Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/2B**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Depth study

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

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

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2B.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2B.2 (Question 2), for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

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

1 (a) **Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Luther's position following the Diet of Worms in 1521?

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

(8)

AND

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

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the condition of the Catholic Church in early sixteenth century Germany?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2B.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2B.2 (Question 2), for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

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

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

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

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

(8)

AND

(b) **Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into Orange's reasons for invading the Netherlands in 1568?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

(This is for part (a))

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

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

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

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

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

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

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

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

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

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

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

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

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒ **Question 5** ☒

Question 6 ☒ **Question 7** ☒ **Question 8** ☒

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

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PAPER 2: Depth study

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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From the Edict of Worms issued by Charles V in May 1521. Charles ordered that it be read and enforced throughout the Holy Roman Empire.

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

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

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

Source for use with Question 1(b).

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

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

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

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

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

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

Source for use with Question 2(b).

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

The Netherlands have always been ruled in accordance with our traditional rights and privileges which have been respected for many centuries. Those who have ruled us have always sworn on oath to maintain these rights and privileges. Therefore, the inhabitants of the Netherlands owe obedience to those who rule us now, only on condition that our rights and privileges are protected.

It is also plain that, for over fifty years since the Netherlands and Spain came together under one king, some in Spain have been intent on establishing a tyranny here. This has been done in the name of religion as well as the service of the king. It is because of this that many cruel persecutions and bloody laws have been introduced. And now, since the Duke arrived with his Spanish soldiers, we see how cruel these oppressors have become. As a result, we have been brought into unbearable slavery. Our privileges and rights, together with the religion of God, are lying destroyed.

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Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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