

GCE

History A

Unit **Y238/01**: Philip II 1556–1598

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **H105**

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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.

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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>‘Financial difficulties were the most serious problem inherited by Philip II at the start of his reign’. How far do you agree?</p> <p>In arguing that financial difficulties were the most serious inherited problem, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The huge levels of debt accrued by Philip’s father Charles V, leading Philip to declare bankruptcy at the very beginning of his reign. • Inadequate financial supply, particularly due to challenges with the taxation system across the <i>monarquía</i>. • Inherited domestic and foreign policy commitments resulting in expenditure vastly outstripping supply. • Inflation, which was occurring partly as a result of an influx of gold and silver from the New World, leading to a ‘price revolution’ and consequent social hardship. <p>In arguing that other problems were more significant, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size and scale of Charles V’s empire, which led to major challenges of government and administration. • The complexities of government of Spain and the <i>monarquía</i>, with every province having its own elected assembly and with different laws and customs in each, leading to difficulties imposing central policy decisions; problems posed by the conciliar system and by factionalism. • Provincialism in many provinces and regions, leading to challenges to royal authority. • Religious problems, particularly the spread of Protestantism in the <i>monarquía</i> and the problems of 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative severity of the problems. • At level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the relative severity of the problems. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • 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.

		<p>converted Jews and Muslims in peninsular Spain, leading to concerns over religious heterodoxy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems of law and order and piracy both in Spain and in the Mediterranean, which created problems of government and impacted trade. 		
2.*		<p>Assess the reasons why the revolt of the Netherlands lasted so long.</p> <p>Answers might consider the financial and logistical problems faced by Philip in attempting to crush the Revolt, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The massive demands on the Spanish army at the time, due to wars with France and the Armada against England, leading to it being over-stretched. • The distance between Spain and the Netherlands, which created problems of supply and communications. • The constant shortages of money faced by Philip in financing his foreign policy. • Troop mutinies which resulted from difficulties paying wages. <p>In assessing other reasons, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weaknesses and mistakes of Spanish leaders in the Netherlands, such as Alva. • The geography of the Netherlands and the challenge this posed. • The role of the Sea Beggars. • The role of Dutch leaders such as William of Orange and Philip of Nassau. • Popular sentiment in the Netherlands, which was very anti-Spanish. • The role that Calvinist religious sentiment played in motivating and unifying the rebels. • The importance of the Union of Utrecht. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the reasons. • At level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the relative importance of the reasons. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid given to the Dutch by England and France. • The economic strength of the Netherlands due to trade. 		
3.		<p>Read the interpretation and then answer the question that follows:</p> <p>“[In foreign policy] Philip was primarily motivated by the defence of his dynastic inheritance... and to pass on his inheritance intact to his son.”</p> <p>From: D. McKinnon-Bell, Philip II (2001)</p> <p>Evaluate the strengths and limitations of this interpretation, making reference to other interpretations that you have studied.</p> <p>The historical debate centres on what motivated Philip in his foreign policy decisions.</p> <p>In analysing and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the interpretation, answers might consider that the interpretation argues that Philip’s main motivation was defensive, specifically to preserve the territorial integrity of the monarchy and Spanish Empire so as to be able to pass it on to his successor in the form that he inherited it.</p> <p>In analysing and evaluating the strengths of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philip’s defensive foreign policy against France, for example his use of the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis to have France recognise Philip’s Italian possessions. • Philip’s actions against the Ottomans and Barbary Corsairs in the Mediterranean, arguably a policy focused on defending Spain’s Mediterranean and 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Candidates are not required to construct their own interpretation.

		<p>North African possessions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philip's actions in the Netherlands, and his commitment to crushing the Dutch Revolt despite the challenges faced; his foreign policy against England later in his reign, which was at least partially motivated by a desire to stop English assistance of the Dutch. • Philip's marriage to Mary Tudor and early overtures to Elizabeth I, a policy which would help secure Spain's northern European possessions through an alliance with England. <p>In analysing and evaluating the weaknesses of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religiously motivated foreign policy, for example, the Holy League and his ongoing efforts against the Muslim Ottomans; his attempts to reconvert England to Catholicism; his actions against Henry of Navarre to try and stem the spread of Protestantism. • Examples of Philip's expansionist foreign policies, for example, the annexation of Portugal and consequent acquisition of its empire. • Economically motivated foreign policies: Philip's actions to defend trade in the Mediterranean, by targeting the Barbary Corsairs, and across the Atlantic, by targeting England. • Philips' desire to enhance his own personal prestige and act for the glory of Spain (<i>reputacion</i>). • Philip's personal priorities, for example his quarrel with Elizabeth I, his attitude towards certain Popes. <p>Other interpretations that might be used in evaluation of the given interpretation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretations which characterise Philip's foreign policy as predominately religiously motivated (Philip as 'the Most Catholic Monarch'). 		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interpretations which see Philip as having expansionist aims and wanting to extend the <i>monarquía</i> and Spanish empire.• Interpretations which focus on Philip's quest for reputation and prestige, either for himself or for Spain.• Interpretations which see Philip's foreign policy as largely ad hoc, and driven by personal considerations which were often inconsistent.		
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