

**GCE**

**History A**

Unit **Y237/01**: The German Reformation and the rule of Charles V  
1500–1559

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **H105**

**Mark Scheme for June 2017**

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2017

These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View

## MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1*	<p><b>‘Hatred of the Papacy was the main reason for the appeal of Luther’s ideas in Germany up to 1529.’ How far do you agree?</b></p> <p><b>In arguing that hatred of the Papacy was the main reason for the appeal of Luther’s ideas</b>, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The loss of prestige and confidence in the Papacy in the early 1500s due the election of several corrupt popes during the Italian Wars.</li> <li>• Resentment at the financial obligations of supporting the Papacy and the disproportionate burden on Germany as compared to other countries, for example through taxation and the sale of church offices.</li> <li>• Luther’s criticism of indulgences, which were authorised and encouraged by the Papacy and used extensively across Germany.</li> <li>• Resentment amongst the elites of the political power of the Pope and feelings of national pride, and consequent resentment of the control of the German church by foreign popes.</li> </ul> <p><b>In arguing that other reasons were responsible</b>, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other religious factors, for example popular anticlericalism due to abuses amongst priests and the financial burden of supporting the priesthood; prominent local religious figures who were distrusted such as Terzel and the sale of indulgences. Answers might note the importance of pamphlets and woodcuts in capitalising on these sentiments.</li> <li>• Socio-economic factors: the appeal of Luther’s</li> </ul>	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the reasons.</li> <li>• At level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the reasons.</li> <li>• To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

		<p>ideas amongst the lower orders, particularly the peasants, due to their (mistaken) belief that he supported the overthrow of existing authority, leading to the Peasants' War of 1525.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political factors: the desire amongst the Imperial Knights to claw back power and wealth from the German church, leading to the Knights' War of 1522-3; the advantages to the German Princes of adopting Lutheranism and resisting the authority of Charles V; the importance of their sponsorship in encouraging further support.</li> <li>• Cultural factors, such as pre-existing sympathy with Luther's ideas due to the spread of humanism, particularly the ideas of Erasmus and his advocacy of church reform; a growing sense of 'German' national identity, increasing support for a German church and religious texts in the vernacular.</li> </ul>		
2.*		<p><b>'Charles V failed in his campaigns against the French.'</b> <b>How far do you agree?</b></p> <p><b>In arguing that Charles failed,</b> answers might consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The failure to take advantage of alliances with England and the Duke of Bourbon to press an advantage, instead of launching a series of uncoordinated and unsuccessful offensives.</li> <li>• The impact of Habsburg actions in encouraging the formation of an alliance between France, the Papacy, Venice and Florence against Charles, plus an alliance between France and the Ottomans; the loss of the English alliance after 1526.</li> <li>• French ability to reverse all Charles' early gains by 1524; this was repeated by Anglo-French armies in 1527-8.</li> <li>• The weaknesses of Charles own leadership and his loss of morale at key points.</li> </ul>	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the successes/failures.</li> <li>• At level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the relative importance of the successes/failures.</li> <li>• To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The failure of the Treaty of Madrid to press home Habsburg advantage to a more favourable and/or decisive settlement; the complete failure of Francis I to abide by or recognise the terms of the Treaty of Madrid, and his support from the papacy and England in this.</li> <li>• The damage to Habsburg reputation and European alliances due to the sack of Rome (1527).</li> <li>• The on-going conflict after 1529 could be cited as an indicator of early failure.</li> <li>• The continuation of war with France up to and after Charles' abdication could be construed as continued failure.</li> </ul> <p><b>In arguing that his campaigns were not a failure,</b> answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charles' key military victories including retaining control of Navarre, driving the French out of Milan, seizing Tournai and defeating the French at Bicocca; the Battle of Pavia, which allowed him to take Francis I hostage; the Battle of Landriano which led to the Peace of Cambria (1529).</li> <li>• Charles' forging of alliances with England and the Duke of Bourbon in the early 1520s and with Genoa in the late 1520s, which gave him a financial advantage and the impact of the Sack of Rome on generating a more conciliatory attitude from the Papacy.</li> <li>• Military advances such as the effective use of the arquebus and the successful use of troops from across the empire to press an advantage, for example, German troops at Pavia.</li> <li>• Advantageous terms of the Treaty of Madrid I 1526, including a marriage alliance with France who could then become a future ally, and the renunciation of French claims on the Netherlands, Burgundy and the Italian territories, which were</li> </ul>		
--	--	---	--	--

