



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

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Paper 2b European History Outlines, c.1400–c.1774

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **35** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Introduction

This assessment is designed to test skills in the handling and evaluation of source material but answers should be informed by and firmly grounded in wider contextual knowledge.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives**AO1**

Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2

Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3

Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Generic levels-based mark schemes

These level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Mark grid for all essay questions

Level	Description	Marks
5	<p>Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	17–20
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	13–16
3	<p>Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p>	9–12
2	<p>Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p>	5–8

Level	Description	Marks
1	<p>Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis.</p> <p>Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted, and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p>	1–4
0	No creditable response.	0

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>How far did the strengths of Louis XI as king of France outweigh his weaknesses?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how great Louis' achievements were and an assessment of his failures. Answers could refer to the conflict with the nobles in the League of the Public Weal, reforms in government and his eventual defeat of Charles the Bold.</p> <p>Arguments that his strengths prevailed might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouragement of French merchants and traders • fiscal prudence which made France stronger financially • defeating the nobles by a policy of dealing with them in turn so reducing instability in France • building a diplomatic alliance against Charles the Bold, his main enemy, using Edward IV and the Swiss • his defeat of Charles the Bold at Nancy removed Burgundian threat. <p>Arguments that his weaknesses were considerable could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his reclusive and suspicious nature made him unpopular • the nobles were only temporarily suppressed • he could be impulsive as at Péronne, which backfired with the revolt of Liège • his failure after Nancy to benefit fully as Mary of Burgundy married Maximilian. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>'French ambition caused both the outbreak and the continuance of the Italian Wars, 1494–1530.' Discuss this view.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the Italian Wars beginning and continuing. Answers could refer to the French invasions of 1494, 1499 and 1515, the Battle of Pavia, its consequences, and the Sack of Rome</p> <p>Arguments that French ambition was the main cause could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the French claim to the kingdom of Naples and ambition to drive out the Spanish • the French ambition to gain power in Milan and so threaten Spanish supply routes • the French ambition to counter their fear of being enclosed by the Habsburgs • the ambitions of individual monarchs. <p>Arguments that there were other causes could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the attraction of Italy to invaders as a rich centre of the Renaissance and the Church and as a disunited country being easy to conquer • the role of Ludovico Sforza in starting the Wars • the role of the papacy and the Leagues in continuing the wars • the defeat of France at Pavia prolonged the fighting. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>How effectively did the pre-Reformation Church serve the needs of the Christian community?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how effective the pre-Reformation Church was. Answers could refer to the role of the papacy, developments in religious practice and to anti-clericalism.</p> <p>Arguments that the Church was effective could include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • papal efforts to end simony, enforce clerical morality and improve the quality of preaching • developments such as the <i>devotio moderna</i> and the Brethren of Common Life responded to the needs of worshippers • the Church had a central role in the life of the time with education and care for the poor and sick often among its priorities. <p>Arguments that it was not effective could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the defects in the quality of the popes who were more interested in promoting their families, preoccupied with fighting their corner in the Italian Wars and more concerned with beautifying and promoting Rome. • resentment about the exactions of the curia • complaints about the poor academic standards among the clergy while the laity became more literate • criticisms made by Erasmus. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>'The achievements of Maximilian I were minimal.' Were they?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far Maximilian I achieved any real advances while he was Holy Roman Emperor. Answers could refer to his marriage, his efforts to centralise the administration and his foreign policy.