

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 2018

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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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Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1*	<p>Assess the reasons for the outbreak of the Schmalkaldic War in Germany in 1546</p> <p>Answers might consider the actions of the Schmalkadic League, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formation of the Schmalkaldic League in 1531, which unified and promoted Protestant interests. • The leadership of Philip of Hesse, for example in financing Protestant interests and raising an army. • Protestant successes in the 1530s and early 1540s, such as the imposition of Protestantism in Wurttemberg in 1534, which boosted League confidence and increased the sense of threat felt by Catholics. • Weaknesses within the League by the 1540s, namely divisions and personal interests, which made it an easier target for Charles V and the Catholic Princes; the bigamy of Philip of Hesse and subsequent League vulnerability. • The decision in 1546 to launch a pre-emptive strike against Charles V's imperial troops. <p>In assessing other reasons, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The failures of compromise in the 1530s and early 1540s, for example the failures of the Diets of Augsburg (1530) and Regensburg (1540). • The role of Charles V, particularly in his determination to enforce the Edict of Worms and eradicate Protestantism in Germany, and his decision in the 1540s that military force was the best way to achieve this. • The actions of the Catholic Princes and their preparedness to support military action against the Protestants. 	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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events elsewhere in Charles V's empire, namely the Peace of Crepy (1544) and the scaling back of the European campaigns by the Ottomans, which allowed Charles to focus on the threat of Protestantism. The actions of the Papacy, for example Pope Paul III's support for Charles V in launching military actions against the Protestants. 		
2.*	<p>How far was Charles V personally responsible for the failure to achieve a decisive victory against France by the end of his reign?</p> <p>In arguing that Charles V was personally responsible, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> His failure to press a decisive early settlement in the Treaties of Madrid and Cambrai in 1526 and 1529, when he had the advantage. Charles' personality, tending to get despondent and lose the will to fight after set-backs, combined with a lack of realism about his prospects at many points. Poor financial management and leadership of the army. The weakening of his status and resources as Holy Roman Emperor due to his failure to manage religious divisions Germany and his often poor relations with the Papacy. Charles' illness and withdrawal from day to day affairs towards the end of his reign. <p>In arguing that Charles V was not personally responsible, answers might consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The challenging and arguably insoluble nature of some of the territorial disputes between France and Charles; the failure of both sides to adequately address or resolve these in the interim peace settlements. 	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 for failure. 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The military, financial and political strengths of the French at different stages of the conflict and the actions and leadership of Francis I and Henry II, for example refusing to observe the peace settlement of 1526, allying with the Ottomans and German Protestant princes, • The actions of foreign powers in prolonging the conflict, including England, the Papacy and the Ottomans: England's lack of support for Charles against France and subsequent anti-Habsburg actions; Francis I's alliances with the Ottomans and German Protestant Princes; the anti-Habsburg League of Cognac, comprising the Papacy, Venice, Florence and the Duke of Milan. • The arguably over-stretched nature of Charles' empire and foreign policy, diverting attention and resources from France. 		
3.	<p>Read the interpretation and then answer the question that follows:</p> <p>“By the mid-1530s it seemed as if the advance of Protestantism was irresistible and that it would only be a matter of time before Catholicism would disappear in Germany.”</p> <p>From: R. Tarr and K. Randall, Luther and the Reformation in Europe 1500-64, 2015</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 the relative strengths of Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany by the mid-1530s.</p>	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

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	<p>In analysing and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the interpretation, answers might consider that the interpretation argues that the Protestantism's spread could not be stopped by the 1530s, and that Catholicism was threatened to the extent that it would die out. Answers might note the use of the word "seemed", implying that these outcomes were perceived or predicted by individuals at the time.</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"> • The rapid spread of Lutheranism amongst the German population through the 1520s and the extent of its popular support by the 1530s. The proliferation of Lutheran printed material and the spread of Lutheran ideas orally. • The proliferation of influential and successful friends, disciples and associates of Luther who were able to spread the message more widely, for example Philip Melanchthon who played a crucial role in leading the Lutherans at the Diet of Augsburg. • The extent of support amongst the German princes for Protestantism, which provided organisation, leadership, discipline and military protection, for example, the alliance of Hesse and Saxony and the formation of the Schmalkaldic League in 1531 and its subsequent expansion. • Charles V's weak financial and military position, which forced him to come to terms with the Protestant Princes. • The importance of the Augsburg Confession (1530) in unifying Lutheranism and eliminating internal conflict. 		<p>supported evaluation of both and for level 4 supported evaluation of both, in line with levels descriptors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates are not required to construct their own interpretation.

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	<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"> • The determination of Charles V and the Catholic princes not to compromise with Luther or Lutheranism, and their committed defence of Catholicism against 'heresy'. • The precarious position of Luther due to his status as a heretic, for example not being able to attend the Diet of Augsburg. • The survival of Catholicism in areas like Bavaria, where it faced limited threat from Protestantism. • The limitations of the support for Lutheranism amongst its princely adherents, for example suspicion of its social implications after the Peasant's War. • The arguably improved position of Charles V in the early 1530s: having made peace with France and the Pope and stopped the Ottomans at Vienna, Charles was better able to focus on matters in the Holy Roman Empire. • The renewed resistance to the spread of Lutheranism from the Catholic princes after 1529. • The imperial truce of 1532, which saw Lutheran princes cooperate with Catholic ones rather than challenge them. <p>Other interpretations that might be used in evaluation of the given interpretation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretations which characterise Charles' attitude to Protestantism as much less conciliatory, and instead see him as an intransigent monarch, unprepared to compromise; • Interpretations which acknowledge Charles' attempts at compromise, but which see his motivations as different, for example to gain support against the Ottomans. 		

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