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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

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

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

53 questions · 964 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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QUESTIONS

53 questions · 964 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



KEY TOPIC 1

PHILIP II AND THE ORIGINS OF THE DUTCH REVOLT, C1563–67

12 questions in this sub-topic · 204 marks · lowest tariff first



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

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

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

(8)

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

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

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

5

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

10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

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

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

15

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

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

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

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the impact of Calvinism in the Netherlands in the 1560s?

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

(8)



Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From the minutes of a meeting of the Council of Troubles held in Antwerp, October 1568. Here they are considering the case of a citizen of the town of Brill in the province of Holland.

The schoolmaster is one of the main supporters of the introduction of the new teachings in Brill. He has infected all of his pupils with his heretical beliefs. He has instructed them in Calvinism and no longer leads them to Mass on feast-days and Sundays. Instead, he sets his pupils' minds completely against the ancient Catholic religion so that most of the youth of the town are infected by these new, false doctrines. 5

When the schoolmaster was summoned before the town's magistrates, he was asked whether he would now instruct his pupils in the old, Catholic beliefs again. He firmly replied that he would not, but that he wanted to teach them what he had recently learned from Calvin. 10

Having seen the evidence produced by the prosecutor in support of the facts set out above, His Excellency, the Duke of Alva, banished this man from the Netherlands.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a letter written by the magistrates of the town of Gouda to the Stadtholder of the province of Holland, April 1572. Gouda was a town in the province of Holland. Here they are reporting recent disorder in the town.

Rumours began to spread around 12 o'clock midday. According to these, the nearby town of Rotterdam had been seized by the Duke of Alva's troops. The rumours said that all the people of Rotterdam had been massacred by the soldiers, including the women and children. The rumours claimed that soldiers were still continuing with their butchery and were wading up to their ankles in blood. These reports were spread by some who claimed to have escaped. 15

Despite our best efforts, a riot broke out. The people believed that Spanish soldiers had entered the castle here and that Gouda might be over-powered by them. The people feared that a massacre, like that which had taken place in Rotterdam, would happen here. We magistrates were only able to get the crowd to disperse after four men were allowed into the castle and reported that there were no soldiers there. 20 25

We magistrates offer our apologies to His Majesty, King Philip and His Excellency, the Duke of Alva. With God's help, we hope to continue to keep our town in obedience to His Majesty.

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Source 1: The European Reformations Sourcebook By Carter Lindberg © Blackwell Publishers, 2000

Source 2: Martin Luther By EG Rupp and Benjamin Drewery © Edward Arnold & Co, 1974

Source 3 based on: <https://dutchrevolt.leiden.edu/english/sources/Pages/1567brielle.aspx>

Source 4 based on: <https://dutchrevolt.leiden.edu/english/sources/Pages/15720409.aspx>



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

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into opposition to Philip II's rule in the Netherlands during the 1560s?

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

(8)

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

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

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

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

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

5

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Source for use with Question 2(b).

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

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

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

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

BLANK PAGE**Acknowledgements:**

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

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

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

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



-
- 6** To what extent were the actions of the nobility the main reason for the failure of Margaret of Parma to establish stable government during the 1560s?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 5 'The growth of Calvinism was more important than the actions of the Habsburg rulers in causing the outbreak of revolt in the Netherlands in 1567'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 6** How accurate is it to say that political instability in the Netherlands, in the years 1563–67, was caused by religious factors?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the extent of Philip II's responsibility for the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt in 1566?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a letter written in 1559 by Michele Suriano, the ambassador of the Republic of Venice at the court of Philip II. Here Suriano, an experienced diplomat, is reporting his observations back to the Venetian government.

The King was born in Spain. He spent most of his youth in that kingdom where he was treated with all the respect which was due to the son of the greatest Emperor in Christendom and the heir to possessions of such magnitude.

Having been brought up in this manner, when he first travelled outside Spain, His Majesty gave the impression that he had a harsh and unbending personality. Therefore he was not much liked by the Italians, thoroughly disliked by the Dutch and hated by the Germans. Consequently, he was warned at first by his advisors, then by his wife the Queen, and even more so by his father, that such an attitude did not suit the ruler of many nations and peoples of various traditions and customs.

In the King's eyes, no nation is superior to the Spanish. It is among the Spanish that he lives, they who he consults and they who direct his policy. In all this, he is acting quite contrary to the habit of his father. He thinks little of the Italians and the Dutch and still less of the Germans. Even though he consults the leading men of all the countries over which he rules, he allows none of them to become his closest advisors and listens only to prevent them conspiring with his enemies.



Source 4: From the *Compromise* presented to Margaret of Parma, April 1566.

We have learned that foreigners have managed to win over His Majesty by their false arguments. These men have no concern for the welfare of these Netherlands and no care for the glory of God, but desire only to satisfy their own greed. They have persuaded the King not to moderate the laws already issued concerning religion and even to reinforce them and to introduce the Inquisition among us in all its strength. 20

This Inquisition is contrary to all laws of God and man, its barbarity exceeding the worst practices of tyrants. It will result in great dishonour to God's name and the ruin of these Netherlands. It would destroy our ancient laws and customs which have been observed for centuries, deprive the States of the freedom to express their opinions and make the common people of this country slaves of the Inquisitors. 25

In order to provide for the safety of our property and persons, and so that we may not become the victims of those who wish to become rich at our expense using religion as an excuse, we have decided to form a holy and lawful confederation. By this we promise to use all our efforts to prevent the introduction of this Inquisition and to destroy it completely as the cause of all disorders and injustices. 30 35

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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the impact of Calvinism in the Netherlands in the years c1563–67?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a petition presented by Calvinists to the city magistrates in Ghent, May 1565. Ghent was a city in the province of Flanders.

As the true Christians of this town, we ask that we may be allowed to live here in peace. We will pray for you and obey you in all things, as St. Paul teaches us to do. In return, we ask that you grant us a church or a house where we may be allowed to preach the Gospel and administer the two sacraments according to Christ's commandments. Even the Muslim Turks allow Christians to live in their towns provided they pay the taxes demanded of them. On the same grounds, we ask that you allow us, as Christians, to live in your town because we pay the taxes you require of us. 5

If you will not allow us to preach publicly in the city itself, we ask that we may be allowed to challenge the Papists when they teach things that are inconsistent with the Gospel. Also, we ask that we may be allowed to debate openly with them in the presence of the people, so that every man may be able to hear and judge whether we or the Papists follow the truth. 10

Father in heaven, we pray to you for our King Philip and for all his nobles and counsellors. May you bring their dark spirits into light and instruct them, so that they recognise that they persist in the sin of unbelief. 15



Source 4: From a report sent to Margaret of Parma by Marcus van Waernewijck, July 1566. Van Waernewijck, a Catholic, was a city official in Ghent with responsibilities which included monitoring the activity of Calvinists in the area. Here he is describing incidents of hedge preaching which took place near Ghent during the summer of 1566.

Despite the rules against them, there were more sermons, this time last Sunday at noon in a village near the city. Thousands of people attended from Ghent and the surrounding countryside, including many of the common people who had little knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. The Calvinist preachers said the Gospel was being preached correctly for the first time. To prove this, the preachers quoted the Bible loudly and forcefully. They encouraged the people to check what they said against what was in their own Bibles to see that they were preaching truthfully. They attacked what they called Papist superstitions, such as pilgrimages, for obscuring God's word. The preachers also said that the people should obey first the Word of God, as revealed in the Bible, rather than obey men or magistrates.

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I am forced to tell Your Highness that there were two more such incidents last night. The largest attracted 4000 people and was led by a blacksmith's son. His beliefs have made him a fugitive from justice for quite a while now.

30

We fear that, as soon as the harvest is in, the Calvinists will take over the countryside and starve the cities. They will use hunger and poverty to force the people to follow them. I think, therefore, that orders should be given soon to find some way to stop these meetings.

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- 6** How accurate is it to say that the influence of Granvelle was the main cause of political instability in the Netherlands in the years c1563–67?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



5 To what extent was the Iconoclastic Fury (1566) brought about by religious factors?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 6** How far was the opposition of the Dutch grandees to Philip II's policies, in the years c1563–67, motivated by religion?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the religious situation in the Netherlands in the years c1563–67?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From an Edict issued by Philip II in 1555, shortly after he came to the throne. The Edict continued to be in force throughout the 1560s.

No one shall print, copy, keep or sell any writings by Luther, Calvin or any other heretics condemned by the Holy Church. Nor shall they break or damage any images of the Holy Virgin or the saints. Nobody shall hold in their house any illegal gatherings at which followers of the above-named heretics teach against the Holy Church. Nobody shall explain or support any of the opinions of the above-named heretics. We also forbid all persons to preach the Holy Scriptures, openly or secretly, unless they have studied theology at, and been approved by, a respected university. 5

Those found to be guilty of any of the above points are to be executed. If they confess their heresy, men shall be beheaded and women buried alive. If they do not confess, they are all to be executed by burning and all their property is to be confiscated by the crown. 10

It is forbidden to shelter, or give food or clothing to, anybody suspected of being a heretic. Anybody knowing of, but failing to inform upon, any person tainted by heresy shall be liable to the same punishments. Such people should be reported to the officers of the bishops or other persons with authority. Any informer who assists in a conviction of a heretic will be entitled to half the property of the accused and a full pardon. 15

Source 4: From a letter written by Pieter Titelmans to Margaret of Parma, July 1562. Titelmans was a long-serving Inquisitor in the provinces of Flanders and Artois in the southern Netherlands. Before standing down in 1566, Titelmans was involved in over 1000 heresy trials, which resulted in 127 executions.

While in the town of Ypres on business for the bishop, I heard gossip about some scandalous behaviour in a local village. So, I went there last Tuesday to find out the truth of the matter. I discovered that on the previous Sunday, during High Mass, a man named Damann had climbed up to a prominent place in the churchyard from where one can preach. He then gave a sermon attacking the Church, the Pope's authority, the Mass, and other parts and rites of our Holy Catholic faith. 20 25

Some estimated that there was a crowd present of about 150 to 200 people, all from the local area. To protect the preacher, some of the crowd carried rusty swords, clubs and pistols. This same preacher was arrested some years ago for heresy and was forced to make a public confession. He has caused a lot of concern and shock among the good people of the area by insulting our Lord Jesus and the Church. 30

I thought I should send this news to encourage Your Majesty to take action. The normal methods for maintaining law and order are inadequate as Your Highness will soon find out. This is especially true in the countryside where the poor simple folk have been misled by these troublemakers, who are able to travel back and forth freely to England and other places. 35

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *Martin Luther*, By EG Rupp and B Drewery, © Edward Arnold & Co, 1984

Source 2 from: *The European Reformations Sourcebook*, By Carter Linberg, © Blackwell, 2000

Source 3 from: *The European Reformations Sourcebook*, By Carter Linberg, © Blackwell, 2000

Source 4 from: *Documents on the Continental Reformations*, By William Naphy, © Macmillan, 1996



KEY TOPIC 2

ALVA, REQUESENS AND THE REVOLT, 1567–76

14 questions in this sub-topic · 256 marks · lowest tariff first



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

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

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the response of the people of the Netherlands to Alva's rule?

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

(8)



Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609**Source for use with Question 2a.**

Source 3: From an anonymous pamphlet attacking Alva that was widely distributed in Ghent, a major cloth-producing town, in March 1572. It is written in imitation of a Christian prayer.

Hellish father who in Brussels does dwell, Cursed be your name in heaven and hell; Your kingdom, which has lasted too long, be gone, Your will in heaven and earth be not done. You take away our daily bread While our wives and our children lie starving or dead. No man's offences you forgive; Revenge is the food on which you live. You lead all into temptation; Into evil you have delivered this nation.	5 10
Our Father, in heaven you are, Grant that this devil may soon depart; And with him his Council, false and bloody, Who make plunder and murder their daily study; And all his savage war-dogs of Spain, O send them back to the Devil again, Amen.	 15

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From a letter sent by William of Orange to his brothers, Counts John and Louis of Nassau, in February 1573.

I have received your letter and learned from it what the situation is. I cannot thank you too much for your many good efforts on my behalf and the trouble and labours which you undertake. To answer the points that you raise, you know quite well that it was never and is not now my intention to seek the slightest advantage for myself. I have only aspired and claimed to seek the country's freedom in the matters of religious conscience and government, which the foreigners tried to oppress. I therefore see nothing else to propose but to permit the practice of the Reformed religion according to the word of God, and that this whole country and state return to its ancient privileges and liberty. To achieve this the foreigners in the government and the army, especially the Spaniards, must be driven out. If we are granted these points and given good assurances on them, then people will indeed see that I want nothing more than peace and public calm, and that I am not stubbornly pursuing some foolish notions of my own.	20 25 30
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2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the response of the Dutch people to Spanish rule in the years 1573–76?

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

(8)

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From the *Pacification of Ghent* passed by the States-General of the Netherlands in November 1576.

These states of the Netherlands have fallen into great misery and distress through civil war, harsh government, and other disturbances committed by the Spaniards and their supporters during the last nine or ten years. In order to take measures against these evils and to prevent further troubles, commissioners of His Majesty and of the prince of Orange and the states of Holland and Zeeland met at Breda and put forward measures by which peace could be furthered. But the proposals came to nothing; on the contrary, the Spaniards continued every day to oppress and ruin the poor subjects and reduce them to eternal slavery.

5

This treaty has been drafted in order that we, the inhabitants of all these Netherlands, united in a lasting peace and agreement, may jointly force the Spaniards, who are a public plague, to depart. We must be given back our old privileges, customs and freedoms so that trade and prosperity might return.

10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a letter written by Pieter Titelmans to Margaret of Parma in July 1562.

Titelmans was charged with destroying Calvinism in the southern provinces of Flanders and Artois. He personally, as Inquisitor, tried 1600 individual cases of heresy in the years 1550–66.

I had heard gossip about some scandalous behaviour in the village of Boescepe near Steenvoorde. So I went there on Tuesday to find out the truth of the matter. I found out that on the previous Sunday, during High Mass, a man had climbed up to a place from where he could preach in the churchyard. He then gave a sermon attacking the Church, the Pope's authority, the Mass and other parts and rites of our Holy Catholic faith. Some estimated that there was a crowd of about 150 to 200 people from the local area listening to him. To protect the preacher, some of the crowd carried rusty swords, clubs and some pistols.

15

20

I thought I should pass along this news to advise that Your Majesty act. The normal methods for maintaining law and order are inadequate as Your Highness will find out. This is especially true in the countryside where the poor simple folk have been misled by these people who can go back and forth to England and other places sympathetic to heresy.

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- 7 How significant were the Sea Beggars in sustaining opposition to the Duke of Alva in the years 1568–73?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that the Duke of Alva was largely a success as governor-general of the Netherlands in the years 1567–73?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'Alva's inability to defeat the invasion of 1572 was due to his own failures rather than to the strengths of the rebels.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'Orange's invasions of the Netherlands in 1568 were motivated more by his own personal ambition than by principle.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 6 How significant was the activity of the Sea Beggars in sustaining opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1567–73?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 7 How important was the seizure of Brill and Flushing in the Duke of Alva's failure to reconquer the northern provinces in the years 1572–73?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'Requesens' failure in the Netherlands, in the years 1573–76, was caused mainly by Alva's rule as governor-general.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



6 How far was Orange's invasion of the Netherlands in 1572 a success?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 7 To what extent was Requesens' failure to defeat the northern provinces, in the years 1573–76, due to the financial weakness of the Spanish crown?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate Philip II's policy in the Netherlands in the years 1567–68?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From advice written for Philip II concerning the government of the Netherlands, probably written 1567. Though the author is unknown, it is believed to have been written by someone who was a close advisor to King Philip, and one who had experience of affairs in the Netherlands.

His Majesty should combine all the provinces of the Netherlands into a single kingdom and have himself crowned absolute king.

His Majesty should review all the different privileges and customs currently existing in the Netherlands. He should then decree that there is only one law, one religion and one custom, which should be applied throughout the kingdom. His Majesty should issue a law for the preservation of our Catholic religion. 5

His Majesty should reform the town councils in places like Antwerp and Amsterdam. These councils have behaved so arrogantly that they dared to challenge and disobey their King. His Majesty should appoint a new official, known as the King's Captain, in every town. The presence of this royal officer will ensure that everyone is careful not to say or do anything contrary to the wishes and authority of the King. 10

His Majesty should build well-fortified castles, especially in those places that deserve to be punished for their recent conduct. He should garrison these castles with foreign soldiers, chiefly Spaniards and Germans, because nothing encourages disobedient people to submit to their King more than the presence of well-armed troops. 15

His Majesty should grant a general pardon for all the recent insolence and misconduct. He should demand the return of those who are still in hiding or have fled abroad. In dealing with the leaders of these recent rebellions, he should treat them more with mercy than with severity. 20

Source 4: From 'A Warning', a letter issued by William of Orange to the people of the Netherlands, 1 September 1568. This letter was distributed while Orange was in exile in Germany, and shortly before he led an invasion of the Netherlands.

The Netherlands were traditionally ruled with great gentleness and reason. This was in accordance with their customs, traditions and privileges, which were granted previously by emperors, dukes and others. The rulers of the Netherlands have always sworn a solemn oath to maintain these rights. 25

However, it is clear that, since Spain and the Netherlands came together under one ruler, some royal advisers have been determined to rule our country by tyranny. Such people have been waiting for opportunities to mislead King Philip, and to persuade him to introduce absolute rule in the Netherlands. 30
These advisers have now falsely persuaded the King that our loyal people were disobedient and rebellious, which was quite untrue. They have introduced many persecutions that have harmed the country very much, all supposedly in the name of God and the good of the realm. As a result, many of our people have been robbed, killed or forced abroad. 35

With the arrival of the Duke of Alva and his Spanish soldiers, acting in the name of the King, such persecutions and executions have increased and multiplied. We now see that our once-prosperous country has been reduced to misery and how our people have been enslaved. We see that our privileges and rights, and the religion of God, have been totally oppressed and destroyed. 40

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: Pages 14-17, *Martin Luther (Documents In Modern History)*, E G Rupp & B Drewery, © Edward Arnold & Co, 1970

Source 2 from: Pages 14-17, 174, *Martin Luther (Documents In Modern History)*, E G Rupp & B Drewery, © Edward Arnold & Co, 1970

Source 3 from: <https://dutchrevolt.leiden.edu/english/sources/Pages/1568advice.aspx>

Source 4 from: *Texts Concerning the Revolt of the Netherlands*, E. H. Kossman, A. F. Mellink © Cambridge University Press, 1974



KEY TOPIC 3

ORANGE, PARMA AND THE DIVIDED NETHERLANDS, 1576–84

11 questions in this sub-topic · 208 marks · lowest tariff first



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

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in 1579?

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

(8)**Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609****Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From the treaty establishing the Union of Utrecht, 1579.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. These provinces will ally and unite as if they were but one province. | |
| 2. These provinces will assist each other against all acts of violence made by His Majesty King Philip. | |
| 3. These provinces will support and defend each other against all foreign or other lords who wish to attack them. | 5 |
| 4. In order to protect these provinces against all force, it has been decided that frontier towns and other towns (where this is thought necessary) shall be fortified and strengthened. They shall also be garrisoned by soldiers. | |
| 5. In order to meet the expenses which must be incurred for the defence of these united provinces, it is agreed that taxes will be collected on wine, beer, salt, corn, cattle and other such goods as may be agreed upon. | 10 |
| 6. No peace treaty will be made by any of these provinces except by the unanimous consent of them all. | |

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a pamphlet issued by William of Orange in September 1568. It was addressed to the people of the Netherlands shortly before his attempted invasion.