</p> <p>Arguments that Maximilian achieved little could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his poor reputation as a soldier – defeat in Italy and by the Swiss who resented his taxes • he kept talking about a Crusade but was never able to launch one • Dutch grandees resisted his attempts to unite the territories • as Holy Roman Emperor, he had no army, regular taxation or central administration, and the Diet refused to agree to the 'Common Penny' • little constructive legislation passed by the Diet. <p>Arguments that he did have some substantial achievements could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his dynastic marriages to Mary of Burgundy, giving him the Low Countries and to Bianca Sforza, giving him a claim to Milan • the marriages of his children to children of Ferdinand and Isabella, which eventually gave the Habsburgs Spain • some attempts at reform by Berthold of Mainz • with support of the Swabian League, he was able to suppress the ambitions of Rupert of Bavaria and put down peasant revolts. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>‘Restoring law and order was the main achievement of Ferdinand and Isabella.’ Was it?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about whether the main achievement of the Catholic Kings was to restore law and order. Answers could refer to their policies towards the nobles and the lawless, their religious policies, their methods of government and their foreign policy.</p> <p>Arguments that law and order was their main achievement could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they stressed the importance of the restoration of royal authority after a period of civil war • they recovered royal lands, punished lawbreakers, controlled the nobles through the Military Orders and through the <i>Santa Hermandad</i> • the operations of the Inquisition kept order in the Church • their ability to raise taxes gave them the funds to finance better law enforcement. <p>Arguments that there were other achievements could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reconquest of Granada • strong and effective government was predicated on the establishment of law and order • improved government through the Councils and <i>letrados</i> • expansion into America and development of trade • successful foreign policy against France. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>What best explains the development of Calvinism in Geneva?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement as to why Calvinism took root in Geneva. Answers could refer to the work of Calvin himself, the degree of support he had, the appeal of his message and the means whereby he maintained his control.</p> <p>Possible explanations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calvin was a respected scholar and his written works explained his ideas, notably predestination • Calvin had the support of the town council when he returned to Geneva in 1541 • some of the preliminary work in reforming the city had been done by Farel • the <i>Ecclesiastical Ordinances</i> set out his proposals clearly and set up the four-fold ministry structure • the Consistory Court he established maintained discipline • the idea of ‘the elect’ appealed to the people as they were assured of salvation • he faced down the political opposition on the Council from the Libertines • religious refugees from all over Europe came to Geneva and gave Calvin their backing • the execution of Servetus showed challengers what could happen to them. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>Why did Charles V face so many problems as Holy Roman Emperor?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Charles V was faced with so many challenges as Holy Roman Emperor. Answers could refer to his election, the extent of his lands, Lutheranism, problems within the empire, the Italian Wars and the Ottomans.</p> <p>Explanations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles faced rivals in his election and was not a universal favourite • since he was also king of Spain, he was absent from the Empire, often at crucial moments, and so problems grew as they were not addressed • he was sometimes slow to come to decisions because he was faced with so much to do • the revolt in Spain meant he had to go there to deal with it and his absence coincided with the growth of Lutheranism • he could not enforce the decisions made at Worms because of the actions of Frederick of Saxony • the Pope was not supportive in Charles' attempts to get Church reform • the rivalry with Francis I even led to Francis allying with the Turks and the Protestants, so his enemies ganged up on him • he was faced with the Ottomans at their strongest – they attacked Vienna which was the furthest they penetrated Europe • problems arose with his brother Ferdinand over the role of Philip • even when he won a great victory at Muhlberg, he still lost the peace. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>How far did Francis I fulfil his aims as king of France?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how much Francis I achieved as king of France. Answers could refer to his aims in the Italian Wars, his aim to centralise government, to take control of the Church and to shine as a Renaissance monarch.</p> <p>Arguments that he did not fulfil his aims could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his failure to finance his policies adequately so that France was heavily indebted • he did not suppress Protestantism firmly • his capture at Pavia – one of the lowest points for the French monarchy • despite his alliances with the Protestants and the Ottomans, he could not defeat Charles V completely • his gains from the Italian Wars were slight. <p>Arguments that he did fulfil some aims could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Concordat with the pope enhanced his control over the French Church • he maintained control over the Paris Parlement and recovered his position when he returned after his captivity • he increased his influence in local government through the provincial governors • he centralised tax collection • he maintained a magnificent, if expensive, court and made France the leader of culture in Europe. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p data-bbox="304 248 1299 315">How far does the weakness of his opponents explain the successes of Suleiman the Magnificent?