting the Lutheran statement of faith, the Augsburg Confession, and assisted Luther in the German translation of the Bible • Melanchthon increasingly represented Luther in meetings at which he could not be present because of Luther's Imperial Ban, e.g. at Augsburg and Regensburg • His skills as a diplomat and conciliator complemented Luther's more combative approach in discussion both with other reformers, notably Zwingli and Bucer, and with the Catholic authorities. Arguments and evidence that Melanchthon's role was less significant in the development of Lutheranism in the years 1521-46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther remained the charismatic founder of, and key inspiration for, Lutheranism – his skills as a popular preacher and writer contrasted with the more staid and scholarly Melanchthon • Luther continued to produce works of considerable influence, including the German Mass of 1526 and the Catechisms of 1529 • Though confined to Saxony by his Ban, Luther remained the ultimate arbiter for protestants and his approval was still sought for Melanchthon's negotiations at Augsburg and Regensburg • The contribution of others, notably Bugenhagen and Bucer, may be considered as significant as Melanchthon's. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	6–8	• 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. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight 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, with some justification.



4	10–12	- 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. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-55**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into piety in Germany during the early sixteenth century. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - The source suggests that relics were an important part of piety in early sixteenth-century Germany ('five thousand and five pieces', 'eight rooms') - It provides evidence of the belief that visiting relics could reduce people's time in purgatory and ease their path to salvation ('one hundred days off....purgatory') - The source suggests that many pious Germans believed in the authenticity of the collection no matter how unlikely the claims made ('Blessed are those who visit!'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Produced to attract pilgrims to Wittenberg, the catalogue will fully record the nature of the relics in the Duke's collection and the indulgences associated with them - Produced on behalf of Duke Frederick the Wise, a devout Catholic, its claims will benefit from his status and authority - It was published in 1509, before the spiritual efficacy of relics and pilgrimages was widely dismissed by Luther and other reformers. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Pilgrimages to holy places and relic collections, and the indulgences associated with them, were a central and popular aspect of Catholic piety sanctioned from the very top of the Catholic Church - Sites that drew pilgrims benefitted enormously economically and competed with each other to attract pilgrims - Criticism of pilgrimages and relics did exist in early sixteenth-century Germany, notably from humanist scholars, but it had little impact on piety until the emergence of Luther.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons for the success of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–21. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is from Dürer's private journal and is likely to reflect his sincere thoughts - The language used suggests that Dürer is a Lutheran, therefore his opinions will be partial towards Luther and hostile to his opponents - It was written at a time of major drama in Luther's story when the emotions of his supporters, like Dürer, were highly charged. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that the success of Luther's challenge was assisted by discontent with the teachings and practices of the Church ('popes rob us...hunger', 'false teaching...made up.') - It suggests that Luther's challenge succeeded because of his abilities as a teacher and theologian ('how truly he teaches', 'books should be held in high honour', 'teach the Gospel... so clearly.') - It suggests that Luther's challenge succeeded because of the strength of the support, almost adulation, he received from many Germans ('suffered...Christian truth', 'Oh God', 'divinely-inspired man'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Luther's challenge succeeded partly because of the depth of anticlericalism and anti-papalism in early sixteenth-century Germany - Luther's character was essential to the success of his challenge – a stubborn but brave man, he had the confidence in his own reading of Scripture to debate with the most prominent theologians - Luther was able to communicate his ideas with clarity and verve to a wide cross-section of German society, orally and in print.

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

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the support given to the United Provinces by Elizabeth I of England. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - The source indicates that Elizabeth I is to send soldiers to fight in, and on behalf of, the United Provinces ('five thousand infantry...') - It provides evidence that Elizabeth I is providing military leaders to support the war effort of the United Provinces ('Governor-General', 'leaders and commanders') - It suggests that Elizabeth's support for the United Provinces is, at least, partly motivated by religion ('true faith.') but that it is not unconditional ('will commit to repay...has spent', 'Flushing...she appoints.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The source is from 1585, a time of crisis for the United Provinces - From an official Treaty negotiated between Elizabeth and the United Provinces, the source will set out clearly the terms of the relationship between the two - The language of the source is business-like as befits an agreement between political powers. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Following the death of Orange, the United Provinces were desperate for support from like-minded Protestants elsewhere in Europe - After many years of indirect support, Elizabeth I was persuaded to intervene militarily by fears of a total victory for Parma over the United Provinces and of Spanish-inspired threats to her own throne - Elizabeth's commitment to the cause of the United Provinces was confirmed by her appointment of her close confidant, the Earl of Leicester, as Governor-General.



Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the situation facing the United Provinces in 1585. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • The source was written by a former Mayor of Antwerp, who had been in the thick of the struggle against Spain and will be well informed of the position of the United Provinces in 1585 • A private letter to a friend, the source is likely to reflect van Marnix's true thoughts • Having recently surrendered Antwerp, van Marnix may attempt to justify his actions. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It provides evidence that the United Provinces are in a very difficult situation in October 1585 ('reached a crisis point.') • It suggests that the United Provinces have little chance of continuing the war against Spain successfully ('resources not as great', 'more soldiers...more experienced', 'difference in quality...Spanish commanders') • It suggests that, as its prospects are so poor, some sort of political accommodation with Spain may now be necessary ('I hope our leaders will learn...', 'no option except to surrender.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Resistance to Spanish rule in the Netherlands had seriously faltered by 1585 • The assassination of Orange in 1584 robbed the United Provinces of its figurehead and leader, who had been crucial to the initiation and continuation of the revolt since the 1560s • Only the dispersal of Spanish resources to other interests gave the United Provinces the crucial breathing space with which to regroup and fight back.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2B.2 Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-55**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the accuracy of the statement that Luther's translation of the Bible was more important than any other of his writings in the years 1520-34. Arguments and evidence that Luther's translation of the Bible was more important than any other of his writings in the years 1520-34 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Bible in German enabled Luther to evidence more widely his criticisms of the teachings of the Catholic Church that were based, as he had claimed, on false readings of Scripture, e.g. with regard to the papacy and purgatory • Making the Bible more accessible to the German population in the vernacular was essential to the central tenet of Lutheranism by facilitating the doctrine of justification by faith • Luther's translation of the Bible enabled ordinary Germans to build a personal, unmediated relationship with God, as advocated in <i>On the Freedom of a Christian</i> in 1520 • The impact of Luther's translation was reflected by the popular clamour for the New Testament (published in 1522) and the Old Testament (completed for publication in 1534) – both sold hundreds of thousands of copies. Arguments and evidence that Luther's translation of the Bible was not more important than any other of his writings in the years 1520-34 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The three Reformation Treatises of 1520 were crucially important statements of Lutheran doctrine and belief • Luther's condemnation of the peasants in the pamphlet of 1525 had significant implications for the development of Lutheranism, e.g. with regard to its relationship with political authority • Luther's writings on the order of public worship (1523) and the <i>Deutsche Messe</i> (1526), together with the Catechisms (1529) and many hymns, were central to the development of a Lutheran Church • In these years, Luther wrote countless letters and pamphlets that had importance in the development of Lutheranism, e.g. concerning the Eucharist. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the accuracy of the statement that Luther's condemnation of the Radical Reformation damaged the Lutheran cause in the years 1521-46. Arguments and evidence that Luther's condemnation of the Radical Reformation did damage the Lutheran cause in the years 1521-46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's <i>Invocavit</i> Sermons (1522), which condemned the Zwickau Prophets and the ideas of Carlstadt, weakened the unity of the reform movement when it was still in its infancy and vulnerable to its opponents • <i>Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants</i> (1525) encouraged the princes in bloodily suppressing the Peasants' Revolt, so alienating thousands of previously-enthusiastic Lutheran supporters • Luther's single-mindedness in defence of his own interpretation of the Eucharist, as demonstrated at the Marburg Colloquy in 1529, contributed to the permanent division of the protestant movement • A result of Luther's condemnation of radicalism was his dependence on the German princes for support – damagingly, this led to him having to justify the political and social <i>status quo</i>, and the bigamy of Philip of Hesse. Arguments and evidence that Luther's condemnation of the Radical Reformation did not damage the Lutheran cause in the years 1521-46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's condemnation of Carlstadt and the Zwickau Prophets in 1522 strengthened the Lutheran cause by re-imposing control and direction on the pace of change • Luther's condemnation of the radicalism of the early 1520s was vital in reassuring his key protector, Frederick the Wise, just when Luther and his supporters faced the real threat of the Edict of Worms • Luther's condemnation of the peasants in 1525 assured the Lutheran cause of support from many German princes, like Philip of Hesse, which proved essential in the on-going struggle against Charles V • Luther's condemnation of radicalism helped keep open the possibilities of reconciliation with Charles V until the 1540s, by which time Lutheranism had strong-enough roots to withstand the Emperor's attack. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative

