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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 32: The Golden Age of Spain, 1474–1598

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 32

35 questions · 700 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

35 questions · 700 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

SPANISH MILITARY AND NAVAL POWER AND THE NEW WORLD

9 questions in this sub-topic · 180 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 4** How far do you agree that the Battle of Lepanto was the key event in the growth of Spanish naval power in the years 1474–1598?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** How far do you agree that Gonzalo de Córdoba made the most significant contribution to the success of the Spanish army in the years 1474–1598?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'The gaining of possessions in the New World had an overwhelmingly positive effect on the power of Spain in the years 1492–1598.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The Battle of Pavia (1525) was the most significant event enhancing the power of Spain in the years 1474-1598.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'The building of galleys from 1560 was the most significant factor in developing the military power of Spain in the years 1474–1598.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The acquisition of the Portuguese fleet (1580) was the most significant development in Spanish naval power in the years 1474–1598.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'The conquest of the Incas by Pizarro had the most significant impact on the development of Spanish wealth and power in the New World in the years 1474–1580.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 'Alba and Parma were the most significant leaders in the development of the Spanish army in the years 1474–1598.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 'The development of the role of the infantry was the most significant factor in the growing power of the Spanish army in the years 1474–1598.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

CHALLENGES TO SPANISH POWER IN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



- 5 How far do you agree that the Ottoman Empire, rather than France, presented the bigger challenge to Spain's power in Europe in the years 1474–1598?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



5 'The Netherlands were a significant drain on the resources of Spain in the years 1474-1598.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The siege of Malta (1565) was the most significant event in the expansion and maintenance of Spanish power in the Mediterranean in the years 1492–1598.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The revolt in the Netherlands was the most significant challenge to Spanish power in Europe and the Mediterranean in the years 1494–1598.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The struggle with the Turks was the greatest challenge to Spanish power in the years 1474–1598.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

RELIGIOUS ORTHODOXY: INQUISITION, CONVERSOS AND CARRANZA

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



QUESTION 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of the charges made against Archbishop Carranza and the strength of the defence that he put forward.

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

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From the hearing before the Inquisition of Archbishop Carranza, 1563. Evidence is given against him by Diego de Mendoza, who had been given a senior religious position by Philip II and was a close associate of Inquisitor-General Valdes. Carranza responds to this evidence.

MENDOZA

I do not consider Archbishop Carranza to be a good Christian and a worthy leader of our church because he has had a very close association with many persons who have confessed to Lutheran opinions. In particular, he has written and spoken on many occasions of his admiration for the Dutch heretic, Erasmus*. He has questioned many of the Sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church in his book 'The Commentaries'. In this book he writes clearly of his belief in Justification by Faith** which indicates beyond doubt that he is a follower of Luther. He has confirmed this heresy repeatedly in his writings, and in a recent sermon. He deliberately spreads the heresies of Luther in Spain. He claims that his sins are as nothing because of his faith in Jesus.

5

10

CARRANZA'S RESPONSE

I am convinced of the purity of my Faith and have given proof of that in combating the opinions of the heretics in England when our gracious and most holy King gave me that responsibility. I demand that all criticisms of my work and my conduct should be communicated to me.

15

I do not recognise the Inquisitor-General Valdes as being worthy to be my judge. He is an untrustworthy, envious and vindictive man who has used his authority to seek vengeance against me. He tries to conceal his hatred under the mask of a fanatical love for religion. He has never ceased to show his spite since I was chosen by the King to be Archbishop of Toledo. It is clear that this prosecution has its origin in malice.

20

Considering that I have been suspected of having fallen into errors, I have a right and a duty to make clear my opinions.

I have always sought to make the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ triumphant and to combat heretics. In England I converted many and had no hesitation in causing the greatest heretics to be burnt. I can truly affirm that I have always been a leader in this Holy War.

25

In the course of my life I have never thought, preached or maintained any heresy or anything contrary to the true faith of the Roman Church. I pardon those who speak out against me.

30

* Erasmus – a Catholic scholar and reformer

** Justification by Faith – a belief central to the Lutheran church

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-
- 2 'The motivation for the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain was primarily religious.'
How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 How accurate is it to say that Queen Isabella played the key role in the introduction of the Inquisition in Spain?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for hostility to the *conversos* and the measures proposed by the authorities to deal with them.

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

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From a sermon given by Alonso de Hojeda, November 1478. Hojeda was Prior of the Dominican convent in Seville and a leading member of the Inquisition. He had warned Queen Isabella about the threat of false converts during her visit to Seville earlier in 1478.

We, the clergy of Seville, are deeply concerned about the spread of hateful ideas amongst the *conversos* in our community, who are practising their Jewish faith secretly behind locked doors. These New Christians are mocking the Holy Church. They disrespect the sacraments and have an evil influence in our society. The *conversos* are to be found in many high-profile jobs in the community. They are beginning to outnumber the pure-blooded Spanish people in positions of influence. 5

The *conversos* are heavy drinkers and gluttons who eat garbage made from onions and garlic fried in oil. Jews come to preach to them in their houses secretly. They never make their confessions truthfully. Many people have reported hearing these people denying the Divinity of Christ and attacking our Holy Faith. 10

The *conversos* never work in the fields but only in the towns where they can sit and make money. They contribute nothing to the community. However, many have, through their thieving and money lending, built up great wealth and own vast estates. They are *marranos** who are spreading their poison. 15

Therefore, a code has been drawn up for the conduct of an Inquisition. In any community where there are concerns about the behaviour of the *conversos*, all the people will be summoned to the main church. A sermon will be read out, making clear the importance of Christian Faith. After this, inquisitors will order all faithful Christians to come forward and swear an oath that they will support the work of the Inquisition in eliminating the poison in our community. 20

Any who have fallen into the sin of heresy by observing Jewish rites should come forward and confess their sins. A term of grace, of thirty or forty days, will be granted to them. They must submit their confessions, and other statements, in writing. If they show sincere penitence and confess all their sins, and disclose the sins of others they have been associated with, they will be treated with charity. 25

After passing sentence, which will often include the confiscation of their land, the inquisitor will say to the penitent: 30

‘My dear son, be patient and do not despair; if we observe in you signs of remorse, we will welcome you back into the True Faith; but beware of falling back into sin; should you do so, you will be punished as an impenitent heretic.’

The punishment in those circumstances is, of course, the fire.

**marranos* – a term of abuse for the New Christians

- 3 'Hernando de Valdés was the most significant influence in the campaign for religious orthodoxy in Spain in the years 1558–70.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



QUESTION 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the threat posed by the *conversos* and the reasons for the appointment of Torquemada to lead the General Council of the Inquisition.

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

(20)

Source for use with Section A.

From a statement made by the Archbishop of Toledo establishing a General Council of the Inquisition, 1483.

On the authority of Queen Isabella, I give overall charge of the conduct of the Inquisition in our country to a man who has shown his determination to protect the true faith, Tomás de Torquemada.

Torquemada made clear to Queen Isabella his anger against those born into the Jewish race, who had become Christian by conversion. These *conversos* had been motivated by selfish considerations and must be prosecuted as heretics. They had continued to practise their Jewish rites and had sought to convert others to their evil ways. 5

The anger of the Christian people against these deceitful *conversos* had ignited violence and unrest in the state. A series of massacres took place in several communities, including our most holy city of Toledo. Torquemada made it clear to Queen Isabella that these traitors were a real threat to our proud Catholic realm. 10

Torquemada acted to restore peace and order to our communities. He decided that, although the *conversos* were the immediate concern, regulation of the Jewish community as a whole needed to be tightened. He believed that Jews had crucified Christ and that they were a poison inside the state. He ordered that all Jews must wear a distinguishing badge of red cloth on their coats and be confined to their homes in the Jewish area of the city after dark. No Jew could become a doctor or a surgeon. 15 20

In 1478, the Holy Father, Pope Sixtus IV, authorised an Inquisition, which would operate under the authority and control of our blessed Queen Isabella. Since 1478, Torquemada has conducted investigations into heretical behaviour in Castile, Aragon, Valencia and Catalonia. Under the Edict of Grace*, those who were investigated were allowed to have time to consider their sins and admit their guilt and that of others. Those who refused to accept their guilt were condemned and dealt with by the state. 25

Over 2,000 men and women went to the fire. Others were condemned to lifelong imprisonment. They, and their children, were declared unfit to hold any position of responsibility. 30

Torquemada has shown the qualities of character that our country requires in such desperate times. We are confident that he will carry out his task in a truly Christian way and preserve the unity of our realm.

*Edict of Grace – a promise of mercy to those who confessed to their heresy

Acknowledgements

Source from: Torquemada and the Spanish Inquisition: A History by Rafael Sabatini



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

CHARLES I, THE CORTES AND THE COMUNEROS, 1516–22

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 2 How accurate is it to say that the revolt of the Comuneros was caused by the conduct of Charles I at the beginning of his reign?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Answer question 1.