- | | |
|--|----|
| The Netherlands have always been ruled in accordance with our traditional rights and privileges which have been respected for many centuries. Those who have ruled us have always sworn on oath to maintain these rights and privileges. Therefore, the inhabitants of the Netherlands owe obedience to those who rule us now, only on condition that our rights and privileges are protected. | 15 |
| It is also plain that, for over fifty years since the Netherlands and Spain came together under one king, some in Spain have been intent on establishing a tyranny here. This has been done in the name of religion as well as the service of the king. It is because of this that many cruel persecutions and bloody laws have been introduced. And now, since the Duke arrived with his Spanish soldiers, we see how cruel these oppressors have become. As a result, we have been brought into unbearable slavery. Our privileges and rights, together with the religion of God, are lying destroyed. | 20 |
| | 25 |

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Source 1 from: EG Rupp and Benjamin Drewery, 'Martin Luther', Edward Arnold and Co 1974

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

Source 3 from: www.constitution.org/cons/dutch/Union_Utrecht_1579.html

Source 4 from: EH Kossmann and AF Mellink, 'Texts Concerning the Revolt of the Netherlands', Cambridge University Press, 1974



- 7 How far can William of Orange's conduct of the campaign against Spanish rule, in the years 1573–84, be termed a success?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** How accurate is it to say that foreign intervention in support of the Dutch rebels did their cause more harm than good in the years 1578-83?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the reasons for the Duke of Parma's success in the years 1577–84?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From The Treaty of Arras, agreed between Philip II and the provinces of Hainaut, Walloon Flanders and Artois, May 1579. The Treaty was proposed by the Duke of Parma in his role as governor-general of the Netherlands.

This treaty is agreed to preserve the Roman Catholic faith, obedience to His Majesty and the prosperity of the country.

There shall be a permanent amnesty for all things said or done since the beginning of hostilities.

His Majesty shall remove all Spanish and other foreign troops within six weeks of the publication of this Treaty. They shall not be permitted to return since His Majesty is not at war and has no need of them. 5

His Majesty will raise an army of natives of this country at his expense, as long as the provinces agreeing this Treaty pay taxes to maintain the Roman Catholic religion. 10

His Majesty will send a prince or princess of the royal family, acceptable to the States, to be regent in this country.

His Majesty will choose for his Council natives of this country, of whom two-thirds will be acceptable to the States. When high offices become vacant, His Majesty will fill them with persons born in this country or foreigners acceptable to the States. 15

This country shall not be burdened in any way with taxes, other than those in force during the time of the late Emperor Charles.

Each province shall maintain its privileges and customs and, in the event that any be infringed upon, it shall be restored. 20

Source 4: From an anonymous pamphlet, *The Return of Harmony in the Netherlands by the Return of Madame*, published 1580. It was written in the province of Hainaut and is addressed to those provinces still in revolt. *Madame* refers to Margaret of Parma who had recently been reappointed regent of the Netherlands by Philip II.

If you hope to gain from having a man like the prince of Orange as your chief, and from us having a woman as our regent, you are very much mistaken.

How many times has Orange been at the head of your regiments when it was time to fight? Do you remember seeing him lead your army with the diligence and enthusiasm appropriate to a commander-in-chief? Did you see him come to the rescue of Maastricht, after a siege which lasted four months, or engage the Duke of Parma in battle? Parma hastened to the gates of Antwerp and cut your army to pieces while Orange remained paralysed within the walls, giving neither the assistance nor orders one would expect from a leader. You must admit then, that if Madame does not take part in any fighting, neither does your prince.

Instead, Orange's role consists in giving good advice. Well, let us see which one wins the prize for the better advice and for looking after their soldiers and paying them better. Madame sincerely wishes the re-establishment of peace and harmony between the provinces. Orange sows as much discord as possible for his own ends. Madame has the fear and glory of God in mind and governs accordingly. Orange has the ambition to usurp power but conceals this under the mask of Calvinism.

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- 7 How significant was the Union of Arras in the re-establishment of Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1579–84?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 8 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1577–84, the success of the Spanish reconquest was due more to the failures of William of Orange than to the actions of Parma?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1579–80?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From the Treaty establishing the Union of Utrecht, 23 January 1579.

It is clear that the Spaniards seek to bring these provinces into slavery. Therefore, we have thought it advisable to unite more closely, and have agreed the following points:

1. These provinces will ally and unite as if they were a single province. This will not affect the particular freedoms, customs and laws of each province and city. 5
2. These provinces will be obliged to assist each other against all acts of violence made by His Majesty, King Philip.
3. These provinces will support and defend each other against all foreign or other lords who wish to attack them.
4. In order to protect these provinces, it has been decided that frontier towns shall be fortified and garrisoned by soldiers. 10
5. In order to meet the expenses of defending these united provinces, it is agreed that taxes will be collected on wine, salt and other goods as may be agreed upon.
6. These tax revenues shall be increased or decreased only by a unanimous decision of all provinces. 15
7. No peace treaty will be made by any of these provinces except by the unanimous consent of them all.
8. With regard to religion, Holland and Zeeland will act according to their own decisions. The other provinces may introduce regulations that they consider proper for their peace and welfare, provided that every individual enjoys freedom of religion. 20

Source 4: From a speech given by William of Orange to a meeting of the States-General at Antwerp, 9 January 1580. Here he is commenting on the working of the Union of Utrecht.

Ruin cannot be avoided if we remain indecisive in our affairs. Our major problem is that the States-General has not created any committee or council that has the power to take important decisions on behalf of all of us. Instead, each province or city does what it pleases in its own interests. This badly weakens us all. We dare not attack as long as we can assemble only the military forces of a single province at any one time. These forces cannot stand up to the enemy. Spain brings together whole armies while our troops remain scattered in many places. Last year, we lost the town of Maastricht because we had insufficient soldiers available.

The true cause of all these problems is that we do not have a higher committee to which each province owes obedience and that can deal with dangers as they occur. The States-General meets often enough and talks a lot. However, it is slow in making decisions and negligent in carrying them out. Spain has difficulties that are greater than ours, notably a shortage of money and munitions. Yet our own people are losing heart because of our inability to take advantage. Therefore, accept my advice: choose a committee to take decisions where necessary and promise to obey those you have chosen.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: Manifestations of Discontent in Germany on the Eve of the Reformation: A Collection of Documents By Gerald Strauss © Indiana University Press, 1971

Source 2 from: Manifestations of Discontent in Germany on the Eve of the Reformation: A Collection of Documents By Gerald Strauss © Indiana University Press, 1971

Source 3 from: The Low Countries in Early Modern Times By Herbert H. Rowen © Macmillan, January 1973

Source 4 from: The Low Countries in Early Modern Times By Herbert H Rowen © Macmillan, 1972



- 5 How far can Parma's leadership of the Spanish cause in the Netherlands, in the years 1578–92, be termed a success?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Q7

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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** How accurate is it to say that Orange's invitation to the Duke of Anjou weakened opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1578–83?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 4

THE UNITED PROVINCES AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE, 1584–1609

16 questions in this sub-topic · 296 marks · lowest tariff first



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

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

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the relationship between Spain and the United Provinces in 1609?

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

(8)



Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563-1609**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From the Truce of Antwerp signed between Spain and the United Provinces, April 1609. The Archdukes Albert and Isabella signed on behalf of Philip III of Spain. They had been the rulers of the Netherlands from 1598 but could not make peace or war without his consent.

The Archdukes Albert and Isabella declare in their own name, and that of King Philip III, that they are content to negotiate with the States General of the United Provinces and consider them as free provinces and states against whom they make no claim.

This truce will be observed strictly for the time of twelve years during which there will be a halt to all acts of war between the King and the States General at sea and on land. Each will remain in occupation and possession of the lands and cities which they hold at present. 5

The subjects and inhabitants of the lands of Philip III and the United Provinces will keep on good terms with each other during this truce without resentment for offences and damage already suffered. And they shall also be able to travel and stay in each other's countries and conduct their trade and business both at sea and on land. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From the diary of Brother Wouter Jacobz, the Abbot of Stein Priory in Holland, January 1573. Following the advance of rebel forces in 1572, Jacobz had fled to Amsterdam, which had remained loyal to Philip II. Here he is referring to Alva's failure to retake Haarlem, also in Holland, from Orange's supporters.

Different opinions are voiced about why God has allowed us to be defeated. Some say it was the weakness of the military leaders who quit the task too quickly. Others say that the bravery of the Beggars exceeded that of our own soldiers and they had strengthened the town from within with ditches and artillery platforms. 15

But others pointed to the sins which had been committed, and were still being committed, by the army. It was reported widely that the officers gambled daily and led sinful lives. The soldiers went from one village to another plundering houses and the belongings of the church, smashing altars and statues. Their actions were an important reason for this wretched defeat. Keeping the law of the holy church meant absolutely nothing to them. They raped women and robbed innocent people to supply their needs. They respected no one: it didn't matter whether they belonged to our side or the enemy. 20 25

We should also admit our part. We have been proud and did not heed God's anger. Instead we blamed those in authority, the Duke of Alva and everyone else.



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

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the support given to the United Provinces by Elizabeth I of England?

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

(8)

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From the Treaty of Nonsuch, August 1585.

The Queen of England will send assistance to the United Provinces in the form of five thousand infantry and one thousand mounted soldiers. These soldiers will be under the command of a Governor-General appointed by Her Majesty. This Governor-General will be a person of quality and committed to the true religion. The Queen will send leaders and commanders to the United Provinces. 5
These leaders and commanders will be paid by her during this war.

In return, the United Provinces will commit to repay all the sums that Her Majesty has spent, as soon as the United Provinces are settled again in peace. So that Her Majesty can be assured of repayment, the towns of Flushing and Brill, together with other fortresses in Holland, will be placed under the control 10
of governors that she appoints. This will happen within one month of this Treaty being signed.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a letter written by Philip van Marnix to a friend, October 1585. Two months before this letter was written, van Marnix, while Mayor of Antwerp, had surrendered the city to Spanish forces after a siege that had lasted over a year. Here he is commenting on the Dutch rebellion.

It now seems as if our Dutch cause has reached a crisis point. We need to use all the nerve and intelligence we can. I hope that our leaders will learn from the example of Antwerp, and the other cities that have been attacked by the 15
Spanish, which were left with no option except to surrender.

For if the truth be told, we are, in every respect, weaker than our enemy. Spanish rule in the Netherlands is strong and stable, and headed by a powerful King. Our challenge to Spanish rule is almost completely ineffective. Our resources are not as great as theirs. There is a difference in quality between our 20
military commanders and the Spanish commanders. They have more soldiers, and they are better trained and more experienced than our soldiers. It is true that we have the advantage of knowing the landscape, but this advantage is not sufficient, even in the depths of winter. Also, we used to have a leader of great wisdom and skill. Now, I do not know whether we have a leader at all. 25



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Source 1 from: The Protestant Reformation By Hans Hillerbrand © Palgrave, 1968

Source 2 from: The European Reformations Sourcebook By Carter Lindberg © Wiley–Blackwell, 1999

Source 3 from: A General Collection of Treatys By J. J. and P. Knapton, 1732

Source 4 from: <https://dutchrevolt.leiden.edu/english/sources/Pages/15851024.aspx>



- 8 How accurate is it to say that Oldenbarnevelt's role was the key factor in securing the independence of the United Provinces in 1609?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



Open the Sources Booklet, pages 100–101

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the reasons for continuing opposition to Philip II's rule in the Netherlands during the 1580s?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609**Sources for use with Question 2.**

Source 3: From the Edict of the States-General of the Netherlands agreed in July 1581, known as the Act of Abjuration.

After the death of the Emperor Charles V, who is remembered with respect, King Philip of Spain forgot the services which we had rendered his father and himself, and put his trust in members of the Council of Spain who were at his side. These persons envied the wealth and power of our provinces because they could not be made governors of them or acquire high office in them as they could in other parts of his empire. They repeatedly advised the king that it would be better for his reputation if he conquered us. Then he might rule our provinces absolutely (that is, tyrannise us at his will) instead of governing us according to the conditions, and under such restrictions, that he had sworn on oath to maintain when he became king. Ever since, on their advice, the king has been trying to deprive us of our ancient freedom and bring us into slavery under Spanish rule. 5

Therefore, despairing of all means of reconciliation and left without any other remedies and help, we have been forced to abandon the king of Spain and to pursue such means as we think likely to secure our rights, privileges and liberties. 10 15

Source 4: From Francis Coornhert, *A Short Instruction by One Who Has in His Heart the Prosperity of These Netherlands*, published 1586. Coornhert was the Town Clerk of Amsterdam in the province of Holland and is addressing the councillors of the city.

We must consider whether there are reasons which allow us to oppose and resist a king if he wants to deprive the provinces and their subjects of their rights and privileges and reduce them to everlasting slavery and bondage, all contrary to the oath he has sworn at his coronation. The vital point here is that, before taking possession of his power, a king swears to preserve the privileges and rights of the provinces and their inhabitants. And after a king has taken possession of his power, he does not govern absolutely or alone but he has co-rulers who have also taken the oath and govern with him. These are, for instance, the States of the provinces, the provincial courts and councils, magistrates and judges. 20 25

If these co-rulers discover that the king is exceeding his power and that, as a result, the provinces and his subjects are oppressed or their privileges and rights violated, they must act strongly to prevent this and stand up against it. It is not sufficient for them to govern righteously themselves. They must also prevent evil plans, abuses, bad government or tyranny and defend the interests of their fatherland. If they do not do this, they are as guilty as the king and should be considered law-breakers, tyrants and traitors. 30

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- 8 To what extent does foreign support explain the military success of Maurice of Nassau in the years 1585–1600?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 6 'Dutch strengths were more responsible for the truce of 1609 than were Spanish weaknesses.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 6 How significant was religion in securing the independence of the United Provinces in the years 1584-1609?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How significant were the victories at Turnhout (1597) and Nieuwpoort (1600) in the success of Maurice of Nassau's military campaign against Spanish rule in the years 1585–1607?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 8 How accurate is it to say that Spain's intervention against England and France was the major reason for the military gains of the United Provinces in the years 1585–1600?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the problems faced by Philip II in the Netherlands in the mid-1580s?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a report sent by Vincenzo Gradenigo to the Government of Venice, May 1586. Gradenigo was the Venetian ambassador at the court of Philip II. Here he is describing what he has learnt from discussions at the Spanish court.

People here think that the King must have an expedition against England in mind. Every day, in monasteries and convents, prayers are offered asking that God will guide him in what he is planning.

I was told, in great secrecy, that King Philip has listened closely to the proposals of the Prince of Parma. These proposals suggest that the King should raise a strong army composed of German mercenaries. Parma would then supply a force of Spanish troops drawn from the Netherlands, though not in such numbers as to endanger Spanish control of that country. Together, these troops would attack England. 5

Parma believes that there is no other way of defeating the rebellion in Holland and Zeeland than by striking at the head and source of all the trouble, the Queen of England. Parma's plan is to mass troops on the coast of the Netherlands and then to cross over to England in boats, which would only take a few hours. The King has not publicly declared his support for these proposals as yet, nor will he until his plans are finalised. 10 15

The King has tried to raise a private loan of 1,800,000 crowns to support Parma's forces currently fighting the Dutch rebels. The King broke off negotiations for the loan as business was so bad in Seville and the bankers asked such high rates of interest.

Source 4: From a letter sent by Philip II to King Frederick II of Denmark, 12 August 1586. In previous correspondence, Frederick, a protestant, had offered to mediate between Spain, England and the Dutch rebels to end the conflict in the Netherlands.

I did not cause this rebellion in the Netherlands. My Dutch subjects were led astray by some evil people for their own purposes. These people are now sufficiently sorry for that error. 20

Your Highness believes religious toleration in the Netherlands is a means for ending this trouble. But you should never have proposed this to me. A king cannot allow his subjects to follow any other religion than his own. I would rather lose all my kingdoms than consent to this. I assure you, however, I shall not refuse anything else that the Dutch people may ask from me. 25

As to the unneighbourly conduct of England, everyone must see clearly that Queen Elizabeth has no just cause for interfering as she does. Your Highness must surely appreciate that the reasons for her actions are groundless. Nevertheless, as I recognise the kind intentions which have prompted Your Highness to attempt this reconciliation, I have decided not to shut the door to peace. Therefore, I have given orders to the Prince of Parma that if my opponents are willing to negotiate, he is not to refuse to talk with them. 30

However, if England rejects this proposal, then Your Highness will easily understand that the Queen of England does not respect you as I do. 35

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: The Autobiography of the Emperor Charles V By Holy Roman Emperor Charles V © Leopold Classic Library, 2015

Source 2 from: The Correspondence of Charles V By William Bradford © R. Bentley, 1850

Source 3 from: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/venice/vol8/pp159-169>

Source 4 from: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/venice/vol8/pp186-201>



- 6 'In the years 1584–1609, Oldenbarnevelt did more than Maurice of Nassau to secure the survival of the United Provinces.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 8 How accurate is it to say that the consequences of the negotiations between Spain and the United Provinces, in the years 1607–09, were good for both sides?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 6 'In the years 1584–1609, the growing power of the United Provinces was due mainly to the development of overseas trade.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 6 'The Treaty of Nonsuch was of only minor importance in the success of the United Provinces in the years 1585–1600.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



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 Philip II's attitude towards Protestantism 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: - It states that Philip is fully opposed to Protestantism, referring to Luther, Calvin and their supporters as heretics 'condemned by the Holy Church' - It indicates that Philip is determined to prevent the practice and spread of Protestantism in the Netherlands ('No one...writings', 'illegal gatherings...conspiracies', 'forbid all persons...respected university') - It suggests Philip's determination to destroy Protestantism in the Netherlands by the calm severity of the punishments outlined – Protestants are to be executed, even if they recant. - 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 Edict issued in Philip's name and, given his preference for a direct role in government, is very likely to reflect his own personal opinions - Issued soon after coming to the throne, it suggests Philip's priorities and his determination to assert his authority in the Netherlands on succeeding his father - The language of the Edict is uncompromising suggesting absolute conviction in his beliefs. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Philip was a devout Catholic, fully committed to the Tridentine reforms, which he tried to introduce in the Netherlands, and often behaved as if the interests of the church and those of his own dynasty were one and the same thing - There were already strict heresy laws, which, though successful in containing Protestantism under Charles, were only patchily enforced due to the political peculiarities of the Dutch state – Philip had little time for such a situation - In his first decade as ruler, Philip strongly encouraged the work of the Inquisition and supported the reform of the bishoprics in order to help destroy Calvinism, which was growing strongly in the 1560s - Though his religious policy contributed to increasing political tension, he consistently instructed Granvelle and Margaret of Parma not to compromise, even if this risked inflaming the situation.



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 responsibility for the Iconoclastic Fury in 1566. - 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 was initially published anonymously probably to disguise the fact that the author was a Calvinist and likely to defend his co-religionists - The account was published in 1567, in the year following the Iconoclastic Fury and once the consequences of the event were being felt – he may be seeking to ameliorate the situation by spreading the blame - The author claims to have been an eyewitness to some of the image-breaking he describes adding to the veracity of the account. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It indicates that some of those involved were Protestants ('I admit...Protestant religion') but not exclusively ('I also assert...weren't') - It claims that both the religious and temporal authorities had a hand in instigating the Fury ('magistrates sent along their officers', 'started by the priests themselves') and the crowds spontaneously joined in - It implies that image-breaking was part of a long-standing Catholic conspiracy to discredit Protestantism ('get the authorities...number of times') and that the authorities sustained the unrest after it had begun to die down. - 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 origins of the Iconoclastic Fury lay in Calvin's objection to religious imagery and the growing confidence of Calvinists in the Netherlands - Image-breaking began in August 1566 in west Flanders, where numbers of Huguenot exiles had settled, and spread widely in September, often encouraged by Calvinist nobles - Evidence that some image-breakers were paid by Calvinist ministers (and included Catholics desperate for income) led to claims that the Fury was a coordinated attempt to promote their cause in the Netherlands - The Fury led to further political instability – Margaret of Parma proved unable to deal with claims from the Grandees for toleration, leading Philip II to raise an army both to reassert his authority and the primacy of Catholicism.

Section B: Indicative content

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



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 or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and with some substantiation for assertions of value. The concept of utility is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and may be based on questionable assumptions.
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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 opposition to Philip II's rule in the Netherlands during 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 there is considerable opposition in the Netherlands to the religious policy of Philip II ('force the Inquisition upon us.', 'This Inquisition is barbaric...great dishonour to God's name') - It suggests that Philip II's disregard for the feelings of the Dutch people is causing opposition ('Foreigners have persuaded...welfare of the Netherlands.', 'destroy our ancient laws...in place for centuries.') - It suggests that the opposition to Philip is organised and determined to gain satisfaction for its cause ('form a holy and lawful confederation.', 'use all our efforts...destroy it completely.'). - 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 document presented by Dutch nobles to Philip II's regent in the Netherlands, the source will reflect the views of an important and influential element in society - The source was written and presented in 1566, following years of heated debate about the Crown's religious policy and the extent of religious toleration in the Netherlands - The language of the source is angry and accusative indicating the strength of opposition among the Dutch nobility. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Philip II was determined to impose religious uniformity in the Netherlands – his laws against heresy, issued soon after he came to the throne, were harsh and uncompromising - Many in the Netherlands objected deeply to Philip's refusal to moderate his religious policy, not least because it appeared to contravene ancient Dutch constitutional privileges and threatened economic prosperity - Philip's refusal to compromise put his regent, Margaret, in an increasingly difficult situation in the mid-1560s, as Calvinism spread in the south and even Catholics among the nobility opposed his policy - The Compromise was drafted and presented by over 300 members of the lesser nobility in the hope of moderating the heresy laws – Philip eventually rejected its requests, deciding to send Alva to crush opposition.