	content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how important the writings of Luther himself were in the development of Lutheran beliefs in the years 1520-46. Arguments and evidence that the writings of Luther himself were important in the development of Lutheran beliefs in the years 1520-46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's three Reformation Treatises of 1520 were vital in the establishment of Lutheran beliefs, fleshing out his views on the sacraments, justification by faith and the priesthood of all believers • His translation of the Bible into German, completed in 1534, was essential in the development of Lutheran beliefs - the availability of a vernacular Bible facilitated the salvation of ordinary people by faith alone • Luther's condemnation of radicalism in his writings of 1524-25 ensured that Lutheran beliefs would develop conservatively and under the protection and sponsorship of the German princes • Luther's writings, all spread widely by the printing press, were hugely influential in the development of Lutheranism, e.g. the German Mass, the Catechisms, and numerous hymns, letters and pamphlets. Arguments and evidence that the writings of Luther himself were not important and/or that there were other important reasons for the development of Lutheran beliefs in the years 1520-46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's writings declined in number and importance as Lutheranism developed in the 1530s – also the combative nature of Luther's writings may have been counterproductive, e.g. his stance on the Eucharist • The works of Melancthon were important to the development of Lutheran beliefs throughout this period, most notably the Loci Communes of 1521 and his drafting of the Augsburg Confession in 1530 • Bugenhagen's development of the Saxon Model in the 1530s gave order and clarity to the implementation of Lutheran beliefs throughout Germany with regard notably to church government, church services and education • The development of Lutheran beliefs was aided by the formation and early success of the Schmalkaldic League, which allowed Lutheranism a protective cover under which it could thrive. Other relevant material must be credited.
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1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the Augsburg Confession (1530) in the development of Lutheran ideas in the years 1525–46. Arguments and evidence that the Augsburg Confession (1530) was significant in the development of Lutheran ideas in the years 1525–46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Augsburg Confession was highly significant because it gave Lutheranism theological clarity by setting out its key beliefs and teachings for followers, e.g. the centrality of justification by faith • The Confession was significant because it set out clearly for supporters those elements of Catholic teaching that Lutheranism rejected, e.g. the need for clerical celibacy and the importance of monastic vows • The Confession was significant because it was rapidly adopted as the primary confessional document of German Lutheranism, and was central to the unity and success of the Schmalkaldic League in the 1530s and 1540s • Drafted by Philip Melanchthon in Luther's absence, the Confession was significant as it signalled the development of Lutheran beliefs independently of Luther himself. Arguments and evidence that the Augsburg Confession (1530) was not significant in the development of Lutheran ideas in the years 1525–46 and/or that other factors were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's works during the 1520s were significant in the development of Lutheranism during this period, e.g. the translation of the New Testament, which sold massively, the Catechisms and the German Mass • Melanchthon had already provided a statement of Lutheran ideas, the <i>Loci Communes</i>, which was vital in the clarification of Lutheranism before the Augsburg Confession and that remained significant long after • Johannes Bugenhagen played a significant role in the development of Lutheranism in the late 1520s and 1530s, e.g. his Saxon Model gave organisational and practical form to Lutheran ideas • The protection afforded by prominent German princes was significant in the development of Lutheran ideas, e.g. Philip of Hesse's role in preventing Charles V from enforcing the Edict of Worms during the late 1520s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2B.2: the Dutch Revolt, c 1563–1609



3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the position of Lutherans in Germany in 1555. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates that Lutheran states are to be allowed to exist in peace, free from threat from the Emperor or other Catholic states or princes ('let neither...Augsburg Confession', 'enjoy their religious belief...peace') - It provides evidence that individual Lutherans will be able to move freely from Catholic states to those ruled by Lutherans ('people and their families...hindered in any way') - It implies that there is no freedom of conscience for Lutherans living in Catholic states – only Lutheran states are to be allowed toleration and individuals will have to move if necessary. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - It is an official document that had the agreement of very senior figures (Charles V and leaders of the Schmalkaldic League) – backed by Imperial force, it was likely to be widely respected in the short term at least - As a peace reached after many years of strife, it is likely to reflect what both sides are willing to accept in the circumstances even though it is certainly not what Catholics originally wanted or that to which Lutherans ultimately aspired - The conciliatory language may indicate a sincere desire to end the conflict, or that one or both of the sides involved sees this as a stopgap until circumstances change in their favour. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The Peace was agreed only when the Habsburgs conceded that they could not defeat the Lutherans in the face of renewed hostility from France and the Ottomans – it did not imply their acceptance of Lutheranism in the Empire - Key to the agreement was a recognition that the rights and privileges of the princes and other states had to be confirmed in order to re-establish the Habsburg position, hence the principle of '<i>cuius regio, eius religio</i>' - As subsequent decades of religious strife demonstrated, the Peace did not permanently guarantee Lutherans a peaceful exercise of their faith and both sides fought to improve it to their own advantage as soon as it was agreed - The major issues not settled permanently included the status of former church lands, the position of bishops who converted from one faith to the other, and the balance of the two faiths in Imperial courts and governance.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the attitude of the Catholic Church towards Lutheranism in Germany in the 1530s. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is written by a senior figure, a cardinal and a recently-appointed papal legate – as such he is likely to reflect attitudes to Lutheranism at a very high level in the Catholic Church - The language of the letter is uncompromising and aggressive, seeking to instruct the Emperor in his dealings with the Lutherans and leaving no doubt as to the church's intentions - Written at the time of the calling of the Imperial Diet in 1530, it is clearly intended to forestall any attempts at compromise with Lutheranism at Augsburg. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It indicates that Campeggio, as the Pope's representative, is hostile to Lutheranism ('scoundrels', 'poisonous weeds', 'devilish and heretical') - It contains evidence that he is determined to stamp out Lutheranism rather than seek any form of compromise ('pursue them', 'excommunicate them', 'utterly destroy') - The source indicates that the church sought to return all Lutherans to the Catholic faith by force if necessary ('forced to return...or totally ruined', 'effective investigators...opinions'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The leaders of the Catholic Church had regarded Luther as a heretic from the start and had sought to enforce the Edict of Worms in full rather than admit any merit in his criticisms and teachings - Though the Diet of Augsburg discussed the Augsburg Confession as a basis for Lutheran-Catholic reconciliation, it failed to establish common ground on key issues and the '<i>zelanti</i>' remained in the ascendant - There were some in the Catholic Church, such as Contarini and Pole, who believed that Luther's criticisms had some validity and that reform was necessary – the Consilium of 1536–37 reflected their views - The papacy and most leading churchmen remained hostile to Lutheranism during the 1530s seeking to encourage Charles V to seek a military solution to the increasing spread of Luther's support.

