

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname				Other names							
<b>Pearson Edexcel</b>				Centre Number				Candidate Number			
<b>Level 3 GCE</b>				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
Time 1 hour 30 minutes				Paper reference				<b>8HI0/2B</b>			
<b>History</b>											
<b>Advanced Subsidiary</b>											
<b>PAPER 2: Depth study</b>											
<b>Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55</b>											
<b>Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609</b>											
<b>You must have:</b> 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►



**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 reasons for condemning the Peasants' War (1525)?

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

(8)

**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 Luther's role in the controversy over the sale of indulgences in 1517?

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 impact of Calvinism in the Netherlands in the 1560s?

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

(8)

**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 the development of the revolt in the province of Holland in 1572?

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

(12)

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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



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

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

**OR**

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

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

**OR**

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

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

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

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

**OR**

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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

**OR**

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

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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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**



# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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**

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

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

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

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

##### Source for use with Question 1(b).

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

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

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

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

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

### Source for use with Question 2(a).

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

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

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

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

### Source for use with Question 2(b).

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

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

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

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

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**Acknowledgements**

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

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

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

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