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 Iconoclastic Fury (1566). - 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 witness to events, and an outsider, which adds to its value for the enquiry - Written by someone whose job it was to manage his master's affairs, the letter is likely to give an accurate account of events that might seriously affect the climate of business in Antwerp - The tone of the letter is mostly factual though with some hint of astonishment at the nature of the events that have taken place. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence of the scale of destruction carried out in Antwerp during the Iconoclastic Fury ('the costliest Church...so spoiled', 'Never before...so much destruction...one night.') - It suggests that the perpetrators of the Fury acted in open and deliberate disregard of the authorities in Antwerp ('after the leaders had left, the troublemakers began again.') - It indicates that only a small number of people were involved directly in the destruction ('ten or twelve') and suggests that their motivation was simply to destroy ('all boys or rascals.', 'None looked to steal anything.'). 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 Iconoclastic Fury originated among the increasingly-confident Calvinist community, who both disliked religious imagery and hoped to secure religious meeting houses of their own in the Netherlands - The destruction of Catholic churches and monasteries began in Flanders in early August 1566, and spread through Antwerp and Ghent to northern provinces – over 400 churches were destroyed in Flanders alone - Though religion was a motivation for the destruction, economic depression and unemployment also played a role and there were accusations that men and boys had been paid for their actions.

Section B: indicative content

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



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 the extent to which the actions of the nobility were the main reason Margaret of Parma failed to establish stable government during the 1560s. Arguments and evidence that the actions of the nobility were responsible for Margaret's failure to establish stable government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Orange, Egmont and Hoorn reacted badly to their exclusion from decision-making under Philip II and to his erosion of the privileges and customs of the Dutch provinces, both of which they regarded as serious threats to their own family interests • They conspired to get Granvelle sacked and publicly withdrew from the Council of State in 1563 when they didn't get their way, so weakening Margaret's government • They campaigned against the reform of the bishoprics and worked to get the heresy laws relaxed so encouraging the 'Beggars' in their request for 'The Compromise' • The reaction of Orange and others to Margaret's Edict on religious freedom in 1566, threatening to go into exile, encouraged the 'Beggars' to demand complete religious toleration. Arguments and evidence that Margaret's failure to establish stable government arose from other factors should also be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Not all the grandees sided against Margaret's government - Aerschot and Mansfelt supported her over the Edict concerning religious freedom in 1566 for example • Margaret was inexperienced, dependent on decisions made by Philip II in Spain and found it difficult to deal with the complexity of government across 17 provinces, each with their own customs and privileges • The activities of Calvinist radicals culminating in the Iconoclastic Fury, militated against stability • Poor economic conditions, especially bad harvests and trade depression caused by the closure of the Baltic, added to the government's problems. 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 whether the growth of Calvinism was more important than the actions of the Habsburg rulers in causing the outbreak of revolt in the Netherlands in 1567. Arguments and evidence that the growth of Calvinism was the most important factor in the outbreak of revolt should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Calvinism grew quickly in the 1560s and challenges to the religious authorities became more open and brazen despite the threat of the heresy laws and the activities of the Inquisition • The spread of 'hedge preaching' drew large crowds throughout the Netherlands which the local authorities often either ignored for political reasons or lacked the resources to deal with • The Iconoclastic Fury was a widespread and open affront to the Catholic faith of King Philip – it provoked a response from the authorities which helped precipitate revolt • The demand for religious toleration aggravated the existing tensions between the Habsburgs and the Dutch over their traditional rights and privileges and thereby increased the chances of revolt. Arguments and evidence that the actions of the Habsburg rulers was the most important factor in the outbreak of the revolt of the Netherlands should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Philip was already unpopular as he had established a narrow and unrepresentative government under Margaret of Parma, widely perceived as 'foreign' and hostile to the established privileges of the Netherlands • The reform of the bishoprics, itself an attempt to strengthen religious authority in order to combat the spread of heresy, only created further opposition • Margaret was politically inexperienced and caught increasingly between the demands of the 'grandees' and the 'Beggars' on the one hand, and the intransigence of Philip on the other • Philip's unwillingness to compromise or negotiate, whether concerning the traditional rights of the provinces or the issue of religious toleration, made some sort of military action likely. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 accurate it is to say that political instability in the Netherlands in the years 1563-67 was caused by religious factors. Arguments and evidence that political instability in the Netherlands in the years 1563-67 was caused by religious factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Philip's determination to maintain Catholicism in the Netherlands by heresy laws and the Inquisition was seen by many as an infringement of Dutch traditions of government and created significant tensions • Proposals for the reform of the bishoprics in order to bolster religious authority accelerated opposition to what was seen as Philip's contempt for provincial liberties • The mishandling by Margaret of Parma of demands for religious toleration further destabilised the political situation – she eventually conceded more to the Beggars than Philip was willing to sanction • The spread of Calvinism, which culminated in the Iconoclastic Fury in 1566, made stable government more difficult and made more likely Philip's decision to attempt a military solution. Arguments and evidence that political instability was not caused by religious factors and/or that there were other causes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 17 provinces of the Netherlands were only superficially united politically and each jealously guarded a complex range of privileges and liberties, which made them difficult to govern centrally • Philip's Spanish upbringing meant he was not as familiar with the system of government in the Netherlands as his father – he was also unwilling to compromise on his desire for obedience, religious or otherwise • The 'grandeess' played an important role in the growing political instability of these years - though religion did inform their actions to some extent, they were also driven by the desire to uphold their own positions • Poor economic conditions, especially bad harvests and trade depression caused by the closure of the Baltic, led to rising unemployment in 1566 and fuelled discontent. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 extent of Philip II's responsibility for the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt in 1566. Source 3 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 written in 1559, shortly after Philip's accession to his various thrones but after sufficient time to be able to judge how his reign is developing • That it is a report from an ambassador strengthens its utility – Suriano was present at Philip's court and it was his job to be both well informed and to make accurate and insightful reports back to his government • The tone of the report is neutral and matter-of-fact but contains serious criticisms of Philip – this suggests that Suriano was presenting as frank but as accurate a picture as he could. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the extent of Philip's responsibility for the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt in 1566: • It provides evidence of Philip's preference for Spain among the nations of his Empire ('born in Spain', 'no nation is superior') • It indicates that Philip's dealings with the people of his Empire had started badly due to his personality and attitude ('harsh and unbending') and that this was raised by those closest to him ('the Queen...father') • It states that Philip had already, by 1559, a poor relationship with his Dutch subjects ('thoroughly disliked...Dutch') and suggests that this is largely down to his attitude ('thinks little...Dutch') • It indicates that Philip does not rate his native advisers such as the Dutch Grandees ('none...closest advisors...his enemies.'). 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: • Unlike his father, Philip II had little affection for the non-Spanish parts of his Empire and was intolerant of the different traditions of government in the Netherlands • Philip's determination to be obeyed led to his appointment of an inner council led by Granvelle in 1559 – this denied the Grandees the prominence they had enjoyed and created many difficulties • Philip's contempt for the traditions of the Netherlands is demonstrated by his attempts to reform the bishoprics and his determination to impose religious uniformity despite the demand for toleration • Margaret's inability to balance Philip's intransigence with the demands made by the Dutch for a greater say on religious and political matters eventually led to his decision to use military means to impose his will. Source 4 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 petition was presented to Margaret as Regent after years of political instability in the Netherlands and shortly before the outbreak of open hostilities in 1567

Question	Indicative content
	- As a petition demanding change, it may be considered that some of the claims made are exaggerated in an attempt to press their case - As an alliance of noblemen, the <i>Compromise</i> has significant support but clearly does not reflect the attitude of everyone in the Netherlands. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the extent of Philip's responsibility for the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt: - It states that royal religious policy is tyrannical and designed to oppress the Dutch ('no concern...Netherlands.', 'barbarity exceeding...tyrants.', 'destroy our ancient...customs...slaves of the Inquisitors.', 'religion...excuse') - It blames Philip's advisers for the failure to compromise on religious uniformity ('foreigners', 'false arguments', 'persuaded the King... strength.') – this is possibly a device however, to avoid accusing the monarch directly - It indicates that a significant section of Philip's subjects were threatening revolt against their divinely-appointed ruler and, suggests that violence is possible should they be ignored ('all our efforts', 'destroy it completely'). 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 <i>Compromise</i> was an alliance of over 300 noblemen formed after Philip refused to modify his religious edicts in October 1565 despite representations from the Grandees and, to some extent, Margaret - That the confederacy was made up of noblemen, usually supportive of monarchy, and included both Catholics and Protestants, indicates the depth of resentment to Philip's exercise of power in the Netherlands - Philip, rattled by the Beggars and the increasingly-open challenge of Calvinism, was implacably opposed to Margaret's attempts to compromise on matters of such personal importance to him - Philip's responsibility for the revolt can be shared with other factors in a highly-complex situation e.g. the political divisions of the Netherlands, the ambition of the Grandees or the aggression of the Calvinists. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - The sources reference Philip's difficulties in ruling a diverse empire, both indicating his disregard for Dutch customs and its leading citizens - Both state clearly that Philip took advice only from his close, usually Spanish advisers, Source 3 suggesting that this was by his choice though Source 4 suggesting he was, in some way, dominated by them - The sources are dated towards the start and at the end of a tumultuous period during which Philip's will was increasingly challenged – together they may indicate how Philip's personality and attitude (Source 3) translated into practice and led ultimately to revolt (Source 4).

Section B: Indicative content**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55**



Question	Indicative content
2	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 impact of Calvinism in the Netherlands in the years c1563-67. Source 3 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 petition framed by the Calvinists in Ghent, it will accurately reflect their beliefs and demands • It was presented in 1565, at a time of fast-developing religious controversy in the Netherlands and despite Philip II's strict entreaties to his government to contain and eradicate heresy • Though its language is respectful, the tone of the petition is confident and assertive, making no attempt to mask its religious differences with the Catholic Church. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the impact of Calvinism in the Netherlands in the years c1563-67: • It suggests that the Calvinists were, at this stage, a minority in the city of Ghent by their demand for only one place of worship ('church or a house') • It indicates that the Calvinists in Ghent were confident enough to request religious toleration in return for civil obedience ('live here in peace', 'obey you in all things') and the discharge of their civil obligations ('taxes') • It provides evidence of the certainty and dedication of the Calvinists ('challenge the Papists', 'dispute openly...truth'), even offering prayers for the conversion of Philip II ('dark spirits...sin of unbelief'). 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: • Calvinism grew strongly in the Netherlands in the 1560s, especially in southern provinces like Flanders, due to an influx of Huguenots from France and encouragement drawn from Switzerland and England • The theology of Calvinism, drawing upon a literal reading of the Old and New Testaments, created small but confident communities, convinced of their adherence to God's will and determined to resist oppression • Calvinists claimed religious toleration on the basis of the traditional customs and privileges of the Netherlands – this claim was supported by many Catholics anxious to maintain this form of government

Question	Indicative content
	- Philip II was determined to impose both Catholic conformity and obedience to his will in the Netherlands – he repeatedly ordered his government to eradicate heresy rather than concede toleration. Source 4 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 report was compiled by an official with responsibility for monitoring Calvinist activity in Ghent – even if he did not witness these events himself, he can be expected to be fully and accurately informed - Though written by a Catholic probably hostile to Calvinism, the language of the report is mainly neutral and informative, adding weight to its evidence - The report was written in 1566 during a period of high religious tension, not long after the presentation of the Compromise in January and shortly before the start of the Iconoclastic Fury in August. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the impact of Calvinism in the Netherlands in the years c1563-67: - It indicates that Calvinist meetings were becoming defiantly open ('on Sunday at noon') and large ('4000'), suggesting an increasing impact in the Netherlands - It provides evidence that the Calvinists were confident in their challenge to Catholicism ('Gospel...preached correctly', 'attacked... Papist superstitions', 'check...their own Bibles') - It indicates an increasing challenge to civil authority ('Despite the rules', 'obey...rather than...magistrates', 'fugitive...for quite a while') and raises the possibility of open revolt ('take over the countryside'). 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 number of open-air sermons grew hugely during the summer of 1566, attracting thousands across the southern Netherlands – they were often ignored by officials, who were either sympathetic or unable to stop them - Calvinist confidence was so high at this time that the first 'synod' of their church was held in Antwerp in June 1566 in order to train and attract more preachers and to organise the spread of Calvinist literature - Caught between Philip II's hostility to toleration and domestic demands to relax the heresy laws from both Calvinists and Catholics, Margaret of Parma's government prevaricated, so encouraging the Calvinists further - The Calvinists erupted in August with the destruction of images in Catholic churches – despite Margaret of Parma's desire for conciliation and toleration, Philip responded with force.

Question	Indicative content
	Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • The sources both come from Ghent in Flanders – while not necessarily typical of the Netherlands as a whole, they can be used to demonstrate the impact of Calvinism in one important city • Coming from 1565 and 1566, years of growing religious conflict in the Netherlands, they can be used to illustrate how the impact of Calvinism developed at this crucial time • Both clearly illustrate the growing confidence of the Calvinist minority in the Netherlands and the nature of their challenge to the authorities.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1555–1555**



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 accurate it is to say that the influence of Granvelle was the main cause of political instability in the Netherlands in the years c1563-67. Arguments and evidence that the influence of Granvelle was the main cause of political instability in the Netherlands in the years c1563-67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As both chief advisor to the regency government of the inexperienced and unsure Margaret of Parma, and as Archbishop of Mechelen, Granvelle held extensive political and religious sway up to 1564 • Granvelle, created a Cardinal in 1561, determinedly sought to counter the growth of Protestantism with the use of the Inquisition and by reform of the bishoprics – both created widespread opposition and instability • Granvelle's disregard for the traditions and privileges of the provinces, epitomised by the political effects of the reform of the bishoprics, contributed to political instability • Granvelle's dominance in the Council of State contributed to the resentment of the leading Grandees and their withdrawal from it in 1563 – this contributed to a public rift between the King and his leading Dutch subjects. Arguments and evidence that that the influence of Granvelle was not the main cause of political instability in the Netherlands in the years c1563-67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Granvelle was only carrying out the personal instructions of Philip II in both political and religious matters • Margaret was an unsuitable regent due to her lack of political experience and knowledge of the Netherlands – she could neither stand up to Granvelle before 1564 nor the Grandees after • The leading Grandees, motivated by a combination of personal grievance and fear for the political and religious character of the Netherlands, played leading roles in the growth of political instability • Economic factors played a role in the growth of political instability, e.g. the closure of the Baltic to Dutch ships in 1563 led to business failures and unemployment. Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing 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 secure 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 fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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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	1–3	- 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	4–7	- 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 focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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	8–12	- 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	13–16	- 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.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and

Level	Mark	Descriptor
		substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.



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

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 problems faced by Charles V in defeating Lutheranism in Germany in the mid-1540s. 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: • The source will give a good indication of the problems facing Charles in the mid-1540s from his own perspective • Begun shortly after his defeat of the Schmalkaldic League in 1547, Charles may be overly optimistic about his prospects of fully defeating Lutheranism in Germany • Though not written for general publication, there may still be some attempt to justify his actions to his successors and to posterity. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the problems facing Charles V in defeating Lutheranism in Germany in the mid-1540s: • The source provides evidence that the strengths of the Lutheran opposition made it difficult for Charles to defeat it ('obstinacy', 'power and determination...by force.') • It indicates that Charles faced problems because of ill health ('gout and other medical problems') and suggests his weariness with the issue of German Lutheranism ('seventh time', 'uncertain how to act') • It implies that Charles was dependent on peace with major foreign powers in defeating German Lutheranism ('as I was then at peace...Turks attacking...') • The source suggests that it was the power of his faith, rather than the practical possibilities of defeating Lutheranism militarily, which informed his decision-making ('But God...no longer seemed impossible...'). 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: • Devoutly Catholic and conscious of his legacy, Charles was determined to deal with Lutheranism in Germany in fulfilment of the Edict of Worms • Thanks partly to Charles' long absences from the Empire while attending to other of his ambitions and commitments, Lutheranism was firmly established in many areas of Germany by the mid-1540s • Following the failure of the Diet of Regensburg in 1541, there was no longer any real prospect of a negotiated end to the schism • The Peace of Cr�py with France in 1544 and Ottoman preoccupation in Persia allowed Charles a rare window during which he could address all his energies to

Question	Indicative content
	the defeat of Lutheranism in Germany. 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: • It was written by an ambassador whose role was to inform his own government of events as accurately as possible • As the ambassador had been based at the court of Charles V for three years, and had only just returned, he is likely to be well informed of events • The tone of the source is both informative and clear in its judgements as befits a diplomatic report. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the problems faced by Charles V in defeating Lutheranism in Germany during the mid-1540s: • The source indicates that, should Charles attack the Schmalkaldic League, both the Turks and the French would actively support the Lutherans ('The Turks...invading his territories') • It provides evidence of the strength of the Lutherans and their determination to defend their religion from the Emperor ('a powerful body of men...truly believe...defend their beliefs with their lives.') • It indicates that the Emperor would struggle to defeat the Lutherans because of the 'hatred' of the Habsburgs in Germany • The source suggests that Charles cannot now defeat Lutheranism in Germany permanently ('only as long...no longer.'). 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 Schmalkaldic League included some of the Empire's most prominent princes, and was firmly committed to the defence of Lutheranism against any attempt by Charles to eradicate it • Afraid of Habsburg encirclement, Francis I of France made common cause with the Schmalkaldic League against Charles from its formation in 1531, e.g. contributing to it financially throughout the 1530s • The Ottoman threat to Charles' interests, in both Hungary and the Mediterranean, prevented him from action against the Lutherans in Germany, e.g. in 1541, when Wurttemberg fell to the League • The weakness of the Imperial office in Germany, especially the inability to raise taxation, ensured that the burden of defeating Lutheranism fell on Charles personally, something he was increasingly unable to bear. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both sources refer to Charles launching a military campaign to defeat Lutheranism in Germany in the mid-1540s • Both sources refer to the strength and determination of Lutheran opposition to



Question	Indicative content
	Charles V in Germany • Both sources suggest that Charles' ability to defeat Lutheranism in Germany was dependent, to some degree, on the actions of France and the Ottomans.