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1653–1609



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far was Charles V's failure to suppress Lutheranism in the years 1521-55 was caused by the problems he faced outside Germany. Arguments and evidence that Charles V's failure to suppress Lutheranism in the years 1521-55 was caused by the problems he faced outside Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The extent of Charles' dynastic inheritance, which included the Netherlands, Spain and Austria, in addition to his Imperial duties • The various responsibilities this inheritance entailed (e.g constant war with France and the threat of the Ottomans) were a distraction notably in the 1520s as Luther's support continued to spread • His personal and financial exhaustion caused by decades of travel and war which led to the compromise at Augsburg in 1555 and his abdication. Arguments and evidence that other factors were responsible for Charles' failure to suppress Lutheranism should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The limits of Charles' power within an Empire in which political authority was fragmented and the ability of the princes to oppose him was considerable • The willingness of his enemies inside and outside Germany to work together in opposition despite their religious differences • The popularity of Luther's ideas amongst both princes and people meant that they established strong roots and were increasingly difficult to suppress as time went on • The failure of the Catholic Church to combat Lutheran ideas actively and effectively until at least the calling of the Council of Trent in 1545. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far unrest in the Netherlands in the years 1563-67 resulted from the actions of Philip II. Arguments and evidence that unrest in the Netherlands did result from Philip's actions should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Philip had established a narrow and unpopular government under Margaret of Parma and Granvelle, widely perceived as "foreign" • Unlike his father, he was insensitive to the traditions of government in the Netherlands, the reform of bishoprics for example, and showed unwillingness to compromise • He especially alienated the aristocracy by excluding them from Margaret's Inner Council and humiliating Egmont in 1565 • His determination to enforce the heresy laws in full brought him into conflict with a large number of his subjects, especially when he resolved to use military force. Arguments and evidence that unrest resulted from other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Margaret's inexperience and dependence on decisions made in Spain • The actions of the "grandeess" in destabilising Margaret's government • Poor economic conditions, especially bad harvests and trade depression caused by the closure of the Baltic • The growth of Calvinism, in particular the activities of radicals culminating in the Iconoclastic Fury. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
7	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant the Duke of Parma's role was in the restoration of Spanish control over the Netherlands in the years 1577-84. Arguments and evidence that Parma's role was important in the restoration of Spanish control over the Netherlands in the years 1577-84 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • His successful negotiation of the Treaty of Arras in 1579 confirmed the loyalty of Hainault, Walloon Flanders and Artois • In 1582, his diplomatic skills also ensured agreement in the Netherlands to the return of Spanish troops and the promise from Spain that they would be paid regularly • His military campaigns were increasingly successful, forcing the surrender of towns in Brabant by cutting off their supply routes to the coast, and by his use of bribes • Major cities of the south, like Ghent, fell in 1584 doubling the area under Spanish control in three years thanks to his military abilities. Arguments and evidence that Parma's role was less important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Treaty of Arras was brought about at least in part by fears in the south of militant Calvinism and the intervention of foreigners like Casimir • Parma's military victories were in part thanks to the disunity of the forces of the Union of Utrecht and opposition in the north to the intervention of Anjou • The ending of Spain's war in the Mediterranean in 1580 allowed the diversion of resources to the Netherlands while the assassination of Orange in 1584 removed a major figure from Parma's opposition. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the success of the Dutch revolt in the years 1585-1609 was due largely to the declining power of Spain. Arguments and evidence that Spain's declining power in the years 1585-1609 was important to the success of the Dutch revolt should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Diverting troops from the Netherlands enabled Dutch gains – Parma's absence in France led to the fall of Zutphen and Nijmegen for example • Philip II's promise to Parma that Spanish troops would be paid regularly was broken – as a result, Spanish troops mutinied on over 40 occasions between 1589 and 1607 • The mutiny of Spinola's army in 1606, after he had achieved some success, contributed directly to the truce of 1607 and eventual recognition of the independence of the northern provinces. Arguments and evidence that there were other factors important to Dutch success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Help from foreign allies such as Elizabeth I and Henry IV was crucial to the survival of the Dutch cause especially in the 1580s and 1590s • The military successes of Maurice of Nassau and the political skills of Oldenbarnevelt also contributed to the continuation of the rebellion • The booming economy of the northern provinces helped finance the military campaign especially when foreign aid was lacking (after England made peace with Spain in 1604 for example) • The growth of Calvinism in the north contributed to increasing unity and cohesion, and the determination to resist Spain. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant Charles V's victory in the Schmalkaldic War of 1546-47 was in his campaign against Lutheranism in Germany. Arguments and evidence that Charles' victory in the Schmalkaldic War was significant in his campaign against Lutheranism in Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • He forced the surrender of many of the most important protestant princes including John Frederick of Saxony and Philip of Hesse, both of whom had been central to the propagation of Protestantism in the Empire • Huge areas of protestant Germany now came back under Imperial control, notably Electoral Saxony, and only a few cities like Bremen and Magdeburg held out against him • The subsequent Augsburg Interim of 1547 ordered Protestants to readopt Catholic beliefs and practices pending a final settlement of religious issues in the Empire at the Council of Trent. Arguments and evidence that Charles' victory in the Schmalkaldic War was not significant in his campaign against Lutheranism in Germany should also be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles' victory had been dependent on peace with his foreign enemies which did not last – the new French king Henri II for example, soon revived support for the protestant princes in Germany • The Augsburg Interim was acceptable neither to protestants nor many Catholics who disagreed with its minor concessions to protestants so creating opposition on both sides • Charles' enhanced strength thanks to his victory, as illustrated by the creation of the Imperial League, revived anti-Habsburg feeling and his argument with his brother Ferdinand over the Imperial succession also meant he was unable to follow up his victory • Henri's invasion of Metz, Toul and Verdun in 1552 and Maurice of Saxony's desertion of the Imperial cause forced Charles to accept the Peace of Passau guaranteeing Lutherans the right of worship. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on the reasons for the failure of Charles V to destroy Lutheranism in Germany. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • It was produced shortly after Charles' major victory in the Schmalkaldic War when it appeared that he was on the brink of total victory • It was written in Magdeburg, one of the few cities not to fall to Charles in 1547, at a time when it was besieged by forces loyal to the Emperor – it can therefore be seen as a demonstration of faith and defiance • Addressed openly to Charles, it may be seen as seeking to rally the Protestant cause across Germany in its hour of greatest peril. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for Charles failure to destroy Lutheranism in Germany: • The source indicates that there is still considerable opposition to Charles in Germany even 3 years after his victory in the Schmalkaldic War • It demonstrates deeply-held religious justification for continued resistance to Charles ('Christ...rebel...has shown us', 'name of Scripture') and argues that there are clear limitations to his power ('sphere...kingdom of God') • The source may imply that Charles is far from destroying the determination of Lutherans to maintain their faith ('unjust war', 'he may be resisted') and that his authority over them relies on 'military force'. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Charles' victory came 30 years after Luther's initial protest during which time protestant beliefs had taken deep root • His allies included a number of Protestant princes induced by political promises and achieved victory largely thanks to a temporary lull in his commitments outside Germany – neither was likely to, nor did, last • The League revived with French support in 1552 and Charles was forced to concede the Peace of Passau – religious toleration became permanent in 1555. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The speech, right at the end of Charles' public career in 1556, is after he'd been forced to concede freedom of worship to Lutherans at Augsburg and a theme of regret runs through it • As a public speech it may seek to justify his failures, some of which he acknowledges here

Question	Indicative content
	- Because it is his final public act and no longer needs to be diplomatic, he may also express some of his truest feelings on important matters. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for Charles's failure to destroy Lutheranism in Germany: - It identifies foreign intervention as a cause of Charles' failure ('hostility and envy...neighbouring princes') - It identifies Charles' age and also possibly his illness as having compromised his campaigns ('no longer able...great bodily fatigue') and that this may have been the case for some time ('last time...I had decided to abdicate') - The source implies that a cause of Charles' failure is the lack of backing he received from secular rulers in Germany as he reminds the nobility of the need to 'grant to authority the support it needs'. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - Charles did not take military action against Protestantism in Germany until 1546, 25 years after denouncing Luther at Worms – this delay could be seen as fatal - His opposition to Lutheranism had been interrupted by his many commitments outside Germany, notably the on-going wars against France and the Ottomans who often worked in collusion against him - The intervention of Henri II in helping to re-found the Schmalkaldic League and invading Metz, Toul and Verdun contributed heavily to Charles' decision to abdicate - By the time of this speech, Charles was 56, had spent much of his adult life travelling and at war, and was suffering badly from gout. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - They both come from the last years of his reign, shortly before and just after the Peace of Augsburg in 1555 - The sources together identify the range and weight of problems facing Charles in attempting to impose Catholicism in the Empire despite his victory in 1547 - They both raise the issue of obedience to higher political authority, Charles in Source 2 pleading that it be respected and Source 1 in justifying withholding it in the interests of true religion.