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the attitudes of the leaders of the Comuneros Revolt and their grievances against Charles I.

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

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From a letter sent by the leaders of the Comuneros Revolt to Charles I, October 1520. The rebels had just gained control of one of the principal cities in Castile. Charles I was in Germany having recently been elected Holy Roman Emperor.

Your Majesty has reduced this realm to the poverty in which it now stands, and your followers have enriched themselves excessively. Foreign rule is stripping our country of its wealth. It is of this realm that your majesty is a true sovereign and to which you have a sacred responsibility, yet you have bought with our wealth the Empire in order to enhance your own pride. 5

Our King must live in Castile and devote himself to the well-being of our state. He should bring in no Flemings or natives of any other country to fill the posts in his household. In every matter he should conform to the customs established by our revered Catholic Sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, who did great service to God in founding our state. 10

You have imposed additional taxes on our citizens and we have suffered the shocking attack on Medina del Campo*. We have the duty to maintain government in the true Castilian tradition but our customs have been treated with contempt by the heavy-handed actions of the regent you appointed, Adrian of Utrecht. 15

We earnestly request that our monarch should be present in Castile. The kingdom can't be regarded as an instrument of collecting money while its interests are ignored in favour of other ambitions.

Your Majesty must return and take a Spanish bride, limit royal gifts and forbid the transfer of Spanish property to foreign nobles. You must remove all foreigners from positions of authority and forbid the use of any foreign troops in our state. They have ravaged our country and will further diminish the respect with which you are held. 20

All royal advisers must be native Spaniards. They must have good reputations and be subject to the approval of the Cortes. In particular, any financial rewards must be under the power of the Cortes. 25

The Cortes must have the right to nominate and approve all town magistrates. The Cortes must meet at least three times a year whether called by the monarch or not. The Cortes will serve God, King and the Public Good. All judges must be approved by a majority of the Cortes and have the required training in our law before taking office. 30

*Medina del Campo – a city which had been attacked with great force by an army loyal to the King

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-
- 2** 'Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros played the most significant part in preparing Spain for the accession of Charles von Habsburg in 1516.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



2 'The problems Charles I faced, in the years 1516–22, were of his own making.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 'The Revolt of the *Comuneros* (1520) was caused by the determination of the nobility to retain their traditional rights.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 'Charles I's improved relationship with the Cortes of Castile was the primary reason that he was able to govern more effectively after the revolt of the Comuneros.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

ECONOMIC CHANGE: THE PRICE REVOLUTION

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



- 3 'Spain's rising population was a more important factor in causing the price revolution of the 16th century than was the importation of precious metals from the New World.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Answer question 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the origins and the impact of the price revolution in sixteenth-century Spain.

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

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From a lecture by Domingo de Soto, a Professor of Religious Studies at the University of Salamanca, March 1559. De Soto established a new study at the university on the economic situation in Spain focussing on the causes and the impact of the price revolution.

Many people in Spain are suffering the effects of a high cost of living and we are trying to discover and understand the reasons behind this. These effects are beginning to lead to great differences in the lives of the people and to their communities. In some places, merchandise becomes more valuable when in strong demand and short supply. In other areas in Spain, where there is a great scarcity of money, all goods are cheap and the work of the people gets very little reward. A visiting professor has told us that also in France, where less money is in circulation, bread, wine, cloth and labour are cheaper. 5

Some believe that the discovery of the Indies has transformed the situation in Spain by flooding the country with precious metals, especially gold and silver. The wealth of the New World has come into Seville and transformed this great religious city. A vast new building to control the trade has been built alongside the great Cathedral and the power of money has begun to challenge the power of the Church in the minds of many. The tomb of Columbus in the Cathedral is as much respected as those of the saints of the church. However, some areas of Spain have not shared in this wealth and on two occasions the great trade fair at Medina del Campo has been cancelled. There have been reports that some of the goods produced in our country have been sold abroad because of the poverty of our people. 10 15

In many areas there have been bad harvests which has led to terrible suffering in areas where the number of people has been increasing. The burdens on our people are getting greater and many have felt that this is the judgement of God for our neglect of Christian values. 20

The borrowings of our King have made matters worse with much money being used to pay off the massive debts he has built up by borrowing huge sums from foreign bankers. A money market has developed which has created wealth but also suffering. There is a fear that the values that should be the basis of our lives will be eaten away. 25

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- 3 'The writings of Martín de Azpilcueta and Tomás de Mercado constitute a convincing explanation of the causes of the price revolution in Spain.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 3 'The poor people in the towns were the most significant losers as a result of the impact of the price revolution in Spain.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE MORISCOS AND THE GREAT REBELLION IN GRANADA, 1568–70

2 questions in this sub-topic · 40 marks · lowest tariff first



Q3

- 3** To what extent did the Great Rebellion in Granada (1568) pose a serious threat to Philip II?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Answer question 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the attitude of the Spanish authorities to the Muslim community in Spain and the reasons for the outbreak of the Great Rebellion in Granada in 1568.

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

(20)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

PHILIP II, ARAGON AND ANTONIO PEREZ, 1590–93

3 questions in this sub-topic · 60 marks · lowest tariff first



...

3 'Antonio Perez posed a significant threat to Philip II.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



QUESTION 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of the relationship between Philip II and Aragon and the extent of the threat to the King's authority in the years 1590–91.

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

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From a letter written by the Venetian ambassador in Madrid to the Government of Venice, 1591.

The nobility of Aragon govern their state as if it were a republic. They accepted the authority of the Spanish monarchy but insisted on a solemn oath that the monarchy would respect the *fueros* and other traditions established in Aragon. Under this arrangement the nobility had control of justice and the power of life and death over their tenants. The nobility of Aragon guard all their liberties very jealously. 5

Charles I honoured this agreement and attended the *Cortes* of Aragon to play his part in the governing of the state. King Philip has adopted a different attitude. The King made Madrid his capital and built a grand palace as his centre of government. His attention has been focused on the New World and on dealing with the threats to his authority by rebellions in other parts of his Empire. Aragon, and the other states in the east of Spain, made a tiny financial contribution so his visits were rare. 10

Recent events in Aragon have aroused concern in Madrid. The Aragonese nobility have used their powers to drive tenant farmers off the most fertile land and replaced them with an increasing number of Moriscos. There have been regular reports of clashes between the farmers and Moriscos, which has created instability in the areas that border France. The King clearly fears that the instability might spread to the other Aragonese provinces of Catalonia and Valencia. To assert his authority, the King has appointed a prominent Castilian official to be viceroy in Aragon. This was resented by the nobility of Aragon. 15 20

The arrival in Aragon of Antonio Pérez has stirred things up. When the King ordered his trial in Castile, Pérez fled to Aragon and claimed the right to be tried by the courts of that state. Rumours began to circulate that he had evidence of the King's criminal activity. This angered Philip and he ordered the viceroy to have Pérez tried by the Inquisition. This provoked rioting and the brutal killing of the viceroy who had been appointed by the King. The King has sent a force, said to be over 10,000 strong, to deal with the situation. I believe the King will prevail as there is little chance that other states will intervene and the nobility do not have the united support of the people of Aragon. 25 30

Acknowledgements

Source from: 'Pursuit of Power: reports by Venetian ambassadors in the Age of Philip II, 1560-1600', Editor James C Davis, Harper and Row, New York and London Sources



Q3

- 3** 'The crisis in Aragon, in the years 1590–93, was primarily the result of hostility to Castile.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