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

Question	Indicative content
2	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 problems faced by Philip II in the Netherlands in the mid-1580s. Source 3 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 written by an ambassador whose role was to inform his own government of events as accurately as possible, • The report is based upon hearsay and court gossip that may or may not be accurate • The language of the source is clear and informative as befits a diplomatic report. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the problems faced by Philip II in the Netherlands in the mid-1580s: • The source indicates that Elizabeth I's support for the rebel provinces is such a problem for Philip that that he is considering an invasion of England to deal with it ('no other way...all the trouble.') • It suggests that the enterprise under consideration is ambitious ('strong army...mercenaries', 'mass troops...in boats') and not without risk to Spanish control of the Netherlands ('supply...control of that country.') • It suggests that Philip is already having difficulties financing his army in the Netherlands ('tried to raise a private loan...broke off negotiations.') 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: • In 1586, the northern provinces of the Netherlands were still resolutely in rebellion against Philip despite recent advances made by Parma • By the Treaty of Nonsuch (August 1585), Elizabeth I agreed both to help finance the revolt and to provide 8000 troops to fight in the Netherlands – Leicester arrived as Governor-General in December • Philip's decision to invade England, taken in principle in January 1586, seriously risked slowing Parma's momentum in the Netherlands by diverting troops and resources • Preparations for the invasion of England, plus his on-going support for the Catholic League in France, were a major drain on Philip's already fragile finances.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 4 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 letter written in the King's name, it is likely to give an accurate picture of his views • Written to a fellow monarch, the letter is framed outwardly in a suitably respectful and diplomatic manner • The occasionally testy language and tone of the letter betray Philip's impatience with Frederick's perceived interference in Dutch affairs. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the problems faced by Philip II in the Netherlands in the mid-1580s: • It provides evidence that Philip's attempts to crush the Dutch rebellion are raising concerns across protestant Europe • It suggests that the intervention of England in Dutch affairs is a significant irritation for Philip ('unneighbourly conduct', 'no just cause for interfering', 'reasons... are groundless') • It suggests that Philip's refusal to compromise over the issue of religion is at the heart of his problems in the Netherlands ('you should never have proposed this to me', 'I would rather lose all my kingdoms...') • It indicates that Philip's problems are sufficiently great in the Netherlands that he is willing to offer, or to be seen to offer, concessions to end the revolt ('I shall not...anything else', 'he is not to refuse...them.'). 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 United Provinces attracted wide support in the mid-1580s, particularly from Protestants repelled by Philip's aggressive Catholicism and those afraid of Habsburg domination in Europe • Philip's personal antagonism towards Elizabeth I, which had grown over the previous fifteen years, was central to his planning of the Armada despite its many risks for his rule in the Netherlands • Philip's lack of a realistic strategy for his ambitions led to Spain's resources being stretched beyond breaking point - this gave the Dutch rebels, under Maurice of Nassau, vital breathing space to regroup. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both sources refer to the problems caused to Philip II by English support for the rebel provinces • Both sources provide evidence of Philip II's determination to end the revolt in the Netherlands, either by military means (Source 3) or through negotiation (Source 4)



Question	Indicative content
	Both sources suggest the centrality of Catholicism to Philip II's actions – in Source 3 daily prayers are offered up in 'monasteries and convents' to guide him, while in Source 4, he firmly rejects religious toleration.



Section B: indicative content**Option 2A.1: 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 discontent with the Catholic Church, in early sixteenth-century Germany, was caused mainly by economic factors. Arguments and evidence that discontent with the Catholic Church, in early sixteenth-century Germany, was caused mainly by economic factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Though the state of the German economy varied greatly from region to region in the early sixteenth century, the financial demands of the Church (e.g. fees, tithes) caused wide resentment • In some areas, e.g. among the peasants of the south-west, discontent was stoked by the clergy's charges for routine services (e.g. baptisms, burials) as real incomes stagnated or fell • Some clerical landlords, e.g. bishops and monasteries, fed anti-clericalism by rack-renting, enclosing common land or attempting to re-introduce feudal dues • Discontent with the Church rose in prosperous areas, e.g. among the bourgeoisie of cities like Nuremberg or the silver miners of Saxony, where many were angered by its demands on their hard-earned wealth • Economic development in the early sixteenth century contributed to growing urbanisation, greater literacy rates and the spread of ideas along trade routes – all facilitated the spread of discontent with the Church • The Church's authorisation of the sale of indulgences, and their aggressive marketing to the poor in particular, provoked many critics of the Church to voice their discontent publicly, e.g. Carlstadt and Luther. Arguments and evidence that opposes the view that discontent with the Catholic Church, in early sixteenth-century Germany, was caused mainly by economic factors and/or that other factors were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic factors had little effect on the attitudes of many – wills show that rich and poor freely offered up their wealth to the augmentation of the Church and thousands paid to visit relic collections or buy indulgences • Though economic discontent did appear to rise in early sixteenth-century Germany, e.g. the increase in peasant uprisings, it was not widespread, and was more clearly focused on the secular authorities • Discontent with the Church was commonly fuelled by clerical abuses, e.g. illiteracy and moral degeneracy among the parish clergy or absenteeism and simony among the bishops • Anti-clericalism in Germany was encouraged by the personalities and behaviour of a succession of popes, e.g. Alexander VI and Julius II, and by the perceived domination of the German Church by Italian interests • The growth of humanism, aided by the development of printing, led to public attacks on the Church's teachings by the likes of Erasmus and Hutten. 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 the accuracy of the statement that, 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. Arguments and evidence that, 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 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The three so-called Reformation Treatises clarified Luther's criticisms of the Catholic Church since 1517 and provided a foundation for the further development of Lutheranism • The timing of the pamphlets, August to November 1520, after <i>Exsurge Domine</i> was published in June and while it was being issued in Germany, reassured Luther's supporters that he was not backing down • <i>To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation</i> called for the secular authorities to lead the reform of the Church and outlined the idea of a priesthood of all believers - both became central to Lutheranism • <i>On the Babylonish Captivity of the Church</i> renewed his attack on the papacy, confirmed the primacy of Scripture and outlined Luther's views on the sacraments – it signalled a permanent schism with Catholicism • <i>Concerning Christian Liberty</i>, written in simple German and addressed to the people, re-stated Luther's prime revelation, the centrality of justification by faith to the salvation of each individual • Each of the pamphlets was supported by impressive scholarship and was cogently argued – they reached a massive audience and confirmed Luther as the undisputed leader of the German reform movement. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that, 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 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Much of the content of the three pamphlets was not new and had been aired by Luther in the years before, e.g. in the debates with Eck and Cajetan or in earlier writings • As the foundation and inspiration of the Lutheran movement, the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> had a wider impact than the three pamphlets of 1520 • <i>Against the Murdering and Robbing Hordes of Peasants</i> in May 1525, confirmed the support of the secular authorities and was more important in attracting princely support than <i>To the Christian Nobility</i> • Luther's translation of the Old and New Testaments into German widened their accessibility to the masses and were essential to the basic tenets of Lutheranism, <i>sola scriptura</i> and <i>sola fide</i> • Luther's Hymns, the German Mass and the Catechisms of 1529 were vital to the establishment of an institutional basis for Lutheranism as it spread throughout Germany • Luther's countless letters and other publications were interpreted by contemporaries as essential in the development of Lutheranism, e.g. his views

	on the role of women or the Swiss Reformers. Other relevant material must be credited.
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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 about the extent to which the Iconoclastic Fury (1566) was brought about by religious factors. Arguments and evidence that supports the view that the Iconoclastic Fury (1566) was brought about by religious factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The immediate trigger for the revolt was a series of inflammatory sermons given by Calvinist ministers in Flanders in August 1566, which condemned images and other decoration in churches • Hostility to 'idolatry' was a central tenet of Calvinism, which had grown quickly and in confidence in the southern Netherlands during the 1560s, thanks partly to the migration of French Huguenots • Calvinists were greatly encouraged by the opposition to the heresy laws of some grandees and the 'Beggars', which led them to believe that acts of assertiveness could achieve religious freedom in the Netherlands • The reluctance of the civil authorities to enforce the religious edicts of Philip II in full, and the inability of Margaret of Parma to prevent the spread of hedge preaching, encouraged those planning the Fury • The destruction unleashed by the Fury was co-ordinated, and paid for, by Calvinist ministers and nobles in the hope of destroying the religious <i>status quo</i>, freeing up churches for their own use and achieving toleration • It was claimed by some Calvinists that the Catholic authorities were happy to encourage the Fury, in an attempt to discredit the cause of religious reform and to persuade Philip II to intervene more strongly. Arguments and evidence that challenges the view that the Iconoclastic Fury (1566) was brought about by religious factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Fury was, in part, a consequence of Philip II's attempts to limit the traditional rights and privileges of the Netherlands – his intransigence was a major factor in growing resistance to his rule • The activities of leading grandees, often for political and personal ends, helped destabilise the government of the Netherlands during these years, e.g. their support for the 'Beggars' • Margaret of Parma was a weak Regent, whose inability to balance the demands of Philip II for firm leadership with those of the Dutch for traditional freedoms created a power vacuum in the Netherlands • The revolt was a consequence of depressed trade and food shortages - many of the iconoclasts were unemployed, and looting of valuables from churches and church property was common during the Fury. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 the opposition of the Dutch grandees to Philip II's policies, in the years c1563-67, was motivated by religion. Arguments and evidence that the opposition of the Dutch grandees to Philip II's policies, in the years c1563-67, was motivated by religion should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Orange, Egmont and Hoorn were prominent in the opposition to Granvelle's use of the Inquisition and to his reform of the bishoprics, suggesting that their opposition to Philip II's policies was motivated by religion • After the fall of Granvelle, leading grandees worked consistently to have Philip II's heresy laws relaxed, e.g. the failed visit of Egmont to Spain in 1564 • Many grandees publicly supported the 'Beggars' in 1566 and backed their calls for the abolition of both the Inquisition and Philip's Tridentine decrees • The extension of religious toleration by leading grandees during the Iconoclastic Fury was in deliberate opposition to Philip's policies – as a result Philip sent Alva to the Netherlands to restore order. Arguments and evidence that the opposition of the Dutch grandees to Philip II's policies, in the years c1563-67, was not motivated by religion and/or that they were motivated by other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Not all grandees were opposed to the religious policies of Philip II, e.g. Aerschot and von Mansfeld • Throughout these years, many grandees were motivated genuinely by the threat posed by Philip II to the traditions and privileges of the Netherlands, established over centuries • The opposition of some grandees towards Granvelle was motivated more by the marginalisation of their influence by the 'inner council' than by religion • The actions of leading grandees during the regency of Margaret of Parma were motivated consistently by their desire to extend their influence over government and strengthen their own personal positions. Other relevant material must be credited.

2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Section A

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	1–3	• 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.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.



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 response of the people of the Netherlands to Alva's rule between 1567 and 1573. 1. 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 discontent with the manner of Alva's rule ("bloody", "revenge", "evil", "plunder and murder") and with its effects ("take away our daily bread...dead") • It also indicates the unpopularity of Alva personally ("hellish father", "cursed be your name", "this devil") and calls for his expulsion ("your kingdom..be gone", "send them back to the Devil") • By its language, it suggests deep opposition to Alva and his government though it doesn't call directly for resistance to Philip II and Spanish rule generally. 2. 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 anonymous pamphlet so we have no way of knowing its author or how representative they were – it can be inferred however, that it was produced by someone who had directly suffered as a result of Alva's actions • It is written in the form of a Christian prayer calling on God to end the people's suffering – this suggests a degree of religious motivation • The fact that it was widely circulated suggests it was meant as an attempt to rally opposition against Alva. 3. 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 pamphlet was produced in 1572, five years after the start of Alva's campaign to crush resistance to Spanish rule through military action and the Council of Troubles (directly referenced in the source) • At this time, there was widespread resistance to, and non-payment of, the Tenth Penny especially among businessmen – as a result, trade had collapsed and unemployment and hunger were widespread in towns like Ghent • Though the pamphlet is very negative about Alva, he did have support in the Netherlands and has been praised for aspects of his rule, notably his educational and legal reforms.

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

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 William of Orange's reasons for returning to the Netherlands 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: - It is a private letter written to his brothers, which may suggest he is expressing genuinely held views - It is written in 1573 the year following Orange's return from self-imposed exile to oppose Alva – after initial success he was driven back into Holland and Zeeland - Taken at face value, Orange is anxious to stress that his motivation is for his country and people but it is clear from the phrasing of the letter that even his brothers have voiced doubts about the reasons for his return - We can infer that if his brothers are expressing doubts about his motivation then this feeling may have been more widespread. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that Orange's motivation is partially to establish religious toleration ("freedom..religious.. conscience", "Reformed religion permitted") - It also suggests that his motivation was partially to re-establish older governmental customs ("freedom..government", "return..ancient privileges") - It indicates that Orange seeks to rid the government of Spanish influence ("foreigners..driven out") in the hope of re-establishing "peace and calm" – he does not, however, mention the overthrow of Philip II. - 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: - Orange's behaviour during Margaret of Parma's regency created some doubt about the sincerity of his aims – some believed that he wanted above all to re-establish his own position - Though he had defended relaxation of the heresy laws, he was also a relatively recent convert to Protestantism and possibly only with the aim of attracting foreign support – some viewed him as a "politique" - On the other hand, he did later persistently defend the principle of religious toleration, forbidding persecution on religious grounds.

Section B: indicative content

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



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 response of the Dutch people to Spanish rule in the years 1573-76. 1. 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 of discontent with Spanish rule ('harsh government') and with its effects ('misery and distress', 'evils', 'public plague') over a prolonged period ('nine or ten years') • It also indicates that although there has been some effort to find peace ('prevent further troubles...Breda') these have failed ('Spaniards continued...ruin...slavery') • It provides evidence that the States-General has now resolved to force the Spanish out in order to restore 'privileges...customs...trade and prosperity' • It suggests that this is a new-found unity given that the peace talks at Breda included only the provinces of Zeeland and Holland in contrast to this agreement, concluded on behalf of 'all these Netherlands' in 'lasting peace and agreement.' 2. 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 resolution of the States-General which describes an agreement approved by the majority though does not detail any of the arguments used during debate or the size of any minority view • The language used is highly critical of Spanish rule and of the effects it has had on the Netherlands indicating a significant degree of discontent • The fact that it approves direct action against the Spanish also suggests the strength of opposition to their continuing presence. 3. 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 Pacification was agreed directly after events known as the Spanish Fury during which Spanish troops had mutinied and rioted all over the Netherlands in response to lack of payment • This was the culmination of years of revolt against Spanish rule which had included the severe rule of Alva up until 1573 • Even though Requesens after 1573 was more conciliatory, he had found it impossible to make peace due in part to the intransigence of Philip II • The Pacification is highly significant because between 1573 and 1576, armed revolt against Spanish rule had been confined mainly to Holland and Zeeland – this was the first time all the provinces had stated their opposition.

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

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 growth of Calvinism in the Netherlands in the early 1560s. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As an Inquisitor whose job it was to destroy heresy, and as is indicated by the number of cases he was personally involved in, it can be expected that Titelmans takes a hostile view towards Calvinism - It is a private letter written by a government official to the Regent – it may be suggested that it would be dangerous for him to mislead her - It could be that Titelmans over-exaggerates the significance of the events he describes in order to persuade Margaret to take a tougher line - The date of these events in 1562 is three years after Margaret took over as Regent – it may be implied that Titelmans is urging action upon her that he believes she already should have taken. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the Calvinists are becoming bold in their challenge to authority ('during High Mass', 'in the churchyard', 'attacking...Catholic faith') - It suggests that there is some degree of organisation in this event ('to protect the preacher...pistols') and considerable support for it as 'a crowd of 150 to 200 people from the local area' had assembled during Mass - It indicates that Titelmans is worried that the existing laws cannot deal with the issue ('normal methods...inadequate') and that there is a degree of foreign support ('England and other places'). - 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 popularity of Calvinism in the Netherlands accelerated with the outbreak of religious civil war in France in 1562 and the influx of the Huguenots – trading links with England and Germany also helped the spread of protestant ideas - Philip II ordered a vigorous enforcement of the heresy laws but this was made difficult by the complexity of provincial privileges and customs in the Netherlands whereby local officials often refused to stop offenders or turn them over to the Inquisition (as may have happened in this case) - In 1561 Philip II had attempted to reform the bishoprics at least partly to strengthen religious authority and the effectiveness of the Inquisition but this was again opposed as an assault on the privileges and customs of the provinces.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-1555**

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 Sea Beggars were in sustaining opposition to the Duke of Alva's rule in the Netherlands in the years 1568-73. Arguments and evidence that the Sea Beggars were significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Sea Beggars assisted Orange's campaign in 1568 by disrupting Spanish shipping and trade, notably their victory at Delfzijl • They continued to harass the Spanish at sea and maintained lines of communication to sympathisers in England • In 1572, the seizure of Brill and Flushing encouraged renewed resistance to Spanish rule in the northern provinces especially – these became havens for those seeking to oppose Alva • The Sea Beggars' disruption of trade helped create the conditions for Orange's second, more successful, invasion. Arguments and evidence that the role of the Sea Beggars was less significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Sea Beggars may have damaged Orange's cause in the years 1569-72 through general acts of piracy which alienated many in the Dutch population as well as potential supporters in Germany and England • Opposition to Alva had been generated by the severity of his own rule: the execution of Egmont and Hoorn, the Council of Troubles and especially the imposition of the Tenth Penny • The role of Orange, in 1568 and especially in 1572-73, was significant in sustaining opposition to Alva. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 accurate it is to say that the Duke of Alva was largely a success as governor-general of the Netherlands in the years 1567-73. Arguments and evidence that Alva was largely a success as governor-general should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Though severe in method, Alva quickly secured Philip's authority in the Netherlands which had become increasingly shaky under Margaret • Orange's attempt at invasion in 1568 was repelled successfully at least in part because of Alva's determination to uphold royal authority combined with his military and organisational abilities • Alva had considerable support in the Netherlands for his staunch opposition to the growth of Calvinism – also his tax demands may be seen as justifiable given Philip's failure to finance his government properly • He completed the reform of the bishoprics (where Granvelle had failed), updated the criminal code and helped boost trade through Antwerp by simplifying customs dues. Arguments and evidence that Alva was not largely a success as governor-general of the Netherlands should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Alva lacked the diplomatic skills necessary to create permanent peace in the Netherlands and his policies were arguably counter-productive • His execution of Hoorn, Egmont and Brederode deeply alienated opinion, especially among the aristocracy, and renewed concerns about the imposition of Spanish absolutism in the Netherlands • The use of the Council of Troubles to restore religious orthodoxy created fear and resentment with Spanish rule while his tax demands led to widespread refusal and thereby, the collapse of the Dutch economy • Alva's reliance on oppression helped provoke Orange's second invasion in 1572 – after a series of military setbacks he was recalled with Holland and Zeeland in outright (and permanent) resistance to Spanish rule. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 the executions of Egmont and Hoorn were responsible for opposition to Alva's rule in the Netherlands in the years 1567–73. Arguments and evidence that the executions of Egmont and Hoorn were responsible for opposition to Alva's rule in the Netherlands in the years 1567–73 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The executions, to make examples of those who had questioned the direction of Spanish policy, were widely condemned as arbitrary and aggressive, even by Margaret who resigned as Regent as a result • The executions of two of the most prominent Grandees in the Netherlands encouraged further noble resistance to Alva, especially from those who had taken part in opposition to Granvelle and Margaret during the 60s • The executions confirmed that Alva would be both oppressive of Dutch traditions and determined to use violence to re-establish Spanish authority and Catholicism – this galvanised opposition • Following the executions, Orange could not return to the Netherlands for fear of death and so was encouraged to lead the opposition to Alva from abroad, hence the invasions of 1568 and 1572. Arguments and evidence that the executions of Egmont and Hoorn were not responsible for opposition to Alva's rule in the years 1567–73 and/or that there were other causes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Orange's invasion of 1568, hoping to capitalise on opposition created by the executions, was a hopeless failure – his forces had little popular support and Alva asserted his rule relatively easily • The Council of Troubles helped stoke opposition – its use of torture and execution as a means of combating heresy created an atmosphere of denunciation and fear throughout the country • The demands of the Tenth Penny, necessary because of the lack of Spanish funding for Alva's army, led to widespread non-payment – attempts to collect it by force exacerbated economic depression • Alva's ruthless reaction to Orange's invasions, e.g. the massacre at Jemmigen in 1568 and the sacks of Mechelen and Zutphen in 1572, helped strengthen the opposition cause. 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 statement that Alva's inability to defeat the invasion of 1572 was due to his own failures rather than to the strengths of the rebels. Arguments and evidence that Alva's inability to defeat the invasion of 1572 was due to his own failures should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Alva's record in the Netherlands since 1567 led to considerable opposition, as evidenced by the degree of popular support for the invasion, e.g. the peaceful rebel occupations of several towns • Alva badly misjudged Dutch resolve with the sacks of Mechelen, Zutphen and Haarlem once his counterattack was underway – these confirmed his reputation for violent oppression and strengthened opposition • He failed to take political advantage of the considerable mistrust of Orange already existing in the Netherlands in 1572, preferring military obliteration of the rebels instead • Alva's failure to eradicate rebel forces put considerable strain on his financial resources – non-compliance with the Tenth Penny led to military indiscipline and mutinies, which weakened and discredited his cause • His refusal to consider any other outcome but total military defeat of the rebels led to stalemate – this exhausted his political support in Madrid and he was sacked following setbacks at Alkmaar and on the Zuider Zee. Arguments and evidence that Alva's failure to defeat the invasion of 1572 was due to the strengths of the rebels should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The issues for which they fought, notably the defence of Dutch privileges and traditions and the demand for religious toleration, were widely supported and helped give the rebels cohesion • The support of the Sea Beggars proved critical in supporting the rebel armies and disrupting Spanish communications • Detailed local knowledge of the topography of Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht proved crucial when the rebellion was forced back into the north • The rebels employed extensive propaganda that prepared the ground for the invasion and they were able to secure some support from the French • The strengths of Orange as a rebel leader, e.g. the head of the most prominent family in the Netherlands, his military experience and a record or articulating opposition to Philip in the 1560s. 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 statement that Orange's invasions of the Netherlands in 1568 were motivated more by his own personal ambition than by principle. Arguments and evidence that Orange's invasions of the Netherlands in 1568 were motivated by his own personal ambition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From one of the most prominent families in the Netherlands, Orange had reacted badly to his loss of influence in the 1560s and had repeatedly shown himself determined to protect his own interests • Summoned before the Council of Troubles, Orange was sentenced to death in his absence and lost both his estates and positions as stadtholder - invasion was his only option if he was to recover his personal position • Orange's religious views had already led to him being termed a '<i>politique</i>' – though still nominally a Catholic, his support from European Protestants against a Catholic king suggests personal ambition was his motivation • Aspects of Orange's personal life had already suggested ambition, e.g. his second marriage to Anne of Saxony was widely seen as an attempt to extend his personal influence in western Germany • Alva's execution, in 1568, of the other Grandees prominent in the opposition to Margaret assured Orange of the leading position in Dutch government should his invasion be successful. Arguments and evidence that Orange's invasions of 1568 were motivated by principle should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Orange had spoken, and acted, in favour of religious toleration in the Netherlands since at least 1564 – thus, his invasions of 1568 can be seen as a consequence of deep personal principle • Orange's long-standing opposition to Philip II's attempts to impose stricter government on the Netherlands was in defence of the traditional customs and privileges of the provinces rather than his own personal interests • As his manifesto of 1568 makes clear, Orange was genuinely appalled by the actions of Alva's government in the Netherlands, notably the activities of the Council of Troubles and executions of Egmont and Hoorn • Orange risked a great deal personally by invading in 1568, suggesting principle, rather than ambition, as motivation – his remaining finances were seriously stretched and his own safety was put in real jeopardy



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Orange's decision to continue with the invasion of Brabant in October, despite Louis' defeat at Jemmigen in July and the massacre of his army by Alva, suggests principle, not personal ambition, was his motivation. |
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Other relevant material must be credited.

