

**GCE**

**History A**

**Y207/01: The German reformation and the rule of Charles V**

1500-1559

Advanced GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2019**

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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.

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Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

**MARK SCHEME**

Question		Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	<p><b>Which of the following was a greater concern for Charles V in his foreign policy towards the Ottoman Empire?</b></p> <p><b>(i) The threat to the Mediterranean</b>  <b>(ii) The situation in the Balkans</b></p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In dealing with the threat to the Mediterranean,</b> answers might consider the danger that an alliance between the Ottomans and the Barbary Corsairs posed, particularly when there was a large <i>Morisco</i> population in Spain.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the strength of the Turkish fleet when compared to Spanish and European naval power, as exemplified in the embarrassing failure at Algiers in 1541.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the impact of raids against the Spanish and Italian coast, and the capture of Tunis and later Tripoli by the Ottoman fleet.</li> <li>• <b>In dealing with the situation in the Balkans,</b> answers might consider the threat posed by the huge land force available to the Ottomans.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> successful attacks on Belgrade, Hungary and the Siege of Vienna.</li> <li>• Answers might consider Charles' ongoing frustration at his obligations defending the Balkans at a time when he required resources elsewhere.</li> </ul>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• Only credit material relevant to Charles V's foreign policy concerns in relation to the Ottoman Empire.</li> <li>• Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or make take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable.</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 marks scheme.</li> </ul>

1	(b)*	<p><b>Assess the reasons why it was not possible to reconcile Luther to the Catholic Church in the years 1517-1529.</b></p> <p><b>In arguing that Luther’s personal beliefs and principles were the main reason why it was not possible to reconcile him to the Catholic Church, answers might consider:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fundamental differences between some of Luther’s core ideas and the doctrine of the Catholic Church.</li> <li>• Luther’s increasing willingness after 1518 to adopt a more radical position, standing in open opposition to the Papacy, and ultimately resulting in him being branded a heretic.</li> <li>• The evolution of Luther’s ideas into a more clearly defined and coherent doctrine, particularly after 1520.</li> <li>• Luther’s intransigence in the face of efforts to persuade him.</li> <li>• Numerous figures in the Catholic Church and key political leaders like Charles V believed Luther could be won back to the Catholic Church, indicating that it was Luther rather than his opponents who rejected reconciliation.</li> </ul> <p><b>In arguing that other reasons were more significant, answers might consider:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luther did not set out to try and form a breakaway Church but to reform the Church from within.</li> <li>• The rapid spread of Lutheran ideas across Germany and growing personal support for Luther from powerful individuals, enabling Luther to more safely distance himself from the Church.</li> <li>• The attitude of Leo X towards Luther and his ideas.</li> <li>• The importance of the wider political context and the powerful support that Luther had in delaying Charles V and the Church from taking earlier action to reconcile Luther.</li> </ul>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• At higher levels candidates will focus on ‘assess’, but at Level 4 may simply list the reasons.</li> <li>• At Level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the relative significant of reasons.</li> <li>• At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of reasons.</li> <li>• To be valid judgements, claims 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>
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2	(a)	<p><b>Which of the following was a more significant reason why the Habsburg-Valois conflict was so long lasting during the rule of Charles V?</b></p> <p><b>(i) The decisions and leadership of Francis I</b>  <b>(ii) The decisions and leadership of Charles V</b></p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In dealing with Francis I</b>, answers might consider his personality and leadership style, particularly the personal rivalry inherent in the conflict and his determination to be victorious over Charles V.</li> <li>• Answers might consider Francis' decision making, for example his decision to renew the conflict after his capture and release, when peace may have been a more logical decision.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that although he died in 1547, his attitude towards Charles V also influenced his son Henry II, which contributed to the renewed conflict.</li> <li>• <b>In dealing with Charles V</b>, answers might consider his personal rivalry with Francis I and his determination to be the pre-eminent Christian ruler, as well as his fixation with preserving his inheritance.</li> <li>• Answers might consider Charles' military and political strategy across the empire, and his management of resources, which prevented him from achieving a</li> </ul>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• Only credit material relevant to reasons why the Habsburg-Valois conflict was so long lasting during the rule of Charles V.</li> <li>• Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or make take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable.</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 marks scheme.</li> </ul>

		<p>decisive victory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might consider Charles’ loss of morale later in the conflict, which led him to accept a stalemate and bequeath a still unresolved conflict to his son.</li> </ul>		
2.	(b)*	<p><b>‘The Ottomans never seriously threatened the territories of Charles V during the years 1520-1555.’ How far do you agree?</b></p> <p><b>In arguing that the Ottomans were not a serious threat,</b> answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The limits to Ottoman power in the Mediterranean, where they faced overstretch, particularly after the capture of Tripoli in 1551, and struggled to defend their gains.</li> <li>The fact that Ottoman activity in the Mediterranean was largely confined to sporadic raiding and the attempts to conquer strategically important points along the North African coast – it did not amount to a serious attempt to conquer Charles’ territories.</li> <li>The distance between the Ottoman Empire and the Holy Roman Empire, which, while leading to skirmishes and rivalry, made it almost impossible for any genuine attempt at seizing territory to be made.</li> <li>The diplomatic alliances that Charles was able to forge to defend Europe against the Turks.</li> <li>The fact that Charles did not prioritise the defence of Ferdinand’s territories at many points, and seemed to often see this as an annoying distraction, rather than a major threat to the integrity of his Empire.</li> <li>The decline in conflict with the Ottomans in Eastern Europe after the mid to late 1530s.</li> </ul> <p><b>In arguing that the Ottomans did seriously threaten the</b></p>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates will focus on ‘how far’, but at Level 4 may simply list the ways in which the Ottomans were/were not a threat.</li> <li>At Level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the extent of threat.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge extent of threat.</li> <li>To be valid judgements, claims 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><b>territories of Charles</b>, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The naval dominance of the Ottoman fleet in the Mediterranean, cemented by their gains made in strategically important parts of North Africa and compounded by an alliance with France.</li><li>• The threat posed by Ottoman raids on Spain and Italy, disrupting Charles' communications and even threatening Rome.</li><li>• Ottoman gains at the Eastern fringes of the Holy Roman Empire, culminating in the Siege of Vienna.</li><li>• The financial implications of the constant Ottoman threat on Charles' ability to pursue other foreign policy aims, for example against France.</li><li>• The impact of the resources diverted into the campaigns against the Ottomans on Charles' ability to maintain cohesion in the Holy Roman Empire in the face of the Lutheran threat.</li></ul>		
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