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



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the survival of Lutheranism in the years 1521-29 was due to the weakness of Charles V's position as Holy Roman Emperor in Germany. Arguments and evidence that the survival of Lutheranism in the years 1521-29 was due to the weakness of Charles V's position as Holy Roman Emperor in Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The office of Emperor conferred considerable prestige but neither the financial nor military power needed to enforce the Edict of Worms – Charles did not have the personal resources to make up for this • The elective nature of the office and the political fragmentation of the Empire ensured that any Emperor relied heavily on the princes to combat Luther - this gave those like Frederick the Wise major room for defiance • The weakness of Charles' position is shown in having to abide by his promise to allow Luther safe conduct to and from Worms in 1521 and respect the Capitulation he agreed with the princes at Nuremburg in 1523 • Despite his personal determination to destroy Lutheranism, Charles was forced to postpone enforcement of the Edict at Speyer in 1526 and was unable again to assert his will at the Diet of 1529. Arguments and evidence that the survival of Lutheranism in the years 1521-29 was not due to the weakness of Charles V's position as Holy Roman Emperor in Germany and/or that other factors were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As the acknowledged temporal leader of Christianity, the Emperor should have had the power to deal with Luther – there was sufficient princely support, as demonstrated in 1529, if Charles had been more focused • Charles' dynastic burdens contributed to Luther's survival, notably his difficulties in Spain and with France and the Ottomans resulting in his absence from Germany for much of the period • Charles' dynastically-driven wars involving the Papacy in the late 1520s prevented a united Catholic response to Lutheranism in Germany • Luther's skills as a preacher and writer, and the widespread production of cheap printed material, aided the survival of Lutheranism. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Lutheran-Catholic negotiations in the years 1529-41 were doomed to failure. Arguments and evidence that negotiations were doomed to failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The determination of Charles and many princes to enforce the Edict of Worms as seen at Speyer in 1529 – negotiations came about only because of their inability to crush Lutheranism by military force • Luther, though physically absent from negotiations because of his Imperial ban, was still the ultimate arbiter on the reformers' side and was heavily opposed to compromise on the key issues • The Papacy was determined to uphold the Church's position against the Lutheran heresy – Paul III explicitly condemned Contarini's concessions at Regensburg • The fundamental stumbling blocks to reconciliation, e.g. papal authority, the Eucharist and justification by faith alone, remained throughout this period and there was little room for manoeuvre. Arguments and evidence that negotiations were not doomed to failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles called Diets in 1530 and 1541 inviting the reformers to talk - he would have preferred some sort of negotiated settlement so that he could concentrate his resources against his enemies outside the Empire • Moderate reformers hoped for reconciliation - the Augsburg Confession was made deliberately conservative to encourage this while Charles' military threats and those of Islam in the east made settlement desirable • Moderates, like Contarini, became more prominent in Rome during the 1530s and Paul's establishment of the <i>Consilium</i> in 1537 suggested that the Church could accept some of the reformers' views • Negotiations continued for over two months in 1541 suggesting a desire to settle - the Regensburg Book agreed some of the major differences, e.g. original sin, and even proposed a compromise on justification. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the Philip of Hesse bigamy scandal (1540) damaged the Lutheran cause. Arguments and evidence that the Philip of Hesse bigamy scandal (1540) did damage the Lutheran cause should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Philip's bigamy badly affected the reputation of the German prince who had been most central to the Lutheran cause - The scandal broke at a time that Charles V was already planning a new military campaign against Protestantism thanks to an improvement in his position outside Germany - Damage was done because Philip was so stung by criticism of his actions from the Protestant side that he sought reconciliation with the Emperor and resigned the leadership of the Schmalkaldic League in 1543 - The endorsement of the second marriage by Luther, Melanchthon and Bucer proved highly embarrassing, suggesting that the leading Lutherans may dilute their religious principles for the political support of princes. Arguments and evidence that the bigamy scandal did not damage the Lutheran cause should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - By 1540 most of the key German princes were Protestants and remained so despite Philip's bigamy – also Charles was delayed in taking action in Germany by renewed war with France - Philip's reconciliation with the Emperor ended abruptly in 1544 when Charles again threatened military action in Germany – Philip's renewal of the Protestant alliance against Charles led to an Imperial ban in 1546 - Lutheranism had already established deep roots in Germany before the scandal broke and there is little evidence of people deserting the cause in the early 1540s because of the bigamy scandal - By this time, Luther was no longer as central to the Lutheran cause as he had once been – as a result, his miscalculation over Philip did less damage than it might have done in the 1520s. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the failure of the papacy to respond effectively was the most important factor for the survival of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1521–55. Arguments and evidence that the failure of the papacy to respond effectively was important for the survival of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1521–55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The papacy vacillated in its response to Lutheranism during this period between the threat of force to eradicate it completely and hints at reform intended to avoid a schism – neither was effectively pursued • Despite pressure from the Emperor and princes to call a Church Council to coordinate action, Clement VII and Paul III resisted until 1545 largely in the interests of safeguarding papal supremacy • Clement's role in the Habsburg-Valois wars in opposition to Charles V seriously compromised the Church's response during the 1520s when Lutheranism was weakest and hopes for reconciliation were strongest • Though Paul III appreciated the need for reform, he sacrificed the report of the <i>Consilium</i> and the negotiations at Regensburg in favour of maintaining papal interests, notably financial • By the time the Council of Trent convened in 1545, the Church was dependent on a military solution which, despite Charles' victory at Muhlberg, was increasingly unlikely • The hard line of the Tridentine Decrees and the implacability of Paul IV brought permanent schism in Germany even closer – this was conceded in 1555 when Charles agreed the Treaty of Augsburg. Arguments and evidence that other factors were important in the survival of Lutheranism in the years 1521–55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • While the influence and leadership of the papacy was central to the Catholic response, practically it was dependent on the Emperor and the princes either to enforce the Edict of Worms or facilitate compromise • Charles was distracted throughout this period by largely dynastic wars outside Germany and was only intermittently able to concentrate his attention on Lutheranism – his triumph of 1547 quickly dissipated • Though the princes cited religious grievances as the immediate reason for their unwillingness to effect the Edict of Worms, political self-interest led many first to protect Lutheranism and then fight on its behalf • The growth of reformed congregations in Germany, aided by increasing doctrinal cohesion, e.g. the Augsburg Confession, made Lutherans less likely to accept compromise even if it had seriously been on offer in Rome. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the Peace of Augsburg (1555) was due mainly to the actions of the Schmalkaldic League. Arguments and evidence that the Peace of Augsburg (1555) was due mainly to the actions of the Schmalkaldic League should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The existence of the League encouraged the spread of Lutheranism throughout Germany – rulers and towns felt able to declare for the Augsburg Confession because the League existed to protect them • The League sustained a military force in defence of Lutheranism and in prevention of the enforcement of Imperial demands – the victory over Ferdinand at Luffen in 1534 was a major boost to Lutheran confidence • By 1545, the League had succeeded in attracting many key figures to Lutheranism, including four Electors and over 30 cities, deterring Habsburg retaliation and making some sort of compromise more likely • The League attracted international support that proved crucial in avoiding defeat, e.g. French financial assistance in the 1530s, and in encouraging the Habsburgs to negotiate • Though defeated in 1547, the League played a major role in protecting Lutheranism when it was vulnerable during the 1530s and 40s – the concession of '<i>cuius regio, eius religio</i>' in 1555 reflected its demands. Arguments and evidence that the Peace of Augsburg (1555) was not due mainly to the work of the Schmalkaldic League and/or that other factors were significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The League suffered periods of ineffectiveness even before 1547, e.g. the fallout from the Philip of Hesse marriage scandal in the early 1540s led to his temporary resignation and rapprochement with Charles • The defeat at Mühlberg in 1547 was a catastrophe brought about partly by divisions in the Protestant cause and poor leadership – in its aftermath, the League collapsed and Charles imposed the Augsburg Interim • International support for the League was spasmodic and let it down at crucial times, e.g. Christian III of Denmark and Francis I of France both made their own separate peace with Charles in 1544 • The Peace of Augsburg was due largely to the inability of the Habsburgs to impose Catholicism, e.g. the Diets of Nuremberg in 1532 and Regensburg in 1541 postponed action because of demands external to the Empire • Charles squandered his major opportunity to destroy Lutheranism following Mühlberg because his subsequent mistakes upset both Protestant and Catholic princes – the Alliance of Torgau exploited this. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Charles V was personally responsible for the failure to defeat Lutheranism in the years 1521-55. Arguments and evidence that Charles V was personally responsible for the failure to defeat Lutheranism in the years 1521-55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Charles' lack of understanding of the profundity of the Lutheran challenge led him to neglect Germany during the 1520s when Lutheranism could still have been defeated, choosing to prioritise his Spanish interests instead - On more than one occasion, Charles prioritised dynastic issues over dealing with Lutheranism in Germany, enabling it to grow, e.g. he spent most of the 1530s pursuing Habsburg wars against the Ottomans and the French - Even after defeating the Schmalkaldic League in 1547, Charles blew his advantage by ill-judged attempts to impose his will on the German princes with the Augsburg Interim and the Imperial League - By the 1550s, Charles was no longer personally able to take the attack to the Lutherans due to illness and fatigue, which contributed to the concessions at Passau and Augsburg. Arguments and evidence that Charles V was not personally responsible for the failure to defeat Lutheranism in the years 1521-55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The number and complexity of the problems facing Charles during this period were not of his own making – despite unquestionable personal commitment, it is unsurprising he failed to defeat Lutheranism - Throughout these years, Charles' enemies conspired against him at crucial moments despite their religious differences, e.g. the support of the Catholic French and Muslim Ottomans for the Lutherans in the 1530s and 1550s - The papacy often failed to give Charles adequate support for his campaigns against the Lutherans, e.g. failing to call a General Council to consider Lutheran criticisms until 1545, despite Charles' calls in the 1520s - The strength of opposition among Lutherans to Charles' demands is demonstrated by the vitality of the Schmalkaldic League in the 1530s and, even after its defeat, in the 1550s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2B.2: the Dutch Revolt, c 1563-1609