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 the significance of the activity of the Sea Beggars in sustaining opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1567-73. Arguments and evidence that the activity of the Sea Beggars was significant in sustaining opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1567-73 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Beggars encouraged opposition in 1568 by disrupting Spanish shipping and trade along the coast of the Netherlands, and by openly challenging Alva's forces, e.g. their victory at Delfzijl • The Beggar fleet of around 30 ships continued to harass the Spanish at sea after the defeat of Orange in 1568, and maintained vital lines of communication open to sympathisers raising money and men in England • The activities of the Sea Beggars helped sustain opposition by stretching Alva's already limited resources, e.g. the fortification and garrisoning of many small and isolated settlements in the northern provinces • The seizure by the Sea Beggars of Brill and Flushing in 1572 rallied opposition to Alva – the towns became centres for widening the revolt, e.g. to cities like Haarlem and then to provinces like Friesland • The seizure of Brill and Flushing provided a platform for Orange to re-assert his position as Stadtholder in Holland and Zeeland and to place himself at the head of a renewed rebellion • The maritime supremacy of the Sea Beggars allowed rebel areas in the northern provinces to be supplied with food, while those still loyal to Spain suffered severe shortages in the winter of 1572-73. Arguments and evidence that counters the view that the activity of the Sea Beggars was significant in sustaining opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1567-73 and/or that other factors were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Beggars may have damaged the opposition cause in the years 1569-72 through general acts of piracy that alienated many in the Dutch population, especially in raids on the coasts of Zeeland and Holland • The Sea Beggars damaged Orange's international reputation after he tried but failed to bring them under control, e.g. they were expelled from English ports in 1572 after complaints from German merchants • Opposition to Spanish rule was generated by the nature of Alva's rule, e.g. the execution of Egmont and Hoorn, the Council of Troubles and, especially, the imposition of the Tenth Penny • The severity of Alva's response to the revolt of 1572-73 galvanised opposition to Spanish rule, e.g. the sackings of Naarden, Zutphen and Haarlem • The role of Orange, in 1568 and, especially, in 1572-73, was important in sustaining opposition to Spanish rule and he was able to establish a permanent base of opposition in Holland and Zeeland. 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 important the seizure of Brill and Flushing was in the Duke of Alva's failure to reconquer the northern provinces in the years 1572-73. Arguments and evidence that the seizure of Brill and Flushing was important in the Duke of Alva's failure to reconquer the northern provinces in the years 1572- 73 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The seizure of Brill was important to the opposition to Alva in the northern provinces because it provided a vital base for the Sea Beggars following their expulsion from English ports • Flushing, at the mouth of the Scheldt, was a strategically-important naval base that controlled access to the vital city of Antwerp – its seizure hindered Alva's communications with Spain • The taking of the towns was a rallying call for resistance to Alva and they became centres for widening the revolt, e.g. to cities like Haarlem and Dordrecht and then to provinces like Friesland and Overijssel • The supremacy of the Sea Beggars, enabled by the seizures of the towns, allowed rebel areas in the northern provinces to be supplied with food, while those still loyal to Spain suffered severe shortages in the winter of 1572-73. Arguments and evidence that the seizure of Brill and Flushing was not important in the Duke of Alva's failure to reconquer the northern provinces in the years 1572-73 and/or that there were other important factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Alva's failure was due to popular discontent with the policies of his government since 1567, e.g. resistance to the Tenth Penny was particularly strong in Holland and Zeeland, where it badly affected trade • Alva's unpopularity was exacerbated by the heavy-handedness of his suppression of Orange's invasion in 1572, e.g. the sackings of Zutphen and Haarlem greatly stiffened resistance in the north • Alva's progress was severely hampered by the geography of Holland and Zeeland, e.g. their long seacoasts controlled by the Sea Beggars and the prevalence of rivers and lakes that could be used for defence • Philip II's financial difficulties led to the wages of Alva's army going unpaid and to an increase in indiscipline that hampered his progress in the northern provinces, e.g. the mutiny at Alkmaar. Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing 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 secure 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 fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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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	1–3	- 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	4–7	- 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 focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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	8–12	- 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	13–16	- 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.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. - The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.

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

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 discontent with the Catholic Church in early sixteenth-century 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: • The source was written by someone who was present in Germany in the early sixteenth century, and who is likely to be knowledgeable of attitudes towards the Church • As a humanist scholar, who had taught at a prestigious university, Wimpfeling is likely to be reflecting the opinions of an informed and literate audience among the richer classes • The source is written in clear but passionate prose suggesting deeply-held views • The fact that Wimpfeling remained a Catholic until his death suggests that he was sincere in his calls for Church reform. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about discontent with the Catholic Church in early sixteenth-century Germany: • The source indicates that there is criticism of the behaviour and quality of the priesthood in Germany ('so many parishes...parishioners' faces,' 'worldly, scandalous lives...able priests become disillusioned.') • It indicates that discontent about the Church's demands for money is compounded by the prevalence of hardship in Germany ('fields lie uncultivated...wars and lawlessness') • It implies that anger with the Church is so great that serious opposition may arise in Germany ('a revolution of my fellow Germans', 'I have heard...the threats of revolt.') • It suggests that Germans believe that the Church is less concerned with providing a spiritual service ('ease troubled minds... confession') than in revenue-raising ('The money we send', 'so many indulgences...sold'). 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: • Anti-clericalism grew in Germany during the early sixteenth century, and criticism of the teachings and practices of the Church in pamphlets written by the humanists (e.g. Erasmus, Celtis and Hutten) sold widely • The humanists led attacks on successive Popes for their failure to give a sufficient spiritual lead to the priesthood, and for treating Germany as a cash cow for their personal, and Italian-based, interests • Economic stagnation or decline in some parts of Germany, e.g. amongst the peasantry of the south-west, not only created episodes of violence but often focused them on the perceived financial exploitation of the Church.



Question	Indicative content
	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: • While claiming to represent the concerns of the German people as a whole, the list may reflect more the concerns of the rich and powerful groups that drafted it • The language of the source is pointed and accusatory, making the grievances, and the focus of the grievances, clear • As a list of grievances written to persuade the Emperor to support their cause, it may be prone to a degree of exaggeration. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about discontent with the Catholic Church in early sixteenth-century Germany: • It suggests that the Papacy is the major focus of discontent with the Church in Germany, e.g. in appointing unsuitable 'friends' to positions or granting absolution for money ('only money...so many indulgences') • It suggests that the role of the Church as a major landowner in Germany is causing anger ('seize more and more property...powerful and wealthy') and that Churchmen abuse their positions to augment clerical wealth • It claims that anger with the Church is so great and widespread that the Emperor should personally lead the campaign for reform ('Urgent...prevent further decline', 'implore...give support to our case.'). 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: • Anti-clericalism in Germany in the early sixteenth-century Germany often focused on the flawed personalities and questionable priorities of Italian 'Renaissance Popes' like Julius II and Leo X • There was particular resentment against large clerical landlords (e.g. the Prince-bishop of Munster or the Benedictines), who were accused of abusing their economic positions and impoverishing local communities • Such was the strength of the anti-clericalism expressed at Worms that Charles faced difficulty persuading the Diet to take action against Luther before the <i>gravamina</i> were properly addressed. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both sources refer to the poor spiritual service being offered to Germans due to the quality of the priesthood • Both sources refer to centrality of the Papacy as a focus for discontent with the Catholic Church in Germany • Both sources suggest that the financial demands of the Church and other grievances were causing deep anger and resentment in Germany.

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

Question	Indicative content
2	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 opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1579–80. Source 3 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 Treaty was signed shortly after Parma was appointed as governor-general in the Netherlands and in direct response to the Treaty of Arras (6 January) • The language of the Treaty indicates defiance and a clear-sighted determination to prepare against attack • Though the tone of the Treaty suggests unity of both aim and action at the time it was signed, there is no certainty that such sentiments would endure in practice. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1579–80: • It suggests that there remains strong opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in 1579 ('bring these provinces into slavery', 'acts of violence...King Philip.') • The source indicates that the opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands felt the need to unite ('as if they were a single province') and to act in greater concert (e.g. 'assist each other', 'defend each other') • It suggests that those who sign the treaty understand that a degree of commonality is necessary to defeat the Spanish ('it is agreed that taxes will be collected', 'no peace treaty shall be made...consent of them all.') • It suggests that unity of the rebel provinces is not absolute ('This will not affect...each town.', 'With regard to religion...own decisions...freedom of religion.'). 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 Union was joined initially by the provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Groningen and part of Utrecht, and soon after by several others, including Brabant and Flanders – its 'capital' was Antwerp • The Union still recognised Philip II as ruler of the Netherlands, but its signing made a peaceful reconciliation between the Dutch rebels and the Spanish much more difficult • The degree of religious toleration agreed in the Union of Utrecht was a direct challenge to Philip II and signalled a clear line of demarcation between the rebels and those favourable to continued Spanish rule.



Question	Indicative content
	Source 4 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 speech given by Orange, the <i>de facto</i> leader of the rebel provinces, it will be fully informed of the state of opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands • Given almost exactly a year after the signing of the Union of Utrecht, the speech will be able to assess the degree of progress made under the Treaty • As a speech intending to persuade, the speech may be subject to some exaggeration to make its case • The tone of the speech is one of both frustration at the lack of progress made and concern for the future of the rebel provinces. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1579–80: • It suggests that the state of the opposition to Spanish rule in 1580 is precarious ('Ruin cannot be avoided if...', 'our own people are losing heart') • It suggests that the rebel provinces have made little progress in their opposition to Spanish rule ('We dare not attack...') and indicates that they have suffered setbacks ('we lost the town of Maastricht') • It suggests that particularism is at the heart of the problem of the rebel provinces ('each province or city...own interests.' 'troops are scattered in many places.') • It claims that only greater operational unity, and more expeditious decision-making, can solve the problems of the rebel provinces ('not created...all of the country', 'choose a committee...promise to obey...'). 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: • Parma made significant progress towards destroying the unity of the States-General during 1579, e.g. his judicious concessions in the Treaty of Arras reconciled several southern provinces to Spanish rule • The inability of the rebel provinces to mount effective opposition to Parma was compounded by the continued divisions among the 'disunited provinces' over leadership, strategy, finance and religion • Important losses during 1579 (e.g. Mechelen fell without a fight in July) led to considerable doubt and soul-searching among the rebels – as a result, once-loyal towns (e.g. Groningen) sought peace with Parma. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Source 3 demonstrates the hopes held at the signing of the Union of Utrecht, while Source 4 indicates how it operated practically during its first year • Both sources indicate the outward determination of the Dutch rebels to resist Spanish rule • Both sources acknowledge the importance of unity and cohesion to the success of the Dutch revolt.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2A.1: 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 condemned radicalism, in the years 1521-25, mainly to secure the support of the German princes. Arguments and evidence that Luther condemned 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 while in the Wartburg because Wittenberg's new reputation for extremism was alienating Frederick the Wise, his princely protector • After 1521, Luther badly needed the military support of the princes to sustain his challenge to the Pope and Emperor – the eruption of radicalism, which threatened princely authority, gave him an opportunity • The radical desire for a spontaneous 'bottom-up' reformation threatened Luther's desire for orderly and managed change – the princes could help guarantee the 'top-down' reformation Luther really desired • Luther fully abandoned his initial sympathy with peasant injustices within a month in 1525, thus aligning himself closely with princes like Philip of Hesse, who violently suppressed the Peasants' War • 'Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants' (1525) made clear the duty of the lower orders to obey their rulers and to respect property rights, messages likely to endear him to the princes. Arguments and evidence that opposes the view that Luther condemned 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 Carlstadt and the Zwickau Prophets because he genuinely opposed the nature and speed of their reforms in Wittenberg, e.g. their support for iconoclasm and adult baptism • Luther's 'Invocavit Sermons', which summarised his objections to radical reform, were intended to re-establish his leadership of the reform movement following his disappearance and absence in the Wartburg • Luther's failure to condemn the Knight's Revolt in 1522-23 and his condemnation of landlords in his 'Admonition to Peace' (1525) suggest that he was not seeking princely support above all else • The condemnation of the apocalypticism of the likes of Müntzer stemmed from Luther's desire for a proportionate and gradual reform of religion, even (at this time) reconciliation within the Catholic Church • Luther was clearly appalled by the violence of the Peasants' Revolt (e.g. the Massacre of Weinsberg) and genuinely believed that it should be condemned on moral grounds. 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 the significance of the Peace of Passau (1552) to the survival of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1531-55. Arguments and evidence that the Peace of Passau (1552) was significant to the survival of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1531-55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Peace of Passau was significant because it marked the conclusion of Charles V's period of supremacy over Lutheranism in Germany, which had begun following his victory at Mühlberg in 1547 • The Peace brought an abrupt end to Charles' attempts to enforce the Augsburg Interim (1548) that sought to return the Empire, in totality, to traditional Catholic beliefs and practices • The peace confirmed a decisive shift in the balance of power in Germany between the Habsburgs and the German princes – this effectively ended Charles' attempts to destroy Lutheranism by force • By conceding the right of the princes to establish Lutheran worship in their lands, the Peace of Passau effectively established the principle of '<i>cuius regio, eius religio</i>', which was confirmed at Augsburg in 1555. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that the Peace of Passau (1552) was significant to the survival of Lutheranism in Germany in the years 1531-55, or that other developments were more significant, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles did not completely abandon his attempts to defeat Lutheranism in the Empire after the Peace of Passau – only after he was forced to lift the siege of Metz, in January 1553, did he make plans to abdicate • The foundation of the Schmalkaldic League in 1531 was significant for the survival of Lutheranism in Germany as it gave defence and security to Lutheran communities as they grew and solidified • The reforms undertaken by several Protestant princes in their own lands provided sound examples for Lutheran communities across Germany and were significant in its survival, e.g. John the Steadfast's 'Saxon Model' • Charles' conflicting priorities, which led him to spend long periods outside Germany and consumed his resources, were important in the survival of Lutheranism, e.g. campaigns against Tunis (1535) and Algiers (1541) • Charles' mistakes were crucial to Lutheranism's survival after Mühlberg, e.g. the Augsburg Interim upset Catholics and Protestants, and differences with Ferdinand over the Imperial succession shattered Habsburg unity • The failure of Popes Paul III and Julius III to respond effectively was significant in the survival of Lutheranism in Germany, e.g. Paul's failure to implement the reforms of the <i>Consilium</i> or Julius' general inertia. 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 statement that Requesens' failure in the Netherlands, in the years 1573-76, was mainly caused by Alva's rule as governor-general. Arguments and evidence that supports the view that Requesens' failure in the Netherlands, in the years 1573-76, was mainly caused by Alva's rule as governor-general should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Alva's rule led to the entrenchment of rebellion in the provinces of Holland and Zeeland during 1572 and 1573 - despite some initial military success, e.g. at Mook in 1574, Requesens found the rebels impossible to dislodge • Alva failed to prevent the growing strength at sea of the rebels and their capture of key ports like Brill in 1572 – Requesens could not overcome this, e.g. his defeat in the Scheldt and the loss of Middleburg in 1574 • From the moment of his appointment in 1567, Alva's aggressive and brutal style alienated the Dutch – Requesens was never able to reconcile many to Spanish rule despite his abolition of the Council of Troubles • Alva's taxation policies were considered penal by many Dutch people and caused great financial hardship – Requesens never overcame this legacy, especially the symbolism of the Tenth Penny, collected without consent • Due to his ignorance of Dutch affairs and initial dependence on Alva's advice, Requesens continued the use of military force against the rebels – only in 1575 did he attempt conciliation when probably too late. Arguments and evidence that challenges the view Requesens' failure in the Netherlands, in the years 1573-76, was a consequence of Alva's rule as governor-general should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Requesens' failure was due to the intransigence of Philip II, e.g. Philip's insistence on religious uniformity, involving the exile of all Calvinists, contributed greatly to the failure of the peace talks at Breda in 1575 • Requesens' failure was caused by Spain's inability to finance its army adequately, confirmed by the crown's bankruptcy of 1575 – even during 1574, with money from Spain, he found it difficult to pay his troops • Requesens failed because of the repeated indiscipline of Spanish forces – lacking up to 3 years' pay, they both refused to fight and menaced the countryside until satisfied, e.g. the ransom of Antwerp in 1574 • Requesens failed because of Orange's leadership of the Dutch rebels - as a son of a leading Dutch family and a royally-appointed Stadtholder, he had a legitimacy in the Netherlands that Requesens could never match • Requesens failed because of the ability of the rebels to utilise their knowledge of the countryside to thwart Spanish attacks, e.g. the siege of Leiden was temporarily lifted in 1574 by destroying the dykes. Other relevant material must be credited.



