Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 7 June 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/2B**

History
Advanced
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.
- You must answer **two** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- 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.

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

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

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

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

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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

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

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

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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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** ☐

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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

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

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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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** ☐

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

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History

Advanced

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

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Acknowledgements:

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

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

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

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