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 the Battle of Lepanto was the key event in the growth of Spanish naval power in the years 1474-1598. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Battle of Lepanto was the key event in the growth of Spanish naval power should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Spanish success blocked the Ottoman expansion into the western Mediterranean • Don John gave an enormous boost to Spanish prestige throughout Christian Europe • The myth of Turkish invincibility at sea was broken • After the battle the Turks focused on their campaign against Persia. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other events, not the Battle of Lepanto, provide more effective indication of Spanish naval power, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Ferdinand began significant naval developments in the late 15th century. This facilitated the takeover of the Canary Islands, an important staging post for the Atlantic • Andrea Doria boosted the development of the navy in the 1520's dealing with the threat of the Barbary Corsairs • The Malta campaign of the 1560's established Spanish naval power in the central Mediterranean. It provided an important new base • The annexation of Portugal in the early 1580's brought a considerable number of ships and expertise to the Spanish navy • The Armada of 1588 exposed weaknesses, especially regarding experienced commanders after the loss of Santa Cruz. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that Gonzalo de Córdoba made the most significant contribution to the success of the Spanish army in the years 1474–1598. Arguments and evidence that Gonzalo de Córdoba made the most significant contribution to the success of the Spanish army in the years 1474–1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • He developed the effective use of gunpowder, e.g. at Cerignola 1503. This transformed the Spanish Army, which had experienced difficulties against the French in the late 15th century • He was receptive to new ideas and employed experts, e.g. Novaro, whose engineering skills revolutionised siege tactics • He made the army more professional by focusing on training, which included the development of subordinate commanders • He improved the quality of armour and armaments establishing specialist workshops. Arguments and evidence that later commanders made the most significant contribution to the success of the Spanish army in the years 1474–1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • After de Córdoba's death in 1515 later commanders faced increasing challenges, often operating as part of an Imperial force and sometimes facing determined Nationalist resistance in difficult environments • In 1525 Prospero Colonna, who had been de Córdoba's second-in-command, used outflanking movements to outwit the French forces at Pavia • In the 1530s there was a reorganisation of the tercios increasing their firepower and flexibility • Alva introduced the Spanish musket in 1567 and also developed the Spanish Road to provide supplies to the forces in the Netherlands • Parma became leader of the Spanish forces in the Netherlands in 1577 and revitalised the army improving morale, standardising equipment and building a line of forts to complement the natural barriers. He took Antwerp in 1585 • In the 1580s Parma showed a mastery of siege tactics, e.g. at Antwerp and deployed Spanish land forces effectively at Gembloux. 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 suggestion that the gaining of possessions in the New World had an overwhelmingly positive effect on the power of Spain in the years 1492–1598. Arguments and evidence that the gaining of possessions in the New World had an overwhelmingly positive effect on the power of Spain in the years 1492–1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Discoveries brought great prestige to Spain • It provided a stimulus to the shipbuilding industry, which brought commercial and military benefits • The New World brought new resources and opened up markets. The development of Seville as a trading hub is significant • 150,000 Spaniards settled in the New World and many developed encomiendas, which extended the influence of Spain • The influx of precious metals that funded further conquests and provided guarantees for loans from European banking houses. Arguments and evidence that the gaining of possessions in the New World did not have an overwhelmingly positive effect on the power of Spain in the years 1492–1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Exploration of the New World led to tension with Portugal, which continued until 1580 • There were clashes with England over the activities of the English privateers • There was a fear Spain had become 'over-stretched' both territorially and financially. Other relevant material must be credited.

4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the proposition that the Battle of Pavia (1525) was the most significant event enhancing the power of Spain in the years 1474-1598. Arguments and evidence supporting the proposition that the Battle of Pavia (1525) was the most significant event enhancing the power of Spain in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Battle of Pavia saw the defeat and capture of Francis I and Spain was a clear victor in the Italian wars making Spain the dominant power in Italy • The Battle of Pavia was a huge boost to the military self-confidence of Spain • The Battle of Pavia showed the development of an army containing forces from across the Empire, e.g. the Landsknechts • The Battle of Pavia saw the emergence of a new generation of military commanders, e.g. Pescara who had been trained and given responsibility by de Cordoba. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition that the Battle of Pavia (1525) was the most significant event enhancing the power of Spain in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Ferdinand and Isabella initiated the campaigns of the Reconquista in the 1470s and 1480s, which enhanced the unity and power of Spain • The Conquistadores won a series of victories in the New World in the 1520s and 1530s, which developed the wealth and power of Spain • Spanish forces won victories at Malta (1565) and Lepanto (1571), which reduced the threat of the Ottoman Empire • The treaty with Portugal (1580) gave Spain control of the Portuguese Navy augmenting her maritime power. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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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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Sections B and C

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



Level	Mark	Descriptor
		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

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 the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for hostility to the <i>conversos</i> and the actions proposed by the authorities to deal with them. The author of the source is not named in the specification but candidates should be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The author was a leading official in the Inquisition and writes with authority - The author is using a sermon to add authority to his words which are clear and direct - The source is contemporary with the events and witnessing day-to-day activities. The author was based in Seville, which had a high Jewish population - The tone of the sermon is very critical of the <i>conversos</i>. - 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 REASONS FOR HOSTILITY TO THE <i>CONVERSOS</i>: - The tone of the source suggests hostility to a group that posed a threat to the Church, e.g. 'spread hateful ideas', 'denying the Divinity of Christ' '<i>marranos</i> who are spreading their poison.' - It indicates that there is a feeling that the <i>conversos</i> are taking high profile jobs, 'positions of influence', which is causing resentment - It provides evidence of racial feeling, 'beginning to outnumber pure-blooded Spanish people' - It suggests that there are materialistic motives for the hostility, 'confiscation of their land'. THE ACTIONS PROPOSED BY THE AUTHORITIES TO DEAL WITH THEM: - It indicates that legal processes are being adopted and that a code has been established to introduce and implement the Inquisition - It indicates that the process will be conducted in a reasonable manner, e.g. suspects will be given time to confess their transgressions - It indicates that the authorities will press those charged to provide information against others, 'confess all their sins and disclose the sins of others', which suggests that denunciations will be a significant part of the process - It provides evidence that sanctions imposed could be material, e.g. the confiscation of land - It makes it clear that the Inquisition will have the power to impose ultimate sanctions if they believe that an accused person has lapsed, 'the fire'. 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: • Queen Isabella had been warned by many of her advisers, e.g. Torquemada, that the <i>conversos</i> were not true to the Christian faith and were a serious challenge to her authority • The establishment of an Inquisition was sanctioned by the Pope but was under the direct control of the Spanish Crown and spread to different regions between 1478-81 • Several hundred executions were carried out in Seville in the years 1478-88 • It was time of economic and social unrest when minority groups were vulnerable.
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Section B: Indicative content

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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros played the most significant part in preparing Spain for the accession of Charles von Habsburg in 1516. Arguments and evidence that Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros played the most significant part in preparing Spain for the accession of Charles von Habsburg in 1516 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cisneros, as President of the Royal Council, maintained day to day administration following the death of Isabella and prevented the grandees from installing either Ferdinand or Juana as puppet monarchs of Castile • Cisneros secured the support of most of the Castilian nobility for the succession of Charles by his control of, and distribution of, patronage • Cisneros acted as regent on the death of Ferdinand (1516) and established a Castilian militia to maintain order • Cisneros dealt with Muslim challenges to the authority of the monarchy, launching a successful crusade in north Africa, which was a potential base for incursions into Spain. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition that Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros played the most significant part in preparing Spain for the accession of Charles von Habsburg in 1516 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles was most influenced by his Burgundian advisers, e.g. Chièvres and Adrian of Utrecht • Charles had decided to dismiss Cisneros and sent him a letter to this effect. Cisneros died before meeting Charles • The Treaty of Noyon removed the immediate challenge from France and enabled Charles to focus on Spain • Chièvres, who was sent to Spain after Ferdinand's death in 1516, removed potential opponents from the Royal court, e.g. Charles's younger brother Ferdinand who was sent to govern Burgundy • Charles met with Juana who accepted his sole rule, removing a potential focus of opposition • Charles appointed Gattinara and de los Cobos, who proved to be effective administrators who would carry out the work that would have been the responsibility of Cisneros. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the writings of Martín de Azpilcueta and Tomás de Mercado constitute a convincing explanation of the causes of the price revolution in Spain. Arguments and evidence that the writings of Martín de Azpilcueta and Tomás de Mercado constitute a convincing explanation of the price revolution in Spain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Salamanca School, to which Azpilcueta and Mercado belonged, sought to explain the price rises that were having an increasing impact on Spain in the first half of the century. Salamanca University was a highly respected academic institution • Azpilcueta developed a monetarist theory that argued there was a link between the price rises and the amount of money in circulation. He cited the specific example of France, where there was less money in circulation, which was not experiencing rises • Azpilcueta advanced the argument that there was a correlation between the price rises and the importation of gold and silver from the New World. He provided evidence to support his view • Mercado, who spent much of his life in Mexico, argued that the massive increase in demand for Spanish goods from the New World had an impact on prices • Mercado also argued that there was evidence that speculation by the business community and by bankers, and the increasing level of spending by the Spanish government, had fuelled inflation. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition that the writings of Martín de Azpilcueta and Tomás de Mercado constitute a convincing explanation of the price revolution in Spain, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Later research indicated that price rises were not consistent on all items as would be the case with monetarist theory • Agricultural produce rose in price because of the lack of investment, which led to poor yields and consequent higher prices. The vast expansion of the wool trade also led to a decline in arable farming, which forced up the price of grain • There was a very significant population increase during the second half of the century rising to around 8 million by 1600. This created increased demand, which forced up prices when there was inadequate supply • There were very significant regional differences. A lot of the contemporary research focused on areas such as Seville, the administrative hub for the New World, which provided the most extreme evidence. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the siege of Malta (1565) was the most significant event in the expansion and maintenance of Spanish power in the Mediterranean in the years 1492-1598. Arguments and evidence that the siege of Malta (1565) was the most significant event in the expansion and maintenance of Spanish power in the Mediterranean in the years 1492-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Malta was vital to preventing Ottoman control of the Sicilian Straits, the gateway between the eastern and western Mediterranean. If the island was lost it could be used as a base to attack Sicily and then the Kingdom of Naples • The Knights of St John, one of the most powerful military orders, had, at the request of Charles I, established their headquarters on Malta. They were responsible for its defence, which emphasises the strategic importance of the island • In 1565, Philip II learnt of the scale of the Turkish threat (170 warships and 40,000 men) and ordered Don Garcia de Toledo, the Viceroy of Naples, to intervene. This, together with the heroic resistance of Jean de Valette, forced the Turks to withdraw • The relief of Malta had a massive impact on morale in the West and broke the cycle of defeats, e.g. the loss of Rhodes and the defeat at Djerba (1560). It marked the limit of Ottoman influence in the Western Mediterranean. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition that the siege of Malta (1565) was the most significant event in the expansion and maintenance of Spanish power in the Mediterranean in the years 1492-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1492, the conquest of Granada established Castilian control of a key coastal region and enabled Castile to adopt a more expansionist policy in the Mediterranean • In 1494, Ferdinand sent a force to counter the intervention of Charles VIII of France in Italy. Gonzalo de Cordoba gained control of Naples in 1495. Ferdinand was recognised as King of Naples in 1504 • The Battle of Pavia (1525) was the decisive encounter of the Italian Wars, it showed the effectiveness of the arquebus against the French cavalry and the subsequent Treaty of Madrid (1526) established Spanish dominance over the Italian peninsula • In 1535, with the support of Andrea Doria, Charles I commanded a force of 400 ships and 60,000 men to eliminate the control by Barbarossa (a pirate working with the Turks) of Tunis, a strategically important site opposite Sicily • Philip II was concerned about the ambitions of France in Northern Italy. He ordered Alba to launch a pre-emptive strike with a force of 70,000 which crushed the French at St Quentin. France gave up all claims in Italy in the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559) • After the defeat at Djerba (1560), Philip II focused on building up the Spanish fleet, which was deployed effectively to counter the threat of the Barbary pirates to Oran and established the fleet that was victorious at Lepanto (1571) • The Ottoman war with Persia (1578) led to a period of peace with Spain, which lasted until the end of Philip II's reign in 1598.