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 Orange's invasion of the Netherlands in 1572 was a success. Arguments and evidence that Orange's invasion of the Netherlands in 1572 was a success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The invasion was planned and timed successfully – extensive propaganda highlighting Alva's evil rule prepared the way for the attack, which encouraged the Dutch to resist Spanish rule • The speed of Louis's advance in the south, and Alva's fear of an attack from France, which was temporarily sympathetic to Orange, led to Spain's neglect of the northern provinces with major long-term consequences • Orange's promises to the Dordrecht meeting in July 1572 successfully set the template for lasting opposition to Spanish rule, notably the primacy of Dutch privileges and religious toleration • Orange's ability to hold Holland and Zeeland created a base for continued rebellion against Spanish rule – in consequence, stretched financially and failing to retake them, Alva was discredited at home and recalled. Arguments and evidence that Orange's invasion of the Netherlands in 1572 was not a success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The invasion failed to destroy Philip II's rule in the Netherlands – after some early successes, Orange's forces were roundly defeated and only the victories of the Sea Beggars in 1572 saved his cause from disaster • The St Bartholomew's Day Massacre robbed Orange of crucial French support, leaving his forces short of funds and forced on the defensive in the poorer north as most provinces hastened to side with Alva • Orange's announcement of his conversion to Calvinism in 1573 may have helped shore up his position in Holland and Zeeland but added to doubts about his sincerity, which never went away • Though he retained control of Holland and Zeeland, Orange's position remained precarious in 1573, dependent largely on the weaknesses of the Spanish crown and the inclination of foreign rulers to support him. 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 the extent to which Requesens' failure to defeat the northern provinces in the years 1573-76, was due to the financial weakness of the Spanish crown. Arguments and evidence that Requesens' failure to defeat the northern provinces in the years 1573-76, was due to the financial weakness of the Spanish crown should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Requesens faced major financial problems on his appointment – as a result of the lack of support from Spain and the huge cost of keeping his army in the field, he was forced to continue the hated Tenth Penny • The cost of Philip's campaigns against the Ottomans in the Mediterranean meant that Requesens' successful campaign of 1574, which included the significant victory at Mookerheyde, was cut short for lack of money • Philip declared bankruptcy in 1575, again interrupting Requesens' military action in Gelderland – this meant that his armies in the Netherlands had little prospect of further payment though owed up to two years in arrears • Mutinies began in 1574, and escalated in 1575, seriously disrupting Requesens' progress – they spread further after Requesens' death in March 1576 with the widespread sacking of towns, notably Antwerp. Arguments and evidence that Requesens' failure to defeat the northern provinces in the years 1573-76, was not due to the financial weakness of the Spanish crown should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Requesens was seriously hampered by the refusal of Philip II to consider anything other than the complete defeat of the rebels – though more favourable to negotiation, he was forced to continue Alva's failed strategy • Though Philip did allow some talks at Breda in 1575, they were doomed by the king's opposition to religious toleration, forcing Requesens to press on with a military solution without the funds to make it a success • Requesens was stymied by his overwhelming reliance on foreign mercenaries who were difficult to motivate and control – in contrast, the rebels were increasingly united and motivated by religion • Requesens' failure was in part due to other factors such as the use of geography by the rebel provinces, e.g. the opening of the dykes at Leiden in 1575, and the role of Orange as a viable alternative to Spanish rule. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 the view that Orange's invasions of the Netherlands, in the years 1568-73, achieved little. Arguments and evidence that Orange's invasions of the Netherlands, in the years 1568-73, achieved little should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The four-fronted invasion of 1568 was over-ambitious and quickly stalled - lacking funds, popular support and significant backing from abroad, it was easily repulsed by Alva • Alva's victory at Jemmigen in July 1568 confirmed Spanish rule across the Netherlands and forced Orange to retreat and disband his army after achieving nothing of note • The invasion of 1572 did not destroy Philip II's rule in the Netherlands as it had intended – only the victories of the Sea Beggars saved his cause from disaster in the face of Alva's advance • Though he took control of Holland and Zeeland, Orange's position remained precarious in 1573, dependent largely on the weaknesses of the Spanish crown and the inclination of foreign rulers to support him. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that Orange's invasions of the Netherlands, in the years 1568-73, achieved little should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Louis of Nassau's victory at Heiligerlee in 1568 was significant, proving to Orange's supporters that Spanish forces could be defeated and raising rebel morale • The invasions of 1568, while defeated, firmly established Orange as the leader of opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands and provided a foundation for his renewed invasion in 1572 • The invasion of 1572 was successfully planned and timed – extensive propaganda highlighting Alva's evil rule capitalised on widespread Dutch anger and encouraged significant resistance to Spanish rule • Orange's ability to hold Holland and Zeeland in 1572 created a base for continued rebellion – as a result, stretched financially and failing to retake them, Alva was discredited and recalled. Other relevant material must be credited.

2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Question	Indicative content
2(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 opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in 1579. - 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 those provinces signing the treaty remain strongly opposed to the manner in which Philip II is ruling the Netherlands and see themselves as being under attack ('all acts of violence...King Philip') - It suggests a continuing determination to resist Spanish rule by the statements of unity ('as if they were but one province', 'unanimous consent') and mutual assistance ('assist each other', 'support...each other') - It suggests that there will be a degree of common government amongst the opposition to Spanish rule by their agreement to tax ('meet the expenses') and military co-operation ('decided that...strengthened'). - 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 treaty agreed on by several of the provinces in the Netherlands it will reflect the views of many Dutch people, though by no means all - It was agreed in January 1579 just as Spanish efforts to win back control of the Netherlands were renewed through the Union of Arras, signed earlier in January 1579 - The language of the treaty suggests unity, defiance and a resolute determination to prepare thoroughly for an expected attack. - 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 Union of Utrecht was signed by the northern provinces of the Netherlands, like Holland and Zeeland, together with several areas further south such as the cities of Antwerp, Ghent and Brussels - The treaty was agreed shortly after Parma had persuaded southern provinces to sign the Union of Arras, which promised to wipe clean the recent history of Spanish misrule in return for a renewed acceptance of Philip's government - The purpose of the Union of Utrecht was to encourage closer cooperation between provinces still opposed to Spain following the failure of both Orange and Anjou to bring unity, and in expectation of Parma's counter-attack - Though the treaty suggests unity of purpose, there remained huge divisions between the so-called 'united provinces', over religion in particular, which badly disrupted their ability to resist Parma.



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

Question	Indicative content
2(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 Orange's reasons for invading the Netherlands in 1568. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Issued in the name of William of Orange to the people of the Netherlands, the pamphlet gives his public reasons for invading in the hope of justifying his actions though will not reveal any personal interests - Published on the eve of his invasion, following the failure and defeat of his brother Louis by Alva, it is intended to act as an encouragement to the people to support his cause despite its setbacks - The language of the pamphlet is assertive, attempting to make a clear and unanswerable case in opposition to the manner of Philip II's governance of the Netherlands by Alva. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It claims that Spain is in contempt of the manner in which the Netherlands have been governed for centuries by breaching its traditional rights and privileges ('those who have ruled us...rights and privileges.') - It provides evidence of Orange's belief that some in Spain have attempted, over a period of decades, to introduce an autocratic form of government in the Netherlands ('tyranny', 'oppressors', 'unbearable slavery') - It implies that attempts to destroy Dutch privileges and traditions have worsened still further under the rule of the Duke of Alva ('since the Duke arrived', 'cruel', 'Our privileges and rights...lying destroyed.') - It claims that as a result of the Spanish abuses, the Dutch people are freed from obedience to Philip ('owe obedience...privileges are protected') thus implying that rebellion is justified. - 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 widespread belief in the Netherlands that their ways of government, observed for centuries, were under sustained attack by Philip II's autocratic tendencies was central to opposition to Spanish rule throughout the 1560s - The appointment of Alva in 1567, and his ruthless determination to enforce obedience through the Council of Troubles, forced Orange into exile but made him the obvious leader of Dutch opposition to Spanish rule - Though a prominent critic of Spain in the 1560s, many regarded Orange as insincere in his defence of Dutch privileges and of religious liberty – he had a great deal to gain personally from a successful invasion - The first attempts to dislodge Alva in 1568 gained little support from the people and ended in embarrassing failure – Orange's own personal invasion in October was similarly ineffective and he remained in exile.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-1555**

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 far William of Orange's conduct of the campaign against Spanish rule in the years 1573-1584 can be termed a success. Arguments and evidence that William of Orange's conduct of the campaign against Spanish rule in the years 1573-84 was a success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As the figurehead of the rebellion, he successfully reconciled the complex religious and political demands of a diverse set of provinces for over a decade, enabling resistance to Spanish rule to remain undefeated • Orange's skills as a political operator are shown in his encouragement of the passing of the Pacification of Ghent in 1576, fomenting opposition to Spanish rule beyond Holland and Zeeland where it had been confined • His understanding of the need for foreign intervention sustained the rebellion – his invitation to Anjou in 1581 acknowledged the weakness of his own position and cemented French support at a crucial time • He helped the rebel provinces cohere politically, e.g. the use of the States-General as a representative body, and laid the foundations of independence by the Union of Utrecht and Act of Abjuration. Arguments and evidence that Orange's conduct of the campaign against Spanish rule in the years 1573-84 was not a success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Orange's military abilities were lacking – he failed to capitalise on Spain's financial difficulties in the years 1573-74 to extend the revolt and proved incapable of mounting serious opposition to Parma even with foreign help • His conversion to Calvinism in 1573 and support for religious toleration drove some provinces to sign the Treaty of Arras in 1579 – this paved the way for Parma's gains and the permanent division of the Netherlands • His association with Anjou, who was widely unpopular due to his Catholicism and as a foreign pretender to Philip II, further stymied the cause - the French Fury seriously damaged Orange's credibility • The Union of Utrecht was riven by political and religious divisions, which Orange found impossible to overcome - on his death, the outlook for the 'Disunited Provinces' was bleak. 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 accurate it is to say that foreign intervention in support of the Dutch rebels did their cause more harm than good in the period 1578–83. Arguments and evidence that foreign intervention did the cause of the Dutch rebels more harm than good should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The invitation to Anjou in 1578 was deeply divisive among those who had agreed the Pacification of Ghent– many thought it disloyal to Philip II while many Protestants were appalled at his religion • The aggression of Casimir's German mercenaries, who were believed to be fighting more for Calvinism than in the Dutch cause, led many Dutch Catholics to seek rapprochement with the Spanish • Foreign involvement encouraged the southern provinces to agree the Union of Arras in 1579 and then support renewed Spanish military intervention • The decision to support Anjou as sovereign in 1580 alienated those who had objected to him in 1578 – in addition, his attempt to seize power in 1583 deeply discredited Orange and fuelled Parma's advance • For all the difficulties they caused, Anjou and Casimir contributed relatively little to the cause – Casimir's forces left in 1579 and Anjou's ill-defined role led to the French Fury and his subsequent withdrawal. Arguments and evidence that the foreign intervention in support of the Dutch rebels did not harm and/or benefited their cause in the years 1578–83 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rebel cause was vulnerable in 1578 due to Philip's truce with the Ottomans and the appointment of the able Parma as governor-general – foreign intervention was deemed crucial to stave off defeat • Anjou's intervention brought 12,000 troops to the rebel side in 1578 and prompted Elizabeth I to fund Casimir's intervention with a further 12,000 soon after – Parma's campaign stalled, at least partly as a result • Though Anjou was divisive, it was hoped that he could be more of a unifying figurehead than Orange himself who was suspected by many of those opposed to Spanish rule as a personally-ambitious 'politique' • The decline of the rebel cause during this period can be blamed on the lack of effective government in the rebel provinces regardless of foreign intervention, e.g. divisions over aims and tactics, and lack of finance. 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 the extent to which Spanish policy in the Netherlands changed in the years 1573–84. Arguments and evidence that Spanish policy in the Netherlands did change during the years 1573–84 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Philip II sanctioned negotiations with the rebels in 1575 at Breda, the first time a diplomatic solution had been considered since the outbreak of the revolt, and agreed withdrawal of Spanish troops in the Perpetual Edict • Following the Pacification of Ghent, Parma increasingly used diplomacy to divide provinces potentially favourable to Spanish rule from the rebels, using fear of Calvinism and mistrust of Orange as arguments • Philip's concessions in the Treaty of Arras (including an amnesty for past offences, a confirmation of Dutch customs and privileges, and a promise to limit taxation) were a significant departure from his previous hard line • Parma skilfully used financial inducements to reduce opposition, e.g. he bought off the remnants of the army of the States-General in 1579 and then successfully bribed the governor of Mechelen to open its gates. Arguments and evidence that Spanish policy in the Netherlands did not change during the years 1573–84 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout these years, Philip II remained committed to the complete defeat of the rebellion and the re-establishment of both obedience to his rule and a Catholic Netherlands • Military force remained central to the Spanish vision of victory under Requesens, Don John and Parma – Spanish troops remained the backbone of Philip's forces throughout these years despite temporary withdrawals • Parma's use of diplomacy centred on those provinces amenable to Spanish and Catholic rule and was a means of effecting military victory by dividing and then conquering the Dutch provinces • Spain's diplomatic concessions were consistently pragmatic and easily reversed, e.g. foreign troops were withdrawn as part of the Perpetual Edict (1577) and Treaty of Arras (1579) but quickly reintroduced. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 Duke of Parma's success in the years 1577–84. Source 3 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 is an official document agreed between Philip II and three provinces of the Netherlands and will reflect Spanish policy at the highest level • It was agreed in 1579 following years of rebellion that Spanish forces had been unable to subdue and was in danger of spreading • The language of the Treaty is clear and unequivocal, leaving little room for misinterpretation – this may suggest the need for Spain to rebuild trust with those who had reason to doubt it. 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 Duke of Parma's success in the years 1577–84: • It suggests a desire by Spain's rulers, led by Parma, to rebuild their relationship with the Dutch, e.g. an 'amnesty' is agreed for 'all things said and done since the beginning of hostilities' • It indicates that Spain is now willing to agree how the Netherlands will be governed henceforth, e.g. a regent, councillors and officers will be chosen by consent, helping to prepare the grounds for Parma's success • It provides evidence that Spain is now willing to agree how military operations will be conducted in the country and how they will be paid for, so removing a major cause of friction and aiding Parma's success • It suggests that while Spain's ultimate aims in the conflict have not changed ('preserve the Roman Catholic faith', 'obedience to His Majesty') the means may have, a change often attributed to Parma. 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 Spanish Fury of 1576 strengthened the rebels in Holland and Zeeland by encouraging the other provinces to agree the Pacification of Ghent – Philip was forced to issue the Perpetual Edict, withdrawing Spanish troops • Parma's appointment as governor-general in the Netherlands in 1578 saw a change of emphasis in Spanish tactics and led to greater diplomatic efforts to break up the unity of the Dutch provinces • In the Treaty, Parma sought to address the fundamental causes of opposition to Spanish rule since the 1560s and win back moderate towns and provinces to the Spanish side • Promising the restoration of the system of government in force under Charles V, it gave Parma a firm military and diplomatic base on which to launch the reconquest of rebel areas, beginning in 1579. Source 4 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 pamphlet was published anonymously but originating in Hainaut, one of the provinces that agreed the Treaty of Arras, it can be expected to be hostile to the rebel provinces it addresses and favourable to Spain

Question	Indicative content
	- It was published in the year following the Treaty of Arras and as Parma's military reconquest was underway, so may be read as an attempt to undermine rebel unity or persuade those wavering to submit - The tone of the pamphlet is clearly polemical rather than balanced but also contains some detailed examples that would be known to readers. 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 Duke of Parma's success in the years 1577–84: - It indicates that Parma may have been assisted by Orange's failure as a military commander ('diligence...commander, neither the assistance...a leader') and his cowardice on occasions ('paralysed within the walls') - It claims both that Orange's motivation is his own advancement ('own ends', ambition...power') and suggests his religious insincerity ('mask of Calvinism') which would have aided Parma - It implies that Orange's leadership abilities compare unfavourably with those of Parma ('hastened...cut your army to pieces'), and his motivation compares poorly with Margaret's ('peace and harmony', 'glory of God'). 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: - Parma shrewdly capitalised on fears of Calvinism among Catholics in the Netherlands – this had been exacerbated by the intervention of Casimir's troops (in the pay of Elizabeth I) in 1578 - He understood, and played on, the deep suspicion of Orange personally harboured among the many who believed his rebellion to be motivated by self-interest, e.g. leading Grandees such as Aerschot - Parma began his military reconquest in 1579 having paid off and turned the mutinous army of the States-General – by 1580 he had already retaken several key towns, some submitting without a fight - Parma's skilled military reduction of the rebel areas made weaker by internal dissention. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - The sources both come from the pro-Spanish perspective in the Netherlands and there is no alternative voice from the rebels - Both come from the years 1579–80 as the Spanish cause was re-established by a combination of diplomatic and military means - Both sources suggest the skills of Parma, Source 3 his diplomatic nous and Source 4 his military abilities - Source 4 references Margaret's return as regent, which is implied in Source 3, suggesting that at least some Spanish promises in the Treaty have been met.

Section B: Indicative content**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55**



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 the significance of the Union of Arras in the re-establishment of Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1579-84. Arguments and evidence that the Union of Arras was significant in the re-establishment of Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1579-84 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Union led to the secession of three southern provinces, Hainaut, Walloon Flanders and Artois, from the States-General, thus fragmenting the anti-Spanish unity created by the Pacification of Ghent • The Union provided a rallying point for Catholics throughout the Netherlands, encouraging reconciliation to Spanish rule • The Treaty with Philip II, recognising the Union, offered significant concessions to the Dutch for their loyalty, removing many of the root causes of rebellion since the 1560s • Troops financed and supplied by the Union enabled Parma to make important gains during the years 1579-81, so that rebel-held territory was vastly reduced. Arguments and evidence that the Union of Arras was not significant in the re-establishment of Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1579-84 and/or that there were other significant factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Union only ever extended to southern, largely Catholic, provinces and did not assist the Spanish in re-establishing rule throughout the Netherlands • The Union was less significant in reconciling Catholics to Spanish rule than the actions of the Calvinists, e.g. the intervention of Casimir • Orange's political and military mistakes, e.g. his attempts to replace Philip II as sovereign with Anjou, were major contributors to the re-establishment of Spanish rule in the south • Parma's military and diplomatic skills were key to the success of the Spanish re-conquest. 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 the accuracy of the statement that, in the years 1577-84, the success of the Spanish reconquest was due more to the failures of William of Orange than to the actions of Parma. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1577-84, the success of the Spanish reconquest was due to the failures of William of Orange should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Orange's invitation to Anjou in 1578 backfired and boosted Parma – as a Catholic, Anjou alienated many of Orange's supporters; as a foreign prince, he alienated many loyal to Philip II in the southern provinces • Orange's damaging invitation to Anjou to lead the rebellion was due to his on-going failure to convince many of those opposed to Spain of the sincerity of his own aims • Orange's decision to invite the Calvinist troops of John Casimir into the Netherlands was a mistake that helped Parma convince southern provinces to agree the Treaty of Arras in 1579 • Orange's deficiencies as a military commander contributed to the steady erosion of rebel-held territory. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1577-84, the success of the Spanish reconquest was due to the actions of Parma should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parma's diplomatic actions were crucial to the success of the reconquest, e.g. convincing southern provinces that the traditions and privileges of the Netherlands would be respected led to the Union of Arras • Parma successfully used financial inducements to abet the reconquest, e.g. the Treaty of St Moi, which brought over 7000 rebel soldiers to the Spanish cause, and the bribing of the governor of Mechelen • Parma was a highly effective military leader whose leadership and tactics steadily eroded rebel-held territory controlled by sieges rather than by battle, e.g. the fall of Maastricht in 1579 • Parma understood that it was better to pacify than punish retaken rebel territory, e.g. by preventing massacres and looting, and offering full pardons and amnesties, so avoiding the damaging popular backlash suffered by Alva. Other relevant material must be credited.

2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing 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 secure 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 fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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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	1–3	- 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	4–7	- 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 focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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	8–12	- 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	13–16	- 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.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. - The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.

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

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 development of Lutheranism in the aftermath of the Diet of Worms. 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: • The source was written by Luther himself, who had been present at important sessions of the Diet of Worms and was in a very good position to judge its impact on the Lutheran movement • The source is a private letter, written in a trusting and intimate tone to someone who is a friend, therefore it is likely to reveal Luther's true thoughts on Lutheranism following the Diet • The letter was written while the Diet was still in session and before the Edict of Worms had been formally issued, therefore may not be able to judge the full effects of the Diet on Lutheranism. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the development of Lutheranism in the aftermath of the Diet of Worms: • The source indicates that Luther, the inspiration of the Lutheran movement, has been forced into hiding in consequence of the Diet ('captured', 'protected by friends', 'safe...Emperor's laws') • It implies that the impact of the Diet on Lutheranism will be difficult for supporters and that it will cause significant religious conflict in Germany ('incite hatred and violence.') • It suggests that the results of the Diet may be mitigated by the tacit support for Luther by Duke Frederick – the letter was written to his adviser on religious matters and Luther is clearly being treated well • It suggests that, by necessitating Luther's withdrawal from public life, the Diet has freed up his time to develop his ideas still further ('write a sermon...sins.', 'continue my work...the Old Testament'). 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 V was forced to grant Luther safe passage to and from the Diet of Worms from Wittenberg by the influence of Duke Frederick the Wise, who was sympathetic to Luther and aspects of Lutheranism • Following Luther's refusal to retract his opinions during two days of examination before the Diet, Charles issued a damning condemnation of Luther and his 'false doctrine' on 19 April, declaring him an 'outlaw' • Luther left the Diet on 26 April after the failure of negotiations to avoid schism – on his journey home, on 4 May, he was 'kidnapped' by agents of Frederick the Wise and held secretly in the Duke's Wartburg Castle • The Edict of Worms, which ordered all Electors and Princes to capture the 'heretic' Luther, 'attack' his supporters and destroy all his works, was formally issued by Charles on 25 May.