		<p>largely reiterated in the Peace of Cambria in 1529.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The indecisive outcome of further wars with France after 1529 could be taken as an indicator that Charles did not completely fail.</li> </ul>		
3.		<p><b>Read the interpretation and then answer the question that follows:</b></p> <p><b>‘Despite his deep-seated hatred of Lutheranism, Charles V was prepared to make concessions to the Protestants in order to win them back to a reformed Catholicism.’</b></p> <p><b>From: S. MacDonald, Charles V: Ruler, Dynast and Defender of the Faith 1500-58 (2000)</b></p> <p><b>Evaluate the strengths and limitations of this interpretation, making reference to other interpretations that you have studied.</b></p> <p>The historical debate centres on the extent to which Charles V was prepared to compromise with the Protestants, and, where this occurred, his motivations for this. It also touches on his ambitions for the Catholic Church.</p> <p>In analysing and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the interpretation, answers might consider that the interpretation argues that Charles was prepared to be conciliatory and compromise with the Protestants. They might also note that the interpretation argues that his motivation for this was to bring them back to the Catholic Church. They might identify the reference to Charles’ vision for a ‘reformed’ Church.</p> <p><b>In analysing and evaluating the strengths of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charles’ summoning of the Diet of Augsburg in 1530.</li> </ul>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected.</li> <li>Candidates must use their knowledge and understanding of the historical context and the wider historical debate surrounding the issue to analyse and evaluate the given interpretation.</li> <li>Candidates must refer to at least one other interpretation. The quality of analysis and evaluation of the interpretations should be considered when assigning answers to a level, not the quantity of other interpretations included in the answer.</li> <li>Other interpretations considered as part of evaluation and analysis do not need to be attributed to specific named historians, but they must be recognisable historical interpretations, rather than the candidate’s own viewpoint.</li> <li>Answers may include more on strengths or more on limitations and there is no requirement for a 50/50 split in the evaluation, however for level 5 there should be well supported evaluation of both and for level 4 supported evaluation of both, in line with levels descriptors.</li> <li>Candidates are not required to construct their own interpretation.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Truce of Nuremburg with the Schmalkaldic League in 1532.</li> <li>• The Diet of Regensburg in 1541.</li> <li>• Charles' conciliatory approach to the Protestants after his victory at Muhlberg and the compromises contained in the Augsburg Interim of 1548.</li> <li>• The Peace of Passau in 1552 which granted religious freedom for Lutherans, and the importance of the Peace of Augsburg in 1555 in allowing Lutheranism to be practiced where it had been adopted by the Princes.</li> <li>• Charles efforts at reforming the Catholic Church, for example his pressure on the Papacy to call a General Council to discuss reform.</li> </ul> <p><b>In analysing and evaluating the weaknesses of the given interpretation,</b> answers might use knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Edict of Worms (1521) which indicated an absolute refusal to compromise or undertake Church reform, and which condemned Luther and his supporters as heretics; Charles' subsequent reiterations of this.</li> <li>• Charles' motivation to unite his Christian subjects against the Ottomans when summoning the Diet of Augsburg, and his quest for material support in 1532 when he reached the Truce of Nuremburg; the significance of the period of relative peace in foreign policy in the 1540s in enabling Charles to take a more aggressive approach to Protestantism.</li> <li>• The rejection of the Augsburg Confession, despite the doctrinal compromises made in it by Protestants.</li> <li>• The year 1541 and the failure of the Diet of Regensburg as a turning point after which Charles settled on military action to crush Protestantism; Charles' military actions against Protestantism in the Schmalkaldic Wars.</li> </ul>		
--	--	---	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The limitations of the Peace of Augsburg of 1555 in only allowing Protestantism to be practiced where it had been adopted by the Princes, and in only recognising Lutheran Protestantism.</li></ul> <p><b>Other interpretations that might be used in evaluation of the given interpretation are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Interpretations which characterise Charles' attitude to Protestantism as much less conciliatory, and instead see him as an intransigent monarch, unprepared to compromise.</li><li>• Interpretations which acknowledge Charles' attempts at compromise, but which see his motivations as different, for example to gain support against the Ottomans.</li></ul>		
--	--	---	--	--

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
**1 Hills Road**  
**Cambridge**  
**CB1 2EU**

**OCR Customer Contact Centre**

**Education and Learning**

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: [general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk](mailto:general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk)

**[www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)**

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**  
**is a Company Limited by Guarantee**  
**Registered in England**  
**Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU**  
**Registered Company Number: 3484466**  
**OCR is an exempt Charity**

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
**Head office**  
**Telephone: 01223 552552**  
**Facsimile: 01223 552553**

© OCR 2017