	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the building of galleys from 1560 was the most significant factor in developing the military power of Spain in the years 1474-1598. Arguments and evidence that the building of galleys from 1560 was the most significant factor in developing the military power of Spain in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the years 1560-74, over 300 galleys were built at huge expense giving Spain control of the Western Mediterranean with a fleet four times the size of that of Charles I • Philip II was conscious of the cost of relying on purchasing ships built by the Genoese and ordered the development of domestic production • The fleet of galleys played a major role in the defeat of the Turks at Lepanto in 1571 in the Eastern Mediterranean • The fleet of galleys gave Spain increased security for her Mediterranean coast, enabling greater activity in the Atlantic and Northern Europe; it also gave protection to Spanish trade and communications in the Western Mediterranean • Galleys sometimes played an important part outside the Mediterranean in coastal warfare and in carrying troops, e.g. the conquest of the Azores in 1583. Arguments and evidence that challenge the statement that the building of galleys from 1560 was the most significant factor in developing the military power of Spain in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the Reconquista (1474 onwards), Ferdinand developed a force skilled in siege-craft with improved artillery. The development of a highly effective professional army using tactics that took full advantage of new developments in firearms and heavy artillery • During the Italian Wars (1494 onwards), Gonzalo de Cordoba developed the use of tercios which linked the use of pikemen and arquebusiers which brought great victories against the French, e.g. Cerignola (1503) • In the 1520s and 30s, a relatively small force of Spanish soldiers was able to overthrow the Aztec and Inca empires making very effective use of Toledo steel swords, guns and horses • The influx of silver from the Americas enabled Spain to fund military developments and expeditions • Alba was able to build up a formidable force in the Netherlands in the 1560s, with particular focus on the development of muskets, and winning at Alcantara (1580) to gain control of Portugal • During the 1580s, Philip II ordered the construction of a large fleet of galleons designed for service in the Atlantic, which augmented the benefits of the acquisition of the Portuguese fleet and the port of Lisbon in 1580 • The successes of the Spanish forces, e.g. in conducting effective siege warfare in both France and the Netherlands in the 1580s and 90s. Other relevant material must be credited.



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

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

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 the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the nature of the relationship between Philip II and Aragon and the extent of the threat to the King's authority in the years 1590-91. The author does not appear in the specification but candidates should be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The author is an official representative of another state and is keeping his government informed of events in Spain - He expresses his views very clearly and provides context re the political relationship between Philip II and Aragon - His account is balanced providing the Government of Venice with a summary of the situation and an assessment of likely developments. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The relationship between Philip II and Aragon: - It suggests that the relationship between the Spanish monarchy and Aragon had evolved over time and that Aragon was not a priority for Philip as it made little financial contribution and he had other concerns - It suggests in the opening section that the nobility of Aragon have a clear sense of their own importance. It uses the words, 'they behave like a Republic.' - It indicates that Aragon was determined to preserve its traditional rights, e.g. <i>fueros</i> and the opportunity to make appeals directly to the King in the Cortes - It suggests that Philip was determined to assert his position, e.g. by appointing a prominent Castilian as viceroy. The extent of the threat to the King's authority : - It indicates that Philip felt his authority was threatened by the instability in Aragon and concerned that this might spread to other provinces - It indicates that Philip was so concerned that he asserted his authority by appointing a new viceroy even though it was clear that the appointment of a Castilian would be resented - It suggests that there were divisions in Aragon, e.g. between the nobility and the tenant farmers which created instability but limited the extent of the threat - It suggests that Pérez may have been able to harm the King's reputation - The mobilisation of over 10,000 troops suggests the extent of the King's concern but certainly curbed any significant challenge. - 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's was facing a range of difficulties with serious economic problems as well as the humiliating failure of the Armada and an unresolved challenge to Spanish authority in the Netherlands - Pérez escaped to France where he published accusations against Philip - Philip did intervene and sent in a force of 14,000 men which showed his concern about the situation. There was no effective resistance and the states of Catalonia and Valencia did



	not get involved Philip took very firm action against the leaders of the rising. Once order had been restored he modified rather than removed the traditional rights of Aragon, e.g. votes in the Cortes no longer had to be unanimous.
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Section B: Indicative content

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 Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the problems Charles I faced, in the years 1516-22, were of his own making. Arguments and evidence that the problems Charles I faced, in the years 1516-22, were of his own making should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Charles I delayed going to Spain and concentrated on dealing with issues concerning France, e.g. negotiating the Treaty of Noyon - Charles I did not learn Spanish, which made communication more difficult and was perceived to be showing a lack of concern for his responsibilities - Charles I removed Cisneros, an experienced and much respected adviser, from office in 1517, which was interpreted as arrogance on his part - Charles I pursued other ambitions, e.g. campaigning to become Holy Roman Emperor in 1519, which both diverted him from Spanish matters and also involved the use of Spanish finance - Charles I gave non-Spaniards positions of responsibility in Spain, e.g. appointing Adrian of Utrecht as regent in 1522. These advisers appeared to have little sensitivity to regional concerns. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Spain had experienced political instability since the death of Isabella in 1504 and was riven with factions, putting their own ambitions first. There were many who supported the claims of Ferdinand to the throne - Many Spanish grandees pursued their own ambitions and were determined to keep their own privileges, e.g. the <i>fueros</i> - There was deep seated resistance to the corregidores, whose role and power had been established under Ferdinand and Isabella, and determination to prevent further developments - The Spanish economy was experiencing difficulties, e.g. there had been serious crop failures. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that Hernando de Valdés was the most significant influence in the campaign for religious orthodoxy in Spain in the years 1558-70. Arguments and evidence that Hernando de Valdés was the most significant influence in the campaign for religious orthodoxy in Spain in the years 1558-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Valdés held two of the most powerful positions in the Spanish Church for the majority of this period, Archbishop of Seville and Inquisitor General. These appointments were made by the king and this shows Philip II's willingness to grant him authority • Valdés established the Index in Spain and identified 670 writings, which were banned • Valdés reformed the organisation of the Inquisition basing it in Madrid and establishing 15 tribunals. He also legislated for extra powers, which were widely used • He targeted and pursued the case against Carranza who was accused of Calvinist sympathies. In this case he worked closely with Melchor Cano who accepted the leadership of Valdés. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition that Hernando de Valdes was the most significant influence in the campaign for religious orthodoxy in Spain in the years 1558-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Philip II was very pious as is shown in the building of the Escorial and repeatedly stated that his greatest responsibility was to the church • The Jesuits were a movement which originated in Spain and initially were a force which reinvigorated the spiritual strength of the Roman Catholic Church • The decrees of the Council of Trent had a huge impact and Spanish church leaders played a leading role in its deliberations, with the authority of bishops being augmented and 20 seminaries being established to educate the clergy • Christian mysticism began to have an increasing impact and the work of individual monks and nuns, e.g. St Teresa of Avila and St John of the Cross, led to considerable reform and revival of religious groups in Spain, e.g. the Carmelites. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the acquisition of the Portuguese fleet (1580) was the most significant development in Spanish naval power in the years 1474-1598. Arguments and evidence that the acquisition of the Portuguese fleet was the most significant development in Spanish naval power in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The extensive Portuguese navy came under the control of Philip II. It contained galleasses as well as galleons and there were many capable and highly experienced navigators and sailors • Spain gained control of the Atlantic seaboard with a number of excellent harbours and shipbuilding yards, e.g. Lisbon which also had a gun foundry • Spain gained control of an overseas empire stretching from the Azores to Brazil. Philip was now at the head of a massive global empire across 3 continents • There was a great boost to the prestige of Spain and the opportunity to add to their wealth by exploiting areas of the New World which had been colonised by Portugal, e.g. Brazil. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition that the acquisition of the Portuguese fleet (1580) was the most significant development in Spanish naval power 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1479 Spain gained control of the Canary Islands, which provided a platform for further exploration westwards and in 1496 Columbus established a naval base at Santa Domingo which was used to repair ships • In 1528 Spain began a major build up of naval power by contracting in support from Genoa, e.g. from Andrea Doria, who played a significant part in Spanish success in the Italian Wars • There was a massive programme of galley building from the mid-1550s to the 1570s, during which 300 galleons were constructed; they helped to deal with the multiple challenges Spain faced • The Spanish fleet had defeated the Ottomans to gain control of Malta in 1565 • The Spanish fleet under Don John won a victory against the Ottomans at Lepanto in 1571, which was a massive boost to Spanish naval prestige and removed the immediate