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: - The author of the source, Philip Melanchthon, was a leading supporter of Luther and can be expected to comment authoritatively on the movement in the wake of the Diet of Worms - As a report written for the Duke of Electoral Saxony, under whose authority Melanchthon lived and worked, it can be expected to give a full and accurate assessment of such important religious developments - Written only months after the Edict of Worms was issued, and while Luther was still in hiding for his own protection at Wartburg Castle, the tone of the report reflects the hopes and uncertainties of the time. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the development of Lutheranism in the aftermath of the Diet of Worms: - It suggests that Duke Frederick was directly responsible for Luther's 'kidnapping', in spite of the Edict of Worms, as his permission was needed for Luther to meet the radicals ('requires a prompt answer.') - It suggests that without Luther's presence as a result of the Edict of Worms, radical ideas were spreading amongst Lutherans ('dangerous arguments', 'able to converse...with God...can foretell the future') - It implies that Luther's return to public life in defiance of the Edict was vital as only he had the status and authority to lead Lutheranism ('only Martin can judge this', 'it is vital...meet soon with Martin.'). - 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 remained in the Wartburg for ten months before increasing radicalism among his followers (e.g. Carlstadt, Müntzer) persuaded him to defy the Edict of Worms and return to Wittenberg in March 1522 - In Luther's absence, increasing popular support for Lutheranism, also Charles' absence from Germany and the reluctance of Germany's leading princes to enforce the Edict, significantly lessened its immediate impact - Frederick was deeply alarmed by the growth of religious radicalism in his lands, fearing the intervention of neighbouring princes, and agreed Luther's return to Wittenberg to condemn it - Luther restored religious order in Wittenberg within days through the Invocavit Sermons, confirming both his central role in the development of Lutheranism and the primacy of a 'princely-led' Reformation. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources refer to the absence of Luther from Wittenberg as a direct consequence of the decisions made at the Diet of Worms - Both sources refer to the crucial role played by Duke Frederick the Wise of Electoral Saxony in shielding Luther from the impact of Charles V's condemnation at the Diet of Worms - Both sources indicate that Luther was the central figure in the development of Lutheranism in the early 1520s, e.g. translating the Bible while in the Wartburg and as the only person able to lead the movement.

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

Question	Indicative content
2	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 investigate the religious situation in the Netherlands in the years c1563–67. Source 3 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 an Edict issued by the monarch, the source gives a clear and unambiguous picture of royal policy towards religion in the Netherlands in the 1560s • Issued shortly after he came to the throne and in force throughout following decade, the Edict was very likely to reflect Philip II's personal attitude towards heresy • The tone and language of the Edict are harsh and uncompromising, giving no room for doubt or debate. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the religious situation in the Netherlands in the years c1563–67: • It indicates that heresy, defined as any deviance from the official position of the Catholic Church, is not to be tolerated in the Netherlands ('No one shall...condemned by the Church.', 'Nobody shall explain...heretics.') • The source indicates anyone found guilty of heresy in the Netherlands will face death, regardless of any recantation they may make ('Those found guilty...executed. If they confess...buried alive.') • It provides evidence that punishment awaited even those who may succour heretics ('give food or clothing to...') and that failing to report a suspected heretic would also result in execution • It suggests, by the comprehensiveness of the Edict and the inducements offered to informers ('Any informer...full pardon.'), that heresy is already a problem in the Netherlands. 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: • Philip was born and raised in Spain and was a devout Catholic, extremely hostile to heresy – after leaving the Netherlands for Spain, he demanded that his regent, Margaret of Parma, enforce his religious wishes in full • Philip had little real understanding of the complexities of the Netherlands and was impatient of those who counselled caution in execution of his policies, e.g. over the work of the Inquisition or the reform of bishoprics • Calvinism spread quickly in the southern Netherlands in the early-mid 1560s, spurred on by the influx of French Huguenots, and the civil and religious authorities faced significant problems enforcing Philip's laws • Many town and provincial governments continued to turn a blind eye to the heresy laws, concerned for the preservation of traditional customs and privileges in the Netherlands, and worried about their economic effects.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 4 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 letter written by a long-serving member of the Inquisition, who was involved in many heresy trials, the source will reflect the official, Catholic position towards religious deviance in the Netherlands - Written to persuade the Regent to take action, there may be an element of exaggeration in the claims that Titelmans makes - The letter was written when Calvinism was growing quickly in the southern provinces of the Netherlands due its proximity to France where religious war had just broken out, hence its worried tone. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the religious situation in the Netherlands in the years c1563-67: - It provides evidence that heresy is already present in the Netherlands ('a sermon attacking...faith.') and has significant support ('a crowd present of about 150 to 200 people, all from the local area.') - It suggests that the heretics are confident, displaying little need for discretion despite the heresy laws ('during High Mass...a prominent place in the churchyard...He then gave a sermon...') - It suggests that the heretics have organisation and are persistent in their cause ('To protect the preacher...and pistols.', 'This same preacher was arrested some years ago...') - It claims that the existing laws do not deter the heretics ('normal methods...inadequate') and that they are making numbers of converts ('in the countryside...poor simple folk...misled'). 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: - Sure in their faith, which included the expectation of struggle and suffering, Calvinists were increasingly open in their challenge to the religious authorities in the Netherlands in the early-mid 1560s - Having few buildings available to use for worship, the Calvinists often held their meetings in the open air – such 'hedge services' grew massively in number and attendance by 1567 - The growth of Calvinism on the one hand, and Philip's insistence on Catholic uniformity on the other, put Margaret of Parma's government in an increasingly difficult position - In 1566, encouraged by leading grandees like Orange, a confederacy of minor noblemen forced Margaret to agree to moderate the heresy laws and the severity of the Inquisition ('The Compromise'). Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources reflect the expectation of a fully Catholic Netherlands – Source 3 states the wishes of the King, while Source 4 is written by a member of the Inquisition whose job it was to enforce them - Both sources acknowledge that there was a challenge to Catholic hegemony in the Netherlands – Source 3 tacitly recognises the existence of heresy and Source 4 openly describes its presence - Both suggest that the resolution of the religious situation may involve struggle and violence – Source 3 is uncompromising in its punishments for heresy, while Source 4 indicates the determination of heretics to resist.



Section B: indicative content**Option 2A.1: 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 the printing press was of only minor importance in the development of Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church in the years 1517–20. Arguments and evidence that the printing press was of only minor importance 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: • Over ninety percent of the German population in these years was illiterate, suggesting that the output of the printing presses, often concerning abstruse theology and written in Latin, was less important • Much of the material printed in this period lacked importance in the development of Luther's challenge, e.g. it often merely contained crude attacks on the Catholic Church • Prevailing popular hostility towards the abuses of the Catholic Church and the inconsistencies in the Church's teachings, as highlighted by the humanists, created a receptive audience for Luther's challenge • The mistakes of Luther's academic opponents during these years were important in the development of his challenge, e.g. the abrasive over-confidence of Cajetan and Eck in debates with Luther badly backfired • The complacency of senior churchmen like Archbishop Albrecht of Mainz and Pope Leo X, who both missed opportunities to act against Luther in this period, was crucial in the development of his challenge • Luther's character, and his abilities as a scholar and polemicist, were crucial in his developing challenge, e.g. his courage in maintaining and developing his ideas in spite of the threats made against him. Arguments and evidence that opposes the view that the printing press was of only minor importance 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: • The rapid growth of the printing press helped prepare the ground for Luther's challenge by encouraging the market for cheaply-produced devotional works, e.g. primers and Books of Hours • The press enabled Luther to access humanist texts when developing his own ideas, e.g. Erasmus' Greek Testament was crucial in his understanding of penance • The presses in the larger urban centres churned out Luther's writings in such numbers between 1517 and 1520 that he became a figure of both national and international importance who could not be ignored • The easy availability of Luther's works produced by the printing press was crucial in enabling the growth of support for Luther's challenge among the more educated and most influential, e.g. in university theology faculties • Cheap, mass-produced images of Luther were widely produced by presses for the illiterate majority, e.g. by Cranach, vastly exceeding the number of Luther's books in circulation and turning him into a popular German hero • The importance of the presses is supported by the scale of production of Luther's works, e.g. the first edition of the 1520 pamphlet 'To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation', sold 4000 copies in three weeks. 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 the statement that the failure of Lutheran-Catholic negotiations, in the years 1526-46, was due largely to the attitude of Martin Luther. Arguments and evidence that the failure of Lutheran-Catholic negotiations, in the years 1526-46, was due largely to the attitude of Martin Luther should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther was stubborn and abrasive in defence of his theology, and prone to vituperative outbursts against his opponents – these were not qualities likely to encourage compromise or agreement • During the debates over the Augsburg Confession at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530, Luther wrote continually to Melanchthon urging him to avoid compromise on issues such as purgatory and the role of the papacy • While the Diet of Augsburg was still sitting, Luther published a pamphlet, 'An Admonition to All Clergy Assembled at Augsburg', which was sceptical of agreement and mocked key teachings of the Catholic Church • Despite some progress being made in initial negotiations between the two sides at the Regensburg Colloquy in 1541, Luther refused to agree to important articles regarding justification and the sacraments • During the Regensburg Diet, Luther told supporters that he had doubts about the sincerity of the Catholic negotiators and made any agreement dependent on conditions that he would have known could not be accepted. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that the failure of Lutheran-Catholic negotiations, in the years 1526-46, was due largely to the attitude of Martin Luther should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles V bears responsibility for the failure of negotiations – a devout Catholic, he privately indicated his unwillingness to accept any compromise with the Lutherans, preferring a military solution • Though Charles did convene negotiations at Augsburg and Regensburg, he broached talks only when it was expedient for him, e.g. when he was unable to use military means or needed the support of the German princes • The papacy was responsible for the failure, e.g. in 1536, Paul III rejected reforms that may have convinced Lutherans that compromise was possible and he vetoed Contarini's attempts to reach agreement at Regensburg • German princes prevented agreement at the Diets of Speyer in 1526 and 1529 – having refused to enforce the Edict of Worms at the former, they insisted on it in the latter, prompting the 'protestation' of the Lutherans • The aggressive stance of Lutheran princes like Philip of Hesse, who formed the Schmalkaldic League in 1531 and allied with both the French and the Ottomans against the Emperor, made negotiations less likely to succeed • By the early 1530s, Lutheranism had acquired theological clarity, a powerful protective alliance and thousands of sincere and determined followers – all this made it unlikely that compromise could be reached. 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 how far Parma's leadership of the Spanish cause in the Netherlands, in the years 1578–92, can be termed a success. Arguments and evidence that Parma's leadership of the Spanish cause in the Netherlands, in the years 1578–92, can be termed a success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parma moderated Philip's hard-line policies as a means of restoring Spanish rule from 1578, acknowledging that religious and political intransigence, combined with a lack of money, would not bring success • Parma's political skills led to the increasing use of diplomacy as a tactic to restore Spanish rule in the Netherlands, playing on the fear, among many, of Calvinist radicalism and mistrust of Orange's intentions • In 1579, Parma persuaded Philip to agree the Treaty of Arras (which included confirming Dutch customs and privileges and a promise to limit taxation), thus helping to establish key allies in the southern Netherlands • Parma had significant military success, starting with the Siege of Maastricht in 1579, which re-established Spanish control of Brabant and Flanders, and culminating in the recapture of Antwerp • Parma's abilities as a commander ensured that his armies maintained discipline and that there was no repeat of the 'Furies' which had so alienated the Dutch previously • By 1585, Parma's combination of military and diplomatic skill had restored all but the provinces of Zeeland and Holland to Spanish rule, even detaching northern provinces like Groningen from the Union of Utrecht. Arguments and evidence that challenges the view that Parma's leadership of the Spanish cause in the Netherlands, in the years 1578–92, can be termed a success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parma's military progress began to stall from the mid-1580s, even before the launch of the Armada, e.g. his narrow escape at Empel in December 1585, and he had no further successes after 1589 • Parma initially supported Philip's plan for the invasion of England despite its likely effect on his position in the Netherlands, only later indicating his opposition • Parma's failure to capture Bommel in 1589 was a major turning point that led to the re-emergence of mutiny amongst his troops and a steady collapse in morale in the Spanish cause • Parma was unable to react successfully to the reinvigoration of the rebel cause under Maurice of Nassau from 1590 – this led to a collapse in confidence in his leadership in Spain and increasing calls for his dismissal • Parma died exhausted in 1592, having failed to reunite the Netherlands under Spanish rule – the difficulties of his later years in office foreshadowed those that led to the Truce of Antwerp in 1609. 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 the extent to which the fall of Antwerp was due to the military skills of Parma. Arguments and evidence that the fall of Antwerp was due to the military skills of Parma should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parma's military skills were crucial to the Spanish advance that isolated Antwerp and enabled its siege to commence in 1584, e.g. his capture of much of Flanders and Brabant in the year before the siege • Parma's understanding of siege warfare led to the building of a bridge across the River Scheldt in February 1584, which cut off Antwerp from the sea and prevented it being relieved by the rebel fleet • The siege of Antwerp was tightened by Parma's construction of encirclement lines and a string of forts, well equipped with cannon and trained troops, which prevented the city being relieved by land • Parma skilfully maintained the siege for over a year, repulsing several major counter-attacks, e.g. he personally led the defence of the Kouwenstein dike, and eventually forced the surrender of the city in August 1585. Arguments and evidence that the fall of Antwerp was not due to the military skills of Parma and/or that there were other important reasons for its fall should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parma's capture of Antwerp owed something to the mistakes of its Dutch defenders, e.g. the failure of troops from Zeeland and Holland to take advantage of the partial destruction of Parma's bridge by fire ships • Parma's diplomatic skills were important in the fall of Antwerp, e.g. his conclusion of the Treaty of Arras with provinces hostile to Orange, the leniency of his treatment of previously-captured rebel towns like Maastricht • Antwerp fell to Parma partially because the city's substantial Catholic population, over one-third, demanded that the siege should be ended before it was completely destroyed • Parma was able to capture Antwerp because he was well supplied with money and men from Spain and sympathetic Dutch provinces, e.g. Philip II sent 500 000 florins a month from 1583. Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing 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 secure 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 fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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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	1–3	- 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	4–7	- 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 focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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	8–12	- 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	13–16	- 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.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. - The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.

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

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 controversy caused by the sale of indulgences in Germany in the years 1515-18. 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: • Issued by Archbishop Albert of Mainz, who was responsible for the distribution of indulgences, the source will give an insight into the process of indulgence sales from a senior German cleric • The language of the source is clear and business-like, giving detailed instructions about the process of both selling indulgences and about the benefits that apparently accrue from securing them • The source was written before these indulgences had been distributed in Germany and before the outbreak of the controversy that they caused. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the controversy caused by the sale of indulgences in Germany in the years 1515-18: • The source claims that sins could be forgiven in 'full', and the punishments of purgatory 'wiped out', by an indulgence authorised by a Pope rather than by God ('gifts of grace granted...Papal Bull') • It claims that the benefits of this indulgence could be secured by the living for dead relatives and friends ('forgiveness of the sins of those suffering in purgatory...on behalf of the dead.') • It suggests that money payments were central to securing the indulgence ('ask those that wish...how much their consciences...should pay', 'kings...twenty-five guilders...others...one guilder.') • The instructions suggest that a 'hard sell' was expected of the indulgence sellers ('must concentrate on ensuring that the faithful fully understand'). 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 sale of indulgences was not new in the early 1500s - the practice had always raised important theological questions but successive popes had ruled the practice to be in accordance with Church law • The indulgence of 1515 was potentially controversial because Pope Leo's intent was to raise funds for the redevelopment of St Peter's in Rome, thus large sums raised in Germany would be spent in Italy • Archbishop Albert had an acute interest in maximising the revenues raised by the indulgence as he had borrowed hugely to purchase the prestigious and influential Archbishopric of Mainz • Albert engaged Johan Tetzel to lead his 'sales' campaign – Tetzel quickly became controversial for his questionable claims about the efficacy of the indulgence and his methods of persuading the poor, especially, to buy.

Question	Indicative content
	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: • Martin Luther was a central figure in the indulgence controversy in Germany and is well placed to offer an insight into it • Written in 1545, towards the end of his life and nearly thirty years after the events he is describing, Luther may be conscious of the need to secure his legacy and could embellish or omit important details as a result • The tone and language of the source seek to portray Luther as a righteous 'David' taking on the power of a corrupt 'Goliath', and one who felt compelled to act despite the consequences. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the controversy caused by the sale of indulgences in Germany in the years 1515-18: • The source suggests that the sale of indulgences was controversial because it potentially funnelled money away from more deserving causes ('put to better use.', 'works of love.') • It suggests that the methods of the indulgence sellers were an important element in causing controversy ('urgings...greed...blasphemy of the indulgence sellers.') • It implies that the sale of indulgences caused controversy because it added to existing unease about the conduct of the Catholic Church in Germany ('weary of the deceits...the tricks...to make themselves richer.') • It suggests that indulgence sales caused controversy because Luther's response was interpreted as a direct attack on the papacy ('full power...thrown against me...summoned to Rome.'). 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 and others, like Carlstadt, had attacked the sale of indulgences before 1517 but had little impact, e.g. Luther had preached sermons in both 1515 and 1516 against the practice • Though Tetzel was not permitted to enter Electoral Saxony, Luther was angered by the numbers that were persuaded to travel some distance to hear him and buy indulgences that they could ill afford • The <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> were intended for limited distribution and scholastic debate - however, translated into German and sold widely, their perceived attack on the papacy turned Luther into a popular hero • On the intervention of Frederick the Wise, Luther was spared an immediate summons to Rome – Luther was called instead to meet Cajetan, the papal legate, in Augsburg, who declared him a heretic. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both sources refer to the central role played by Archbishop Albert of Mainz in the development of the indulgences controversy in Germany • Both sources refer to the centrality of money payments to the securing of an indulgence and to the claims of the indulgence sellers • Whereas Source 1 details instructions for sellers before the indulgence was distributed in Germany, Source 2 describes the issues that the implementation of the instructions caused.