1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the opposition of the German princes to Charles V, in the years 1521-55, was motivated by their self-interest. Arguments and evidence that the opposition of the German princes to Charles V, in the years 1521-55, was motivated by their self-interest should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Frederick the Wise protected Luther following the Edict of Worms for personal reasons rather than religious conviction, e.g. to maintain the reputation of the University of Wittenberg and to spite ducal Saxony • The opposition of many leading German princes to Charles' attempts to enforce the Edict of Worms in the 1520s, e.g. at the Diets of Speyer and Nuremberg, was driven largely by the desire to limit Habsburg power • Converting to Lutheranism, in explicit opposition to Charles, benefitted the princes by giving them full sovereignty over their lands and control of the Church's property, e.g. the actions of Albrecht of Hohenzollern • The conspiracy of some princes with the enemies of Charles V, in the 1530s and 1550s, was due to self-interest, e.g. the agreements made between the Schmalkaldic League and both the Ottomans and France • The failure of Charles' settlement for the Empire following the Schmalkaldic War was due to princes acting in their own self-interest, e.g. the actions of Maurice of Saxony, general opposition to the Imperial League. Arguments and evidence that the opposition of the German princes to Charles V, in the years 1521-55, was not motivated by their self-interest should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The desire of many of the princes for reform of the Catholic Church was sincere and long-standing and driven by principle rather than self-interest, e.g. the <i>Gravamina</i> presented to Charles at the Diet of Nuremberg • Many German princes opposed Charles and converted to Lutheranism out of genuine religious conviction and introduced impressive reforms in their territories, e.g. John the Steadfast • The opposition of German princes to Charles after 1547 was motivated less by self-interest than by genuine fears of Habsburg intentions in Germany, e.g. the implications of the Augsburg Agreement (1551). Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2B.2: the Dutch Revolt, c 1563-1609

4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

	Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Pope Paul III was responsible for the failure of the Catholic Church to respond effectively to Lutheranism in the years 1531-55. Arguments and evidence that Pope Paul III was responsible for the failure of the Catholic Church to respond effectively to Lutheranism in the years 1531-55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As Pope in the years 1534-49, Paul personally epitomised the corrupt image of the papacy held by the Church's critics and gave wide scope to Lutheran propagandists, e.g. fathering five children by his mistress • Though aware of the failings of the Church and having established the <i>Consilium</i> in 1536, Paul chose to ignore its recommendations largely because they threatened the sources of papal income • Paul failed to use the authority of his office to seek compromise with the Lutherans at the Colloquy of Regensburg in 1541 and backed the uncompromising decrees issued at Trent in the years 1545-47 • His involvement in the Franco-Spanish Wars in Italy, largely pursuing his own Farnese interests, helped further divide the major Catholic powers and stymied Charles's ability to destroy Lutheranism in Germany. Arguments and evidence that Pope Paul III was not responsible for the failure of the Catholic Church to respond effectively to Lutheranism in the years 1531-55, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Paul's efforts to find an effective response were seriously compromised by both Charles's ongoing dynastic wars with France and the deep divisions within the Curia on whether or not to seek compromise with Lutheranism • Paul fully understood the need for reform of the Catholic Church in order to respond effectively to Lutheranism and set an example by ordering bishops to become resident and promoting the reforming orders • Paul sought continuously to call a General Council of the Church to respond to the Lutheran threat, failing in 1536 due to Charles's war against the French but succeeding in 1545 • By recognising the Jesuits as an order of priests answering only to the papacy in 1540, Paul established the model for an educated and dedicated priesthood able to respond effectively to Lutheranism in Germany. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563-1609



4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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