	threat of the Turkish fleet in the Mediterranean. 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 suggestion that the conquest of the Incas by Pizarro had the most significant impact on the development of Spanish wealth and power in the New World in the years 1474-1580. Arguments and evidence that the conquest of the Incas by Pizarro had the most significant impact on the development of Spanish wealth and power in the New World in the years 1474-1580 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pizarro, by defeating the most powerful native state in South America, provided a massive boost to the military reputation of Spain • The development of Spanish ships to protect the trade routes across the Atlantic provided a boost to Spanish naval power • In 1545 the mines at Potosi were discovered and black slaves were brought from Africa to develop them. In the 1530s 324,000 ducats of precious metals were being sent back to Spain; by the 1550s this was averaging 870,000 • The rearing of cattle and sheep, both introduced from Spain, was very successful and provided new opportunities for many farmers from Spain to establish large estates and boosted the trade and wealth of Spain. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition that the conquest of the Incas by Pizarro was the most significant event on the development of Spanish wealth and power in the New World in the years 1474-1580 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Under Ferdinand and Isabella the Treaty of Alcacovas (1479) gained Spain control of the Canary Islands which was a platform for further exploration westwards • In 1492 Columbus led the first of a series of expeditions and established a Spanish base at Santa Domingo in 1496. He also studied the trade winds and produced charts which were useful to later explorers • Expeditions led by Conquistadores developed colonisation with Puerto Rico (1508), being a source of gold and the first deployment of the encomienda system, and Cuba

(1511), where sugar and tobacco were harvested

- The voyage of Balboa (1513) discovered the straits connecting the Atlantic and Pacific and began the development of the Pacific seaboard
- A House of Trade was established in Seville in 1503. This showed the scale of the trade and the need to regulate it to ensure the benefit to the state. As trade expanded, a Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies, also based in Seville, was established in 1524
- Hernan Cortes took a force into Mexico and defeated Montezuma to gain control of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan. He introduced the encomienda system and cattle ranching prospered. Silver mining was developed and produced great wealth
- The treaty with Portugal (1580) led to Spain gaining control of Brazil which brought new sources of wealth, e.g. access to the sugar plantations.

Other relevant material must be credited.



5

Answers will be created 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 Alba and Parma were the most significant leaders in the development of the Spanish army in the years 1474-1598.

Arguments and evidence that Alba and Parma were the most significant leaders in the development of the Spanish army in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Alba played a key role in defeating the Protestant forces at Mühlberg (1547). He showed great tactical skill in catching his enemies off balance with a perfectly executed crossing of the Elbe.
- In 1567, Alba introduced the Spanish musket. This added increased firepower to the *tercio* formation. He established the Spanish Road to supply his campaigns. He developed effective siege tactics that were ruthlessly employed at Mechelen (1572).
- Parma, from 1577, revitalised the army in the Netherlands and improved morale. He standardised equipment and built a line of forts to complement the natural barriers. His cavalry assault brought a decisive victory at Gembloux.
- Parma became a master of siege warfare with the taking of Maastricht (1579) and his siege of the vital port of Antwerp (1584), which included the construction of a bridge of boats across the Scheldt.

Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated.

Relevant points may include:

- In the 1470s, Alfonso of Aragon developed an army that conducted a *Reconquista* to gain control of Granada and other Muslim areas. He encouraged new commanders, e.g. Mendoza, who developed siege tactics and effective deployment of artillery.
- Gonzalo de Cordoba developed the effective use of mobile infantry and cavalry, e.g. at Cerignola (1503). He played a key role in the development of *tercios* with massed pike formations linked with arquebusiers.
- Gonzalo focused on improving training for ordinary soldiers and for his officers to develop a more effective command structure. He also developed specialist armour.
- In 1525, Pescara, who had been trained by de Cordoba, developed more effective outflanking tactics which proved vital in the Battle of Pavia. He successfully integrated troops from other parts of the Empire, e.g. the *landsknechts*.
- Spanish forces, *Conquistadores*, were well led in South America and made very effective use of cavalry, infantry and superior firepower in defeating native forces and establishing control.
- Alba was less successful overall in his role in the Netherlands. His ruthless suppression aroused deep antagonism and determination to resist. His plans for sustaining and developing a large force were undermined by the lack of funding.
- The final stage of Parma's career was undermined by King Philip's insistence that he reduced his commitment to the Netherlands and played a role in the abortive Armada campaign and the invasion of France in 1590.

Other relevant material must be credited.



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 the development of the role of the infantry was the most significant factor in the growing power of the Spanish army in the years 1474-1598.

Arguments and evidence that the development of the role of the infantry was the most significant factor in the growing power of the Spanish army in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- In the victory over the French at Cerignola (1503), De Cordoba introduced infantry tactics linking the use of the pike and the arquebus. This countered the threat of the French cavalry which had been very successful in the opening years of the conflict
- De Cordoba trained a very effective group of young commanders who reformed the *tercio* method, e.g. at Pavia (1525) where the integrated firepower and speed of movement because of drilling was decisive
- Groups of soldiers from other parts of the Empire, e.g. the *Landsknechts* were integrated into the tactics of the *tercio*
- Alba developed the effectiveness of the *tercio* by introducing heavier armour piercing guns which were crucial in the Battle of Muhlberg (1547)
- From the 1530s marine units of *tercios* were developed and were very effective, e.g. at Lepanto (1571).

Arguments and evidence that challenge the statement that the development of the infantry was the most significant factor in the growing power of the Spanish army in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- In the late 15th century, Ferdinand and Isabella developed a large force, with use of the *hermandades*, to conduct the Reconquista. The force made very effective use of artillery in siege campaigns
- The conquistadores, in the first half of the 16th century, developed very effective tactics in the New World, making use of horses to provide greater mobility
- The Spanish army required massive financial resources and relied especially on silver from the New World
- Alba developed the use of heavy artillery in the Dutch Wars, e.g. the siege of Leyden (1573-74)
- Alexander Farnese, the Duke of Parma, won a series of victories in the Dutch Wars, culminating in the Siege of Antwerp (1584). He combined the use of Italian built siege engines with the deployment of naval forces to seal off the Scheldt
- Maurice of Nassau developed tactics, often making very effective use of his knowledge of the topography, to counter the *tercios*.

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 about the accuracy of the statement that the Ottoman Empire rather than France presented the bigger challenge to Spain in Europe in the years 1474-1598. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Ottoman Empire presented the bigger threat should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By the late 15th century, the Ottomans had developed the largest army in Europe • The Ottoman navy ruled the shipping lanes of the eastern Mediterranean and began to venture west • The Ottomans prospered under the leadership of Suleiman (1520-66) and Charles regarded them as a bigger threat to Christendom than Martin Luther • Philip II found the Ottomans equally challenging and suffered a major setback at Djerba. He also had to reduce his forces elsewhere, notably in the Netherlands to cope with the Ottoman challenge • Even after their massive losses at Lepanto the Ottoman fleet recovered quickly. However, by the end of the century their ships became less flexible and effective than the Spanish fleet • Under Francis I the French made alliances with the Ottomans and encouraged them to threaten Spanish interests. The Ottomans were given access to the ports of Marseilles and Toulon • There were fears that muslims in North Africa, encouraged by the Ottomans, would encourage the moriscos in areas like Granada to rise up. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that France provided the greater threat needs to be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the late 15th century there was tension and conflict over frontier provinces, notably Roussillon and Cerdagne • Ferdinand was determined to assert himself and was involved in a long running conflict over the province of Navarre • Ferdinand and Charles I were involved in the Italian wars against France over a sustained period, notably over the cities of Naples and Milan • There were concerns about an alliance between France and England in the reign of Elizabeth I • France sent military aid to the Dutch rebel against Spain in the 1580s and 1590s • The quality of Ottoman leadership declined after the death of Suleiman in 1566. Neither Selim nor Murad III had his stature. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 proposition that the Netherlands were a significant drain on the resources of Spain in the years 1474-1598.