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

Question	Indicative content
2	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 investigate Philip II's policy in the Netherlands in the years 1567–68. Source 3 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 'advice' written for King Philip II, there is no certainty that he would agree with it or act upon it • Probably written in 1567, the 'advice' followed a period of considerable resistance to Philip II's policies in the Netherlands and can be seen as a response to this • The tone and language of the advice are mostly stern and uncompromising, suggesting a loss of patience with the Dutch people in light of the recent upheavals. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about Philip II's policy in the Netherlands in the years 1567–68: • The source indicates that Philip II's policy should be to impose royal authority more stringently in the Netherlands ('combine all the provinces...absolute king.') • The source suggests that the current government of the Netherlands lacked uniformity ('one law...one custom...throughout the kingdom.') and that it lacked religious conformity ('one religion') • It provides evidence that the king was advised to crack down on dissent ('reform the town councils', 'appoint a new official...') with the backing of an increased military presence ('castles', 'well-armed troops.') • The source indicates that, to restore order, it was better for Philip II to treat even the ringleaders of the recent unrest with leniency ('treat them more with mercy than with severity.'). 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: • Philip had little patience or understanding for the complexities of government the Netherlands, and would have much preferred to rule the Dutch in the same way that he was able to rule the Castilians • Philip was strongly opposed to granting concessions to the Dutch, particularly in matters of religion, and was supported in this view by close advisors like Granvelle • The determination of the Dutch people to preserve their traditional rights contributed greatly to a breakdown in obedience to Spanish rule during the mid-1560s, which came to a head in 1566 • Philip's response to the challenges posed by the leading grandees and the 'Beggars', and to the Iconoclastic Fury, was to authorise Alva to re-impose Spanish authority using force if necessary.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 4 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 leading figure in the Netherlands, who was closely involved in its political affairs in the 1560s, Orange would be well placed to comment on Philip II's policy - Written while he was in exile, and shortly before he launched an invasion to challenge Spanish rule, Orange was unlikely to give an impartial view of Philip II's policy and was seeking to rally support for his invasion - The tone and language of the source are extremely negative about Spanish rule in the Netherlands, and about Spanish royal advisors, though less so about the King himself. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about Philip II's policy in the Netherlands in the years 1567–68: - It claims that royal advisers have persuaded Philip to seek to rule absolutely and that the consequences of such a policy have been disastrous for the Dutch people ('robbed, killed or forced abroad.') - It suggests that a key element of Spanish policy has been the destruction of the long-standing customs of government in the Netherlands ('privileges and rights...totally oppressed and destroyed.') - It claims that with the 'arrival of...Alva and his Spanish soldiers', the policy of Philip II has become harsher still ('persecutions and executions have increased and multiplied.') - It claims that royal policy in the Netherlands has reduced the country to 'misery' and 'enslaved' the people. 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: - During the 1560s, Orange was one of the leading grandees who sought to moderate Philip II's policies in the Netherlands, especially with regards to religious toleration and traditional Dutch governmental privileges - The grandees acted both out of self-interest and a genuine fear of Philip's intentions towards the Netherlands and, in 1566, encouraged the 'Beggars' to challenge openly Philip's regent, Margaret of Parma - Upon Philip II's appointment of Alva as governor-general, Orange fled the Netherlands while opponents that remained, like Egmont and Hoorn, were executed for having voiced a challenge to Philip's policies - In response to Alva's crackdown (e.g. the Tenth Penny and the Council of Troubles), and in an attempt to restore his own personal position, Orange co-ordinated a number of unsuccessful invasions in 1568. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources refer to the traditional privileges, customs and rights of the Netherlands that were considered, in Spain, an encumbrance to Philip II's rule - Both sources acknowledge that force was a potential solution to end recent resistance to Philip II's policies in the Netherlands - Both sources indicate that Philip's policy was shaped by 'hard-line' advisors at the Spanish court - Source 3 advises stern measures to end disobedience to Philip II's policies in the Netherlands - Source 4 claims that such measures were used and that their use intensified with Alva's arrival.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2A.1: 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 statement that Luther's influence over the German Reformation declined significantly in the years 1525–46. Arguments and evidence that Luther's influence over the German Reformation declined significantly in the years 1525–46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther's condemnation of the Peasants' War in 1525 was widely unpopular and lost him considerable influence among supporters, many believing that his language had encouraged the severity of its repression • From the 1520s, the spread of the German Reformation was increasingly directed by the secular authorities, e.g. princes, like Albrecht of Prussia, and city councils, like Nuremburg, without direction from Luther personally • Luther's conservatism, and his inflexibility in discussions with other reformers (notably over the Eucharist at Marburg in 1529), lost him the unquestioned theological leadership of the German Reformation • Largely confined to Saxony by the Edict of Worms, Luther was unable to attend the Diet of Augsburg in 1530, therefore ceding influence to figures like Melancthon (who drafted the hugely important Augsburg Confession) • Luther's support for Philip of Hesse in the bigamy scandal of 1540 badly damaged his reputation among reformers, when he appeared to condone a serious moral offence by one of his leading supporters • In the 1530s and the 1540s, other figures became more influential over the course of the German Reformation than Luther, e.g. Bugenhagen's Saxon Model gave organisational clarity to Lutheranism • Luther's volatility, and the violence of some of his language, made him a marginal figure by the 1540s, and he was increasingly confined by ill health to Wittenberg. Arguments and evidence that opposes the statement that Luther's influence over the German Reformation declined significantly in the years 1525–46 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luther remained highly influential over the German Reformation throughout these years, respected as its inspiration (e.g. author of the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i>) and its founding theologian (e.g. the 1520 Treatises) • Though Luther's condemnation of the peasants lost him some support, it gained the Reformation the crucial backing of leading princes, like Philip of Hesse, who sought his personal guidance throughout these years • Luther continued to produce works of considerable influence over the Reformation, notably the German Mass of 1526, the Catechisms of 1529 and the completed translation of the Bible in 1534 • Though confined to Saxony, Luther was in constant correspondence with Melancthon during the drafting of the Augsburg Confession in 1530, and his support was vital in its acceptance by reformers across Germany • Even in the 1540s, Luther's influence over the German Reformation remained central, e.g. through his writings and contacts, he ensured that the negotiations at Regensburg did not compromise over key tenets. 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 far the survival of Lutheranism in Germany, in the years 1521-55, was due to the weakness of the office of Holy Roman Emperor. Arguments and evidence that the survival of Lutheranism in German, in the years 1521-55, was due to the weakness of the office of Holy Roman Emperor should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Though of great symbolic importance, the office of Emperor conferred little power on the holder but did bring with it significant responsibilities, e.g. dealing with the religious schism prompted by Luther in Germany • Nominally ruling over hundreds of independent states, some almost as powerful as the German lands he ruled, e.g. Hesse, Brandenburg, Saxony, any Emperor would have struggled to impose his wishes on them all • Governing the Empire was complex and slow – prompt and concerted action, such as that against Luther in the 1520s, depended on the Emperor being able to juggle competing interests at the occasional Diets • The Emperor had no powers of taxation in the Empire and no automatic right to intervene in the affairs of its cities or states – this gave many of the richer rulers considerable scope for defiance of the Imperial will • Having no imperial army, an Emperor was dependent on either princely cooperation or his own personal resources if he wanted to enforce his will – Charles was only able to muster both, temporarily, in 1546-47 • As the secular head of Christendom, the Emperor was expected to lead armies against its enemies, even outside the Empire, costing him valuable time and resources, e.g. his campaigns against the Ottomans in the 1530s • During the Imperial Election of 1519, Charles V was forced by the Electors to agree to the Capitulation, which further weakened the Imperial office, e.g. the promise not to bring foreign troops into the Empire. Arguments and evidence that the survival of Lutheranism in German, in the years 1521-55, was not due to the weakness of the office of Holy Roman Emperor and/or that other factors were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Empire had more bureaucratic clarity by 1521 than ever before thanks to recent reforms, e.g. the ten 'circles' helped enforce decisions taken at the Diets – it was, therefore, by no means ungovernable • It was less the office and more the person that held it that allowed Lutheranism to spread - Charles had too many responsibilities outside the Empire and made serious mistakes, e.g. the Interim of Augsburg (1547) • The survival of Lutheranism was due to the behaviour of leading princes within the Empire, acting out of self-interest or religious conviction, who staunchly opposed Charles, e.g. the formation of the Schmalkaldic League • Lutheranism survived because the Catholic Church was unable to respond effectively to Luther, e.g. successive popes failed to inspire concerted action in the 1520s and ducked the challenge of real reform thereafter • Lutheranism survived because, by the 1530s, it had acquired theological clarity, a powerful protective alliance and thousands of sincere and determined followers across Germany, making it impossible to contain. 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 accuracy of the statement that Orange's invitation to the Duke of Anjou weakened opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1578-83. Arguments and evidence that Orange's invitation to the Duke of Anjou weakened opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1578-83 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The invitation to Anjou helped destroy the unity of the Estates-General forged through the Pacification of Ghent – it gave Parma the scope to re-set relations with some who had opposed Spanish rule hitherto • Anjou was a poor choice to choose as the 'Defender of the Liberties of the Low Countries' – he was of limited intellectual grasp, of uninspiring appearance and struggled to keep the opposition cause united • Anjou's involvement weakened opposition to Spanish rule by encouraging some southern provinces to agree the Treaty of Arras with Parma, and then to support Spanish military intervention against the rebel provinces • The invitation to Anjou was consistently opposed by Holland and Zeeland, the two key rebel provinces – Anjou was a Catholic, unacceptable to most Calvinists, also his ultimate aims were considered obscure • The decision to support Anjou as sovereign in 1580 (the Treaty of Plessis-les-Tours) caused further division among those who had opposed Spanish rule, as many moderates still recognised Philip II as King • Anjou's attempt to seize power by force, in 1583, was strongly resented and opposed, especially in Antwerp – it encouraged still more opponents to seek reconciliation with Spanish rule and helped fuel Parma's advance • For all the difficulties it caused, the invitation to Anjou contributed little to the cause of opposition to Spanish rule - it ended ignominiously with the 'French Fury' and his subsequent withdrawal. Arguments and evidence that Orange's invitation to the Duke of Anjou did not weaken opposition to Spanish rule in the Netherlands in the years 1578-83 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The opposition cause was vulnerable in 1578 due to Philip II's truce with the Ottomans, the arrival of a new bullion fleet in Seville and Parma's appointment as governor – securing French backing was therefore vital • Anjou's experience in matters of religious difference (he had negotiated peace between Catholics and Protestants during the French Wars of Religion) helped strengthen the opposition cause in its dealings with Spain • Anjou's intervention brought 12 000 troops to the opposition side in 1578 and prompted Elizabeth I to fund Casimir's army with a further 12 000, soon after – Parma's campaign stalled, at least partly, as a result • Anjou had some success in galvanising opposition to Spain, e.g. in 1582, having already secured financial backing from France and England, he persuaded the States-General to vote 2.4m florins a year to the war effort • Anjou brought some unity to the opposition, having been chosen due to persistent and widespread doubts about Orange's ability to lead those challenging Spanish rule. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 relationship between Spain and the United Provinces in 1609. - 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 states that both sides have agreed a peace for 12 years ('halt...acts of war', 'subjects will...on good terms') and that both sides will govern the territories they hold in April 1609 for this period ('remain...hold at present') - It indicates that people on both sides will be permitted to move freely between Spanish territories and the United Provinces ('travel...trade and business') suggesting some degree of normality - Though officially a truce, the length of the agreement, together with the fact that Spain recognises the United Provinces as 'free...states against whom they make no claim', suggests something more permanent. - 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 treaty document that has the clear consent of very senior representatives on both sides, thus is likely to be respected by all involved in the conflict in the short term at least - As a truce reached after the many years of conflict referred to, it is likely to reflect what both sides are willing to accept in the circumstances even though it is not what either originally wanted - 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 stop-gap 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: - Though Spain's intention had been to maintain a Catholic Netherlands within the Habsburg Empire, its deteriorating financial position meant this was increasingly difficult by the early seventeenth century - The northern provinces maintained the rebellion thanks to sound political and military leadership, a booming economy and increasing religious cohesion, but lacked the power to drive Spain out of all the Netherlands, their stated desire - The Truce was intended only as an extension to the armistice of 1607 but by recognising the freedom of the United Provinces in negotiations, Spain was effectively sanctioning its independence – this was finally confirmed in 1648.

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

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 Alva's failure to reconquer the northern provinces in the years 1572-73. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a diary entry, probably not meant for publication, it can be expected that Jacobz is expressing his thoughts sincerely and reporting the situation accurately as he then sees it - Resident in Amsterdam at the time, he did not witness what he describes though he may have discussed the situation with some who did – as a refugee, he is likely to reflect the anger felt by many Catholics in his position - As a monk, it is unsurprising that he views Alva's defeat through a religious or moral prism – as a result, he may give less prominence to the political or military causes of the defeat. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It indicates that Alva's defeat was at least partly caused by the failures of the military leaders, both strategic ('the weakness...too quickly') and moral ('gambled...sinful lives') - It provides evidence of the superiority of the rebel forces suggesting greater commitment to their cause and skill in siege warfare ('bravery of the Beggars', 'ditches...platforms') - It strongly indicates the indiscipline of the ordinary soldiers is to blame ('plundering...church', 'actions...defeat', 'respected no-one'), which alienated both Catholic and Protestant civilians alike. - 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: - Alva's failure to subdue the north was partly due to the manner of his rule since 1567 – resistance was galvanised further by his harsh treatment of towns he forced to surrender like Zutphen and (eventually) Haarlem - Even before Alva's campaign started his troops were 18 months' pay in arrears and mutinous, a situation that worsened steadily – the siege of Alkmaar demonstrates his increasing difficulties with army discipline

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Alva, with Philip's support, refused to negotiate even though he lacked the finances to ensure victory - a series of military setbacks, notably the naval defeat on the Zuider Zee, culminated in his recall in November 1573. |
|--|--|

Section B: indicative content**Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-1555**



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 or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and with some substantiation for assertions of value. The concept of utility is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and may be based on questionable assumptions.
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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 Oldenbarnevelt's role the key factor in securing the independence of the United Provinces in 1609. How accurate is it to say that Oldenbarnevelt's role was the key factor in securing the independence of the United Provinces in 1609? Arguments and evidence that Oldenbarnevelt's role the key factor in securing the independence of the United Provinces in 1609 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As Advocate for Holland in the States-General, Oldenbarnevelt encouraged reforms which created greater political unity and co-ordination of decision-making in the United Provinces after 1586 • He helped engineer the appointment of Maurice of Nassau and other members of his family to the positions of Stadtholder in the 7 provinces, and he remained a key political advisor throughout the years 1586-1609 • He was a founder of the Dutch East India Company in 1602 so strengthening the foundations of Dutch commercial prosperity and helping to finance continuing war • He used his influence to curb the religious intolerance of individual provinces, stressing allegiance to secular authority and helping to avoid further division. Arguments and evidence that there were other factors important the key factor in securing the independence of the United Provinces in 1609 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The increasing inability of Spain to finance a sustained campaign against the United Provinces • Military support from England contributed to the campaign for independence • The military successes of Maurice of Nassau contributed to the continuation of the rebellion • 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
2	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 continuing opposition to Philip II's rule in the Netherlands in the 1580s. Source 3 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 an Edict of the States-General, it may be considered that this has significant support in the Netherlands • The tone and language of the Edict demonstrate the strength of opposition to Spanish rule which had developed by the 1580s • There is no indication here of any arguments used to the contrary or the size of any minority view in the Netherlands. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for continuation of opposition to Philip II's rule: • It condemns Spanish rule for attempts to rule the Netherlands by force ('rule us absolutely', 'tyrannise us', 'bring us into slavery') • It indicates that Philip's authority was dependent on maintaining the traditions which he promised to protect at his coronation ('according to the conditions ...sworn on oath to maintain') but that he has broken • It indicates that blame lies with advisors rather than the king himself ('put his trust...Council of Spain', 'advised...conquered these territories') though this may be a device for avoiding direct criticism of Philip. 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: • Philip II had created opposition from the start of his reign by his contempt for the traditional customs and rights enjoyed by the 17 provinces • Though there was considerable support in the southern provinces for Spanish rule, concern for ancient practices was widely shared • The recent successes of Parma allowed Orange and other opponents of Spanish rule to rally opposition around support for traditional customs and traditions • Despite their agreement indicated in the source, the provinces remained deeply divided on other matters, notably religion and distrust of Anjou – as a result the Act failed to unite them permanently against Philip. Source 4 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 source is the opinion of one person and there is no indication of how widely his views were shared in the Netherlands • As it was written by the Town Clerk of Amsterdam in the province of Holland we can expect it to be hostile to Spanish rule, Holland having been in rebellion since 1572

Question	Indicative content
	- It was written in 1586 at a time when the future of the United Provinces remained perilous and may be read therefore, as a justification for continued rebellion. 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 continuation of opposition to Philip II's rule: - It accuses Philip of having a design to rob the provinces of their ancient customs ('deprive them...privileges and rights') - It indicates that there were good grounds to oppose Philip because he had broken the promises made at his coronation ('contrary...oath he's sworn', 'exceeding his power') - It states that in the event of a king acting tyrannically ('evil plans, bad government') all political leaders have a duty to organise resistance ('stand up against it') or be similarly condemned ('as guilty...traitors'). 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: - In 1586, following years of Spanish gains and the death of Orange, the future of the United Provinces looked bleak - The Treaty of Nonsuch offered crucial English support but the rebellious provinces were divided over aims and tactics and thus, vulnerable to defeat - It was only later that greater co-ordination of decision-making was achieved in the United Provinces thanks to the work of Maurice and Oldenbarnevelt - Holland, from where Coornhert originates (and of which Oldenbarnevelt was Advocate and Maurice was Stadtholder), was key to the subsequent victory of the United Provinces thanks to its burgeoning wealth and confidence. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources emphasise the disastrous consequences of Spanish rule for traditional forms of government in the Netherlands and call for resistance to Philip on political, rather than religious, grounds - Source 1 suggests wider support for resistance as it was passed by the States-General whereas Source 2 was produced for a far narrower audience, the councillors of Amsterdam – it is likely that Source 2 had a greater long-term impact however - They agree that Philip was bound by some sort of 'social contract' with the Dutch people which was made at his coronation and he has violated, justifying continuing rebellion and his removal as monarch.

Section B: indicative content

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1555–1555



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 the extent to which foreign support explains the military success of Maurice of Nassau in the years 1585-1600. Arguments and evidence that foreign support does explain the military success of Maurice of Nassau in the years 1585-1600 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Elizabeth I's decision to sign the Treaty of Nonsuch, providing money and men to the Dutch cause, followed years of Spanish gains and gave Maurice vital support in his early years as Stadtholder • The Spanish attack on England consequent on Nonsuch diverted 15 000 of Parma's men from the Netherlands in 1588 allowing Maurice to win his first major victory at Bergen • Common cause between the Dutch and Henry IV of France compounded Spain's problems – Philip II's order to Parma to help the Catholic League enabled Maurice to take Zutphen and Nijmegen in 1591 • The Treaty of Greenwich with France and England in 1596 recognised the United Provinces for the first time as an independent state and helped contribute to Maurice's gains in 1597. Arguments and evidence that foreign support does not explain the military success of Maurice of Nassau in the years 1584-1600 and/or there were other reasons for his success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The intervention of the Earl of Leicester in the years 1586-88 was unproductive – he failed to coordinate Dutch resistance, was frequently absent and even suggested that Maurice should come to terms with Parma • The Treaty of Greenwich diverted Maurice's forces to support English and French strategic interests elsewhere, e.g. campaigns in Cadiz and the Azores, while France made a separate peace with Spain in 1598 • The root cause of Maurice's success was Spain's bankruptcy and inability to pay its troops, which was only partially caused by foreign support – Philip II's doubtful foreign policy decisions may be more to blame • Maurice's military skills and leadership were crucial to the victories of this period, e.g. the standardisation of weaponry or innovative tactics used at the siege of Groningen and in open battle at Turnhout. Other relevant material must be credited.

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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 the statement that Dutch strengths were more responsible for the truce of 1609 than were Spanish weaknesses. Arguments and evidence that the truce of 1609 was due to Dutch strengths should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Dutch position was strengthened by greater unity and better government by 1609 thanks to the reforms of Oldenbarnevelt, e.g. the position of the States-General and acceptance of the House of Nassau • The economic position of the Dutch had grown strong with the exploitation of overseas markets enabling increasing sums to be spent on the military – this made a truce more possible • The military gains of the previous 20 years owed much to the effective organisation and leadership of Dutch forces by Maurice, ensuring that defeat by the Spanish was increasingly unlikely • The success of the Republic attracted a large inflow of people, many of whom were Calvinists – this enhanced its cohesion and identity and encouraged Spain to negotiate seriously. Arguments and evidence that the truce of 1609 was due to Spanish weaknesses should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Foreign policy under both Philip II and Philip III caused Spain serious strain and compromised action against the Dutch at key times, e.g. war against France from 1589–98 and England from 1588–1604 • The death of Parma led to a period of confusion on the Spanish side during which the Dutch made important gains – the arrival of Spinola was too late to halt the decline despite his victories in the years 1602–05 • The financial problems of the Spanish crown worsened markedly in the early seventeenth century due to incessant war and economic decline – it was unable to pay its forces regularly and mutinies were common • Though increasingly unable to muster the strength to defeat the United Provinces, the Spanish monarchy refused to compromise on its aim of a united, Catholic Netherlands under Habsburg rule until it was too late. Other relevant material must be credited.

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other significant reasons for this success should be analysed and evaluated.
Relevant points may include:

- The battle at Turnhout was a relatively small engagement and had little long-term military significance – Maurice withdrew from the town soon after, upon the approach of Spanish reinforcements
- The victory at Nieuwpoort was part of an otherwise failed strategic plan to seize the channel ports and incite the people of Flanders to join the northern rebellion – Maurice retreated north within months
- The genesis of the Nieuwpoort campaign exposed serious divisions between Maurice and Oldenbarnevelt, was poorly planned and executed, and led to serious losses even in victory (over 2000 men)
- The skilled leadership of Maurice was highly significant in the success of his campaigns, e.g. his reforms to military organisation and the tactics utilised in the years before 1597
- The earlier siege victories, which helped consolidate the rule of the United Provinces in the north, e.g. at Breda in 1590 and Groningen in 1593, can be viewed as more significant
- The inconsistent funding of the Spanish forces in opposition to Maurice was a significant factor in the success of his campaign both before and after the two battles.

Other relevant material must be credited.

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2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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