Arguments and evidence that the Netherlands were a significant drain on the resources of Spain in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The cost of defending the Netherlands against French incursions was significant from the beginning of the 16th century. The Spanish garrison reached 70,000 by the 1570s
- There was anger in the Netherlands that their taxes were being used to fund Spanish policies in other parts of their empire. This led to tax revolts, e.g. in 1539, which reduced the revenue going to Spain and forced her to increase her garrison
- The Dutch rebellion from the 1560s to the end of this timeframe sapped the finances of the Spanish Crown and played a major part in the bankruptcy of 1575
- The situation in the Netherlands drew England into conflict with Spain from the 1580s, which led to a significant drain on Spanish resources.

Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated.

Relevant points may include:

- In the 1480s very extensive and prosperous trade links had been established with the Netherlands, taking merino wool from Spain and selling finished cloth and imported carpets from the East to Spain
- Trade continued to expand in the reign of Charles I with the import of spices leading to the Netherlands being regarded as the 'Indies of the North'. The trade fair at Medina del Campo became one of the largest in Europe because of the trade links
- The taxation revenue from the Netherlands to Spain was significant and rising during the reign of Charles I, 500,000 ducats on average in the 1520s rising to 3 million in the 1540s
- The port of Antwerp was central to the development of the Spanish economy as its financial institutions developed and it was a source of finance for Spanish merchants and the monarchy.

Other relevant material must be credited.



4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the revolt in the Netherlands was the most significant challenge to Spanish power in Europe and the Mediterranean in the years 1494-1598. Arguments and evidence that the revolt in the Netherlands was the most significant challenge to Spanish power in Europe and the Mediterranean in the years 1494-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Netherlands was of great economic importance to Spain with the port of Antwerp the focus of trade in goods from the Americas, which had been channelled through Seville. This revenue was vital to the Spanish economy • In 1572, the Sea Beggars captured the port of Den Briel and took several towns. French Huguenot troops went to the Netherlands to provide support and Spain had to maintain a force of over 70,000 troops in the Netherlands • The strong reaction to the repressive policies of Alba (1567-74) hardened resistance and made the continued presence of a large number of Spanish troops necessary and this sapped Spanish resources • The decline in other threats, e.g. the decline in the Turkish threat after the defeat at Lepanto (1571) and the increasing Turkish concern with the threat of Persia in the East from the late 1570s, made the challenge of the Dutch revolt more significant • The Dutch revolt resulted in English intervention, which led to 6,000 English soldiers and considerable financial support being sent to the Netherlands. Philip II responded by ordering the Armada, which produced a massive drain on Spanish resources • Maurice of Nassau, a senior commander from 1585, drove the Spanish out of Northern and Eastern areas by 1597, culminating in the Battle of Turnhout. He was a siege commander, military organiser and innovator, e.g. effective use of volley-fire. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There had been long-term disputes with France focusing on the strategically important areas of Burgundy, Navarre and Milan. This culminated in Ferdinand sending a force to counter the intervention of Charles VIII in Northern Italy • The Barbary pirate leader Barbarossa gained control of Tunis (1534), a strategically important site opposite Sicily. This threatened vital Spanish trade routes in the Mediterranean • There was apprehension that the Turks could pose a threat through an alliance with France or by intervention in southern Spain where there was a significant Muslim population • Suleiman the Magnificent became leader of the Turks in 1520 and built up both the army, which advanced in central Europe, and the navy, which won significant victories at Rhodes (1522) and at Djerba (1560) and threatened Malta (1565). Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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4

Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the struggle with the Turks was the greatest challenge to Spanish power in the years 1474-1598.

Arguments and evidence that the struggle with the Turks was the greatest challenge to Spanish power in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The Turks supported constant threats to the trade routes with Italy
- Charles I saw himself as the protector of the Christian church and regarded the Turks as a major threat
- In 1522 the Turks, under their new leader Suleiman, took control of Rhodes and there were fears they would move further west with a particular threat to Malta
- The Turkish threat to Malta (1565) and at Lepanto (1571) represented the apogee of the Turkish challenge to Spanish power
- In 1534 and 1574 the Turks threatened Tunis, which Spain regarded as an important sphere of influence.

Arguments and evidence that challenge the statement that the struggle with the Turks was the greatest challenge to Spanish power in the years 1474-1598 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- There was long-term, deeply-rooted conflict with France, culminating in the outbreak of the Italian Wars in 1494, which involved disputes over many strategically important areas, e.g. Burgundy, Navarre and Milan
- Spain was often diverted by other problems, e.g. the revolt in the Netherlands which involved high costs, and involvement of significant forces and commanders
- Spanish forces won victories over the Turks at Malta (1565) and Lepanto (1571), which reduced the Turkish threat in the Mediterranean
- After Suleiman's death in 1566, his successors, Selim and Murad did not attempt to advance west in the years 1566-95.

Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
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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 source to consider its value for revealing the nature of the charges against Carranza and the strength of his defence. Carranza and Valdes are named in the specification and candidates can be expected to be aware of them. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The source has authority being an extract from the official hearing of the trial of Carranza • The witness against Carranza is a senior official of the Spanish Church and had been appointed by the king • Carranza was Archbishop of Toledo, the highest position in the Spanish Church. He speaks for himself and does not seem inhibited. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: • THE NATURE OF THE CHARGES • It indicates that Carranza had a close association with many persons of Lutheran opinion • It states that Carranza had questioned Catholic doctrine in his writings • It suggests that Carranza has used his official position to advance ideas opposed to the Catholic church. • THE STRENGTH OF THE DEFENCE • It suggests that Carranza had the confidence of Philip II who had given him positions of responsibility • It indicates that Carranza questions the motives of those who have charged him • It indicates that Carranza has not been informed of all the charges against him • It suggests that Carranza wishes to assume the moral high ground as he offers to forgive all those who have spoken against him. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the nature of the charges and the strength of the defence. Relevant points may include: • In the 1550s in Spain there was a crackdown against heresy, following on the instructions of first Charles I and then Philip II • Valdes, the Inquisitor General was particularly concerned with Toledo and there was intense rivalry between him and Carranza • The powers of the Inquisition had recently been strengthened by the Pope • A leading Catholic like Carranza who had expressed interest in and a respect for humanist views was likely to be suspected of heresy.

Section B: indicative content

Option 32: The Golden Age of Spain, 1474-1598.



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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the motivation for the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain was primarily religious. Arguments and evidence that the motivation for the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain was primarily religious should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, were termed the Catholic Monarchs and wanted to make Catholicism the religion of their country • There was a strong feeling that large numbers of conversos were still practising Judaism • There was apprehension that Muslim influence was increasing in some regions of Spain • The argument that religion was the primary factor is strengthened by the material price that was paid as a result of the actions against other faiths whose members often had a successful role in business and commerce. Arguments and evidence that other factors motivated the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Social and economic envy was a driving force behind the Inquisition and was disguised as religious hostility, e.g. the influence of other religions in professions such as law and education • There was the opportunity to confiscate lands and property • There was growing apprehension of an external Muslim threat • The Inquisition was used as an instrument of political unity by the rulers of Castile and Aragon. Other relevant material must be credited.

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.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that Queen Isabella played the key role in the introduction of the Inquisition to Spain.

Arguments and evidence that Queen Isabella played the key role in the introduction of the Inquisition to Spain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Isabella was very devout and determined to enforce religious conformity and persuaded Pope Sixtus IV to give control of the Inquisition in Spain to her and Ferdinand
- Ojeda's sermon in Seville in 1478 warning of the threat posed by the Jews and *conversos* had a profound impact on Isabella and gave her a sense of mission
- Isabella saw the Inquisition as a solution to the political and religious divisions in Spain
- Isabella worked closely with Torquemada and appointed him Inquisitor General.

Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated.

Relevant points may include:

- There had been an inquisition in Spain in the 13th century to deal with heresy that had crossed into Castile from France
- Torquemada, who was Isabella's confessor, took the initiative and established a number of tribunals. He encouraged people to denounce *conversos* who had lapsed and organised the system of the *auto da fé*
- In many provinces and cities there was a great deal of anti-Semitic feeling, which was often linked to resentment about the economic success of the Jews and the *conversos*
- The city councils felt that their authority was being undermined and that the *conversos* were establishing more power and influence on local government.

Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
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1	1-3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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1

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 threat posed by the *conversos* and the reasons for the choice of Torquemada to lead the General Council of the Inquisition. The author of the source is not named in the specification but candidates should be aware of the context; Torquemada is named in the specification.

1. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences:
 - The author writes with the authority of the office of Archbishop of Toledo, the senior position in the Roman Catholic Church in Spain
 - The author clearly has great respect for Torquemada, citing the different areas of Spain where his conduct of policy had already had an impact
 - The tone of the source is very clear and expresses confidence in the policies being pursued.
2. 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 threat posed by the *conversos*:

- It suggests that the *conversos* were seeking to gain positions of authority and influence ('motivated by selfish considerations')
- It indicates that they were not honouring their religious vows and were seeking to influence others ('practise their Jewish rites...sought to convert others')
- It indicates that the *conversos* had provoked conflict and disorder ('ignited violence ...series of massacres')
- It suggests that the religious attitudes of the *conversos* threatened the unity of Spain ('threat to our proud Catholic realm.').

The reasons for the choice of Torquemada to lead the General Council of the Inquisition:

- It provides evidence that he has strength of character ('determination to protect the true faith')
 - It suggests that he had gained the confidence of Queen Isabella, who listened to and acted on his advice
 - It provides evidence that he worked hard and extensively in the development of the Inquisition up to that point ('in Castile, Aragon, Valencia and Catalonia.')
 - It suggests that he was prepared to allow those charged the opportunity of redemption ('Edict of Grace').
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:
 - There was concern that the situation in some regions was increasingly difficult and that a consistent approach was required. There were serious civil disturbances involving the *conversos* and a series of massacres took place in the 1470s, including one in Toledo



	• It was claimed, at the time, that over 20,000 had been executed by the mid-1480s • Pope Sixtus IV had agreed that Queen Isabella should have control of the Inquisition in Spain and that all appointments were made under her authority • The Jewish issues were not resolved by Torquemada and the expulsion of Jewish people was announced in 1495.
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Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
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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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate is it to say that the revolt of the Comuneros was caused by the conduct of Charles I at the beginning of his reign. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the revolt of the Comuneros was caused by the conduct of Charles I should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Charles did not make a positive initial impression, he had been brought up in Burgundy, could not speak Spanish and had no knowledge of Spanish affairs - He did not appear to be giving Spain priority and was preoccupied with events in the Netherlands and with the potential threat from France - Charles dismissed Cisneros who had experience of governing Spain - There was distrust of his Flemish advisers, notably Chievres and Adrian of Utrecht - There was anger when Charles focused on his campaign to be Holy Roman Emperor which was costly and would lead to further neglect of Spain. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, not the conduct of Charles I were the main reasons for the revolt of the Comuneros. Relevant points may include: - Spain was a country with significant regional divisions and was faction ridden - There was already increasing resentment between the rising middle class and the established nobility which contributed to a fractious society - There had been friction between the previous monarchs and the cortes of different provinces over the appointment and role of the corregidores - In many provinces, notably Aragon, there had already been campaigns to protect local legal rights, the fueros. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1.	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the attitudes of the leaders of the Comuneros Revolt and their grievances against Charles I. Candidates can be expected to be aware of the context of the Comuneros Revolt. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - The author is a leader of the revolt and is in a position to be aware of its purpose - The letter is designed to be read by Charles and to make clear to him the grievances of the leaders of the revolt - The letter was composed in the early stages of the revolt after the taking of a major city and indicates the confidence of the leaders at that stage - The tone indicates formal respect for 'Your Majesty' but the criticism is very direct. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Attitudes of the leaders: - It suggests that they are confident that they represent the interests of their state - It provides evidence of the strength of their feelings against external influences - It provides evidence of their determination to sustain the institutions of their state, e.g. finance and judiciary - It suggests that they are determined to maintain their controlling influence by safeguarding the role of the Cortes. Grievances against Charles: - It provides evidence of the concern about the use of Spanish resources to provide finance to increase the personal power of Charles - It suggests that Charles was not showing proper respect for the traditions and rights of Spain - It provides evidence of concern about the level of force used to suppress the revolt, e.g. Medina del Campo - It provides evidence of the anger that Charles is not living in Spain - It provides evidence of the resentment against Adrian of Utrecht, the regent chosen by Charles. - 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 revolt had got off to a promising start with the taking of Valladolid - Charles has been absent organising his campaign to be elected as Holy Roman Emperor - There was anger at the appointment of non-Spaniards to positions of responsibility and the removal of Spanish officials, e.g. Cisneros. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Option 32: The Golden Age of Spain, 1474–1598.



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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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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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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the revolt of the <i>Comuneros</i> (1520) was caused by the determination of the nobility to retain their traditional rights. Arguments and evidence that the Revolt of the <i>Comuneros</i> (1520) was caused by the determination of the nobility to retain their traditional rights should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In many states, long established privileges (<i>Fueros</i>) were strongly defended by the nobility who believed that the <i>cortes</i> should have a right of veto • There was resentment about the appointment of royal justices and courts. The Council of Toledo (1520) was concerned about the development of <i>corregidores</i> and argued that it should appoint a majority of justices to join those appointed by the King • The nobility wished to retain their rights of patronage. They regarded Charles' brother Ferdinand as a true Castilian who understood Spanish traditions, and interpreted his being sent to the Netherlands as a clear indication of the attitude of the new regime • Towns were determined to retain their ancient privileges, which gave the established nobility traditional rights. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was resentment against the regime of Cisneros who set up a militia (1516) devised to enforce central authority • Charles did not arrive in Spain until a year after his accession. This enhanced the belief that Spain was to be ruled by an absentee foreign monarch. This feeling deepened when he entered the contest to be elected Holy Roman Emperor • Charles spoke no Castilian and relied on foreign advisers, e.g. Chièvres. There was great anger when he appointed Adrian of Utrecht as regent • There was a belief that Charles would use the wealth of Spain in the interests of Burgundian and Habsburg territories • There was resentment of the introduction of new taxes to pay for what was felt to be the extravagance of the court. In many areas, e.g. Segovia, there were protests against the demand for increases in the <i>servicio</i> to fund increased expenditure by the king • The grandees among the nobility became concerned about the revolt giving rise to more radical ideas, which might have an impact on their position. This contributed to the defeat of the rebels at the Battle of Villallar. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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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 Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that Charles I's improved relationship with the Cortes of Castile was the primary reason that he was able to govern more effectively after the revolt of the Comuneros. Arguments and evidence that Charles I's improved relationship with the Cortes of Castile was the primary reason that he was able to govern more effectively after the revolt of the Comuneros. Relevant points may include: • Charles began to understand the importance of established institutions and recognised the traditional rights of the Cortes to petition him and to be consulted • Charles saw the benefits of working with the Cortes, after initial issues over finance in 1520, and was granted <i>servicios</i> which were vital in stabilising the financial position • Charles recognised that good relations with the nobility would strengthen his position and accepted the traditional rights of the nobility over taxation • Charles asserted his absolute right to political control at the meeting of the Cortes in Valladolid and, in the light of the above points, this was not contested. Arguments and evidence that challenge the statement that Charles I's improved relationship with the Cortes of Castile was the primary reason that he was able to govern more effectively after the revolt of the Comuneros should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles spent seven continuous years in Spain and it became the focus of his administration and his authority • Charles stepped up his efforts to learn Castilian Spanish and this led to more effective communication as well as being evidence of his commitment • Charles married Isabella of Portugal who was related to the Castilian royal family. Isabella proved to be highly competent and was a very effective regent when Charles was absent • Charles appointed effective ministers in Gattinara and De Los Cobos who were loyal to him and excellent administrators • Charles appointed senior Castilian nobles to his Council of State to work alongside Adrian of Utrecht • In 1528 Charles called an emergency meeting of the Cortes to request additional finance but his plea was rejected. The meetings of the Cortes were less frequent subsequently. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that Spain's rising population was a more important factor in causing the price revolution. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Spain's rising population was the main factor in causing the price revolution should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The population of Spain rose very significantly during the 16th century from 4 million at the beginning to 6.5 million in mid-century to 8 million by the end. This coincided with the price revolution • The population of the cities rose especially dramatically with Seville being a notable example and supply fell behind demand • The rising population was not accompanied by improvements in agriculture, especially regarding production of grain, and the basic law of supply and demand led to a very rapid price rise • There was a lack of progress in textile production and the increased demand for clothing led to very significant price rises • The period of sustained price rise was largely before Potosi made its impact and that from mid-century to the 1590's the average annual rate was c1.5%. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the importation of precious metals, not the rise in population, was the main reasons for the price revolution should be analysed and evaluated Relevant points may include: • In the mid-century Spain was experiencing an average annual inflation rate of 2.6 % and this coincided with the influx of silver from the Potosi mines which had been developed in the 1540's • Detailed figures were available from the officials in the customs houses of Seville and academics at Salamanca University established a correlation between the rate of imported precious metal and the inflation rate • 16th century economists, notably Mercado, believed that demand for Spanish goods from the New World had an inflationary impact in Spain, citing the pushing up of prices for textiles, especially velvet • The importation of precious metals led to the Spanish government taking out loans using their projected income as security. This had an inflationary effect as debts and interest payments increased. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 32: The Golden Age of Spain, 1474-1598



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 the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the origins and the impact of the price revolution in Spain in the sixteenth century. The author of the source is not named in the specification but there is an explanation about him in the attribution. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The author was an important theologian and academic who established the study of the economic situation in Spain - The author indicates the wide-ranging nature of the debate - The tone of the source indicates the urgency of the debate - The author keeps returning to his concern about the impact on religion. - 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 origin of the price revolution - It indicates that in certain regions there is a scarcity of money, which has led to a decline in trade, e.g. the cancellation of trade fairs - It claims that bad harvests have had a serious impact in the context of a rising population leading to higher prices for basic foodstuffs - It claims that the influx of precious metals has led to inflation by increasing the amount of money in circulation - It suggests that the increased influence of materialist rather than Christian values has been responsible. The impact of the price revolution - It claims that the impact has been varied in different regions - It claims that the rise in the cost of living has caused severe hardship - It suggests that religious values are becoming less influential in society: 'the power of money has begun to challenge the power of the church.' - It claims that the level of trade inside Spain is declining because of the lack of money in certain areas and the shortage of some goods because of exports. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - There had been a massive demand for Spanish goods from the New World - There had been a significant rise in population from c6 million in 1500 to over 8 million at the end of the century - The discovery of the mines at Potosi in 1545 had significant impact - The responsibilities of the Empire and dealing with the threat of Protestantism and the Ottoman Empire were placing increasing economic pressure on Spain and the crown resorted to loans, often using the projected income from the New World as security.
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Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
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3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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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 the poor people in the towns were the most significant losers as a result of the impact of the price revolution. Arguments and evidence that the poor people in the towns were the most significant losers as a result of the impact of the price revolution should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rise in taxation, largely to service Royal debts, which grew as a result of the price revolution, took an increasingly high proportion of their income. The burden of tax was not spread equitably with many exemptions for the nobility • The increase in wages failed to keep pace with the price of essentials, e.g. in Valladolid wages rose 30% between 1511 and 1550, while wheat prices rose by 44%. An increasingly high proportion of the income of poor urban people went on food • Urban workers were hit by the stagnation of the market caused by the rising cost of raw materials • Increased competition came from abroad, with imports of cloth having a particular effect on Spanish urban workers, as the King allowed imports in an attempt to reduce his own debts as inflation increased interest rates • Rents for poor people in towns rose as property owners tried to cope with the impact of inflation by increasing the rents they charged • The poor in rural areas did not suffer as badly from the impact of higher food prices as, to some extent, they could live off the land. Arguments and evidence that challenge the statement that the poor people in towns were the most significant losers as a result of the impact of the price revolution should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In rural areas the poor suffered badly, as many landowners coped with pressure on themselves by moving to less labour-intensive types of farming, e.g. sheep rather than arable. In many cases, if they lost their jobs, they also lost their accommodation • Many landowners in rural areas put up rents on their tenant farmers, which had a devastating effect on the rural poor • There was a series of bad harvests, notably in the 1560s and 1570s, and many rural areas also suffered from the lack of investment to improve agriculture • Many of the rural clergy were on fixed stipends and suffered badly. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent that the Great Rebellion in Granada (1568) was a threat to Philip II. Arguments and evidence that the Great Rebellion in Granada (1568) was a threat to Philip II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revolt took two years to suppress and came at a time when Spain was facing other challenges, e.g. the south of Spain had been stripped of regular troops to augment the forces of Alva in the Netherlands • There were fears that the revolt could spread to other provinces with substantial Morisco populations • The rebel force increased from 4,000 to 30,000, which began to pose a considerable threat • There were concerns that Muslim forces from North Africa could intervene in Granada • The rebels had an articulate leader in Francisco Muley who wrote and distributed some clearly expressed accounts of the grievances and objectives of the rebels. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition that the Great Rebellion in Granada (1568) was a threat to Philip II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was no indication that the revolt was spreading to the neighbouring provinces of Valencia and Aragon • The Ottoman Empire made no move to support the revolt directly and was preoccupied with other campaigns, e.g. Cyprus • The rebels failed to coordinate their supporters and the situation was contained in the mountain areas where the Spanish were able to cut off supplies • The actions of Don John in bringing in forces from Italy and Eastern Spain countered any threat • The dispersal of the Moriscos to other areas of Spain countered the threat of a Muslim rising. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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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 the source to assess its value for an enquiry into the attitude of the Spanish authorities to the Muslim community in Spain and the reasons for the outbreak of the Great Rebellion in Granada in 1568. The author of the extract is not named in the specification but candidates should be aware of the context.

1. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences:
 - The author of the source was a leader of the Morisco community and well informed about both their feelings and intentions
 - The document is very clearly and directly expressed making clear the strength of the author's feelings and argument
 - The source expresses confidence in the rectitude of their cause.
2. 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 attitude of the Spanish authorities to the Muslim community in Spain:

- It suggests that the attitude of the Spanish authorities had hardened, 'agreed to respect rights' to 'threaten our way of life'. The persecution had continued over a period of time
- It indicates the hostility of the leaders of the Church to the Moriscos and the feeling they are not real converts to the Catholic church, e.g. Cisneros in the early sixteenth century and the Archbishop of Granada in the 1560s
- It Indicates the Spanish authorities are, at least partly, motivated by economic issues because of their attitude to the silk trade. 'import of cheap products from other parts of Spain.'

The reasons for the outbreak of the Morisco revolt:

- It provides evidence that the customs and culture of the Moriscos are threatened, 'No longer able to speak their native language, to sing and dance.'
 - It indicates the Moriscos are facing economic hardship with the specific example of the silk trade being cited
 - It suggests that there is a feeling that the time is right to take action and that a rebellion rooted in the Alpujarras hills will be very hard to deal with, e.g. the preparations have been made, 'weapons, flour and other provisions stored in caves'
 - It indicates that relations with the Christian community have deteriorated, e.g. having to leave their doors open.
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:
 - Granada presented special problems to the Spanish regime as more than half the population were Moriscos
 - Philip II was determined to assert his authority and had a very strong sense of his responsibility as leader of a Christian state
 - The financial position of Philip's regime was not strong with the combined effect of inflation and debt repayments.

Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that Antonio Perez posed a significant threat to Philip II. Arguments and evidence that Antonio Perez posed a significant threat to Philip II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Perez was a key figure in the factional struggles that undermined stable government in Spain. He led the Mendoza faction and was associated with the Duchess of Eboli • Perez was Philip's principal secretary from 1566 and the King and his other advisers felt that too much power was becoming focused on him • Perez and Philip had been involved in the conspiracy to murder Escobedo. Perez had written evidence incriminating Philip • In 1590 Perez escaped from captivity in Castile and became the focus of a nationalist rebellion in Aragon. Arguments and evidence that Antonio Perez did not pose a significant threat to Philip should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Perez had a reputation for venality and corruption, which made it hard to attract large scale support • Significant factions, e.g. those involving Alva, were hostile to Perez • There was compelling evidence against Perez in the Escobedo case, including accusations that he had sold state secrets • The rising in Aragon did not attract support from other states, e.g. Valencia • The rising in Aragon was caused by a variety of factors, e.g. fear of the loss of ancient rights. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 32: The Golden Age of Spain, 1474-1598



1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the crisis in Aragon, in the years 1590-93, was primarily the result of hostility to Castile.

Arguments and evidence that support the statement that the crisis in Aragon, in the years 1590-93, was primarily the result of hostility to Castile should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Philip II established Madrid as his capital in 1561 and subsequently paid limited attention to the affairs of Aragon. He rarely visited Aragon and, by 1590, he had not held a Cortes for 20 years
- Hostility towards Castile increased because of Philip's perception that the financial contribution of Aragon was markedly less than that of Castile, which led him to deny Aragon the benefits of access to the markets of the New World
- Aragon was suffering from depopulation, with many leaving for Castile, which offered better economic opportunities
- There was anger that Philip had sent troops into Aragon under the pretext of defending the coast against African pirates. This was felt to conflict with the rights of Aragon and was evidence of Castile's sense of superiority
- Philip appointed Almenara, a Castilian, to be Governor of Aragon. The nobility of Aragon felt this appointment should be from their number.

Arguments and evidence that challenge the statement that the crisis in Aragon, in the years 1590-93, was primarily the result of hostility to Castile should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Aragon was proud of its traditional rights, the *fueros*, and were determined to have control of their judicial system and appoint their own justiciar
- Aragon was experiencing increasing economic hardship which was creating tension inside the province
- There was increasing instability in Aragon and fears that French protestants would take advantage of weak control of the frontier and infiltrate, spreading their doctrine
- A rebellion broke out in Aragon in 1591, led by Antonio Peres, who had fled from custody in Castile, and was regarded by Philip as a threat to his authority. Aragon felt that the attempt to arrest Peres was an infringement of their liberties.

Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
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