</p> <p data-bbox="304 349 1318 483">The question requires a supported judgement about why Suleiman the Magnificent was such a successful sultan. Answers could refer to his attacks on Rhodes, Malta and Hungary, his personal qualities, his army and navy, his role as lawgiver and his splendid court.</p> <p data-bbox="304 517 1034 551">Arguments that his opponents were weak could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 555 1326 824" style="list-style-type: none"> • the Hospitallers on Rhodes resisted quite stoutly but the people wanted to surrender to prevent more destruction • the exploits of Barbarossa were helped by the alliance with Francis I, showing the disunity among opponents • Louis of Hungary was an inexperienced king and was easily defeated at Mohacs • Suleiman allied with Zapolya, a rival to Ferdinand in Hungary, showing splits among the Christians again. <p data-bbox="304 864 1011 898">Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 902 1307 1171" style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ottoman army of Janissaries was a very strong fighting force and depended on booty for its rewards so fought hard • Suleiman raised taxes from a large and well-organised empire • Suleiman was a skilful leader, much respected by his people • Suleiman won support because of his laws • the beliefs of Islam propelled his successes • the Ottoman court was very impressive and Western ambassadors were in awe of the sultan. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>Did Ivan IV achieve more in his foreign or in his domestic policies?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about whether Ivan IV was more effective at home or abroad. Answers could refer to his conquest of the Tatars, the Livonian War, his changes to government, his relations with the Church and the problems of his later years.</p> <p>Arguments that he achieved more in his foreign policies could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the eventual conquest of Kazan and of Astrakhan, limiting the Tatar threat and extending Russian territory • the establishment of good relations with England • the recognition of Ivan as Tsar by Siberia, a useful source for the fur trade. <p>Arguments that his foreign policies failed and he was more successful at home, could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Livonian War was a disaster and his diplomacy a failure • his setting up a council to reduce noble feuding • his efforts to control provincial governors who were corrupt and to make government more efficient • some taming of the boyars with grants of land to new nobles, but the aristocracy was still powerful • some efforts to reduce the power of the Church – it could not acquire more land. <p>Answers may suggest that after the Moscow fire and the death of Anastasia, Ivan's mental condition deteriorated, and this undid some of his achievements and unleashed some brutal behaviour.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p data-bbox="304 248 1310 282">How far were Philip II's policies in Spain driven by his religious beliefs?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1326 483">The question requires a supported judgement about the importance of religion as a motivation for Philip's governing of Spain. Answers could refer to his personal devotion, his policies towards the Moriscos, the Inquisition and the papacy. Answers could also mention his methods of government and his financial problems.</p> <p data-bbox="304 517 1166 551">Arguments that religion was very important to Philip could include;</p> <ul data-bbox="304 555 1034 689" style="list-style-type: none"> • his own determination not to be the ruler of heretics • his encouragement of the Inquisition • the expulsion of the Moriscos • the chapel was an essential part of El Escorial. <p data-bbox="304 730 1214 763">Arguments that there were other factors motivating him could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 768 1321 1104" style="list-style-type: none"> • he was not always willing to obey the Pope if he felt Spanish interests were against obedience. • he saw his role as overseeing all government and tried to centralise administration, and so improve government • he recognised the financial problems but could not solve them, except by borrowing more money • he was determined to enforce law and order and sometimes acted arbitrarily, if he deemed it necessary for the good of Spain • his policy to build castles in Aragon was one of the causes of the revolt of Aragon in 1592. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>‘The French Civil Wars were all about religion.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about what caused the Civil Wars in France. Answers could refer to the persecution of Huguenots, the conversion of nobles to Protestantism, the ambitions of noble families, the weakness of the Valois and the problems over the succession.</p> <p>Arguments that religion was a prime factor could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the outbreak of the wars arose from the Massacre at Vassy • successive efforts to end the wars with treaties all involved the degree to which Huguenots could be tolerated • the Massacre of St Bartholomew led to a reopening of the wars • the Guise were devoted Catholics and would not agree to compromise • the wars were only ended after Henry IV became a Catholic. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Valois monarchy was too weak to keep order, with Charles IX a minor and controlled by his mother, a foreigner, and the Kings were too short of money to raise armies • Catherine de Medici instigated the Massacre of St Bartholomew which kept the wars going • the rivalries between the noble families were only partly religious and were also about power • after the death of Henry III the wars were as much about the succession as religion. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p data-bbox="304 248 1209 277">How beneficial to Poland and Lithuania was their union of 1569?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1326 450">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which Poland and Lithuania benefited from their union. Answers could refer to the Union of Lublin in 1569, the nature of the government and the role of the kings and nobles.</p> <p data-bbox="304 488 1018 517">Arguments that the countries did benefit could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 521 1326 797" style="list-style-type: none"> • they were powerful enough together to hold off Sweden and Russia and even briefly to capture Moscow • the constitution meant the king was elected and had to call the Sejm to meet regularly so grievances could be aired • religious freedom was guaranteed so there were no religious wars • Lithuania kept its own army and treasury so reducing scope for ill-feeling • The <i>liberum veto</i> meant individual deputies could influence decision in the Sejm. <p data-bbox="304 835 1050 864">Arguments that they did not always benefit could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 869 1310 1104" style="list-style-type: none"> • the nobles remained very powerful and ruled in their own interests • they often elected kings from foreign dynasties such as the Vasa, who were not able to challenge noble power • putting down the rebellion of 1606–1607 allowed the magnates to extend their control • the deputies were often bribed by foreign powers to reject proposed reforms which would have been beneficial. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p data-bbox="304 248 1283 315">How central was William of Orange to the failure of Spain to suppress the Revolt of the Netherlands, 1566–1584?</p> <p data-bbox="304 349 1310 483">The question requires a supported judgement about how vital a role was played by William of Orange in Dutch resistance. Answers could refer to William’s abilities, to the errors made by the Spanish and to the factors which favoured the Dutch.</p> <p data-bbox="304 517 1114 551">Arguments that William played an essential role could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 555 1294 864" style="list-style-type: none"> • the deaths of Egmont and Hornes meant he was the only leader of substance who could take on the cause • his role in 1572 was pivotal • he was vital in maintaining the unity of the States • he became a Calvinist but tried to observe religious toleration and so prevent extremism • he had the diplomatic skills to enlist help from princes such as Matthais and Anjou, work with John Casimir of the Palatinate and get loans from Elizabeth I, all of which helped to sustain the revolt. <p data-bbox="304 898 1015 931">Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 936 1315 1245" style="list-style-type: none"> • the revolt was initially provoked by the oppressive rule of Alba and Spanish attempts to subvert the traditional liberties of the Netherlands • the Spanish suffered from a lack of money and from the distances involved in sending reinforcements • the Dutch were determined in their resistance, even flooding the dykes • geographical factors favoured the Dutch as the rivers divided the country and made systematic conquest harder for Spain • the Dutch had much at stake so fought hard, avoiding pitched battles where they could be defeated all at once. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>‘Economic recovery was the key to Henry IV’s success as king of France.’ Was it?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Henry IV was an effective king of France. Answers could refer to his revival of the French economy, his ending of the civil wars, the Edict of Nantes and his foreign policy.</p> <p>Arguments that economic recovery was the main factor could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the French peasantry were soon able to return to their farms, and by 1607 there were bumper harvests • Henry encouraged new developments in agriculture to increase production • under Sully, infrastructure was overhauled so goods could move more easily and cheaply, thus prosperity increased • Sully set up new industries providing employment and profits • the Council of Commerce oversaw the economic revival. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the end of the wars provided circumstances in which the economy could flourish, so this mattered more • the Edict of Nantes settled the long-standing religious conflict, so also contributed to peace and the growth of confidence • Henry and Sully centralised the government and raised taxes, trying to equal out the burden more fairly • Henry aimed to build an alliance against the encroaching Habsburgs, so secured French borders. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>What best explains the Frondes?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why the Frondes occurred in France 1648–1653. Answers could refer to the legacy of Richelieu, the role of Mazarin, the Parlement of Paris, and nobles like Condé.</p> <p>Possible explanations could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reaction against the harsh policies of Richelieu, now he was dead • the aim of the Parlement of Paris to get control of consent to taxation and to abolish the intendants, thus limiting royal power • Parlement taking advantage of the war with Spain to challenge Mazarin at a time of crisis • the Princes came together in 1650 to challenge Mazarin, as his rule was resented since he was an Italian and on close terms with Anne of Austria • Condé believed he had been inadequately rewarded for his military victories and wanted political power • the actions of Mazarin precipitated the revolt when he arrested Condé • Condé’s supporters – Turenne and Madame de Longueville raised armies to take up his cause • in essence, the Frondes were selfishly motivated both by the Paris Parlement and the Princes. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>Which contributed more to Spanish decline: economic weakness or poor leadership?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Spain was weak during this period. Answers could refer to the reigns of Philip III and Philip IV and to their ministers, Lerma, Uceda and Olivares. They could also mention other factors such as the expulsion of the Moriscos, the financial situation, the wars with the Dutch and France, and the revolts by Portugal and Catalonia.</p> <p>Arguments that it was poor leadership could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philip III was a weak ruler and left government to ministers who were ineffective • Lerma governed in the interests of his family and built up a vast personal fortune • Lerma dismissed many of those who had served Philip II and replaced them with his own, less able, officials • Olivares failed to get the Union of Arms accepted which meant his financial programme failed • Olivares involved Spain in the Mantuan war which dragged on and ruined Spanish finances • Olivares tried to get more taxation from Catalonia and Portugal, which led to revolts in both areas and the eventual independence of Portugal, a great loss to Spain. <p>Arguments that it was economic factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the expulsion of the Moriscos had serious economic consequences that weakened Spain • the lack of revenue meant the revival of the war with the Dutch; the outbreak of the Thirty Years War involved Spain in military commitments that the country could not afford and led to serious defeats at the battle of the Downs and at Rocroi • the economy was in decline as the population fell and peasants had to pay more taxes. Industry also declined and imports exceeded exports. • the financial system was crippled by an ever-increasing debt. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>How far did Sweden benefit from the rule of Gustavus Adolphus?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the benefits Gustavus Adolphus' government bestowed on Sweden. Answers could refer to his early years, Oxenstierna, conscription, the collegiate system, and taxation.</p> <p>Arguments that Sweden benefited could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local government was made more efficient with governors appointed to oversee provinces and prevent unrest when Gustavus Adolphus was away at war • central government was through a Council and the collegiate system, so administration was compartmentalised • the nobles were brought into the administration and professionalised • the rule of law was enforced by a Supreme Court and by the tireless work of Oxenstierna as Chancellor • conscription for the army was carefully organised to avoid complaints that it was unfair • control of the Baltic gave Gustavus Adolphus income from the tolls which helped his finances. <p>Arguments that the country did not benefit could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rights of the Council were confined to offering opinions. Gustavus Adolphus made all the decisions. • taxation to pay for the war was very heavy • noble rights could be ignored if Gustavus Adolphus felt it was warranted • the clergy were used to keep local records which they resented as it was unpaid. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>What best explains the failure of the Habsburgs to win the Thirty Years War?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why the Habsburgs could not win the war. Answers could refer to the various phases of the fighting, the role of individuals, and to the intervention of Sweden and France.</p> <p>Possible explanations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the apparent increase in German Habsburg power alarmed the princes of Germany and led them into resistance • the Spanish Habsburgs were more concerned to deal with the Dutch • Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden was ready to take up the Protestant cause after the defeat of Christian IV and determined to get toleration for Calvinism, so fought with determination • Wallenstein was a wild card, and the Habsburgs could not control him • the French, under Richelieu were waiting to build up their strength and then intervene in person. Meanwhile, they subsidised the Dutch and the Danes, as well as Habsburg enemies in North Italy. Their long-term goal was the weakening of Habsburg power. Their alliance with Sweden and declaration of war on Spain ensured the war would go on longer • the longer the war lasted, the more exhausted the Habsburgs became. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>‘The policies of Johan de Witt in the Dutch Republic (1650–1672) were eminently effective.’ Discuss this view.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how effectively de Witt governed the Republic. Answers could refer to de Witt as Grand Pensionary, his methods of government, his foreign policy, and his rivalry with William of Orange.</p> <p>Arguments that the government was effective could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he took control of the upbringing of William and persuaded many provinces to abolish the <i>stadtholdership</i>, so Orange power could never be revived • he negotiated a successful peace after the first Dutch war in 1654 • he managed the Council of Regents effectively and they backed his policies • he was fiscally prudent and taxes were raised fairly • he did not interfere in Church affairs but was a sound Calvinist • he negotiated with England again in 1667 and was partly responsible for the Triple Alliance of 1668 against France. <p>Arguments that some policies were not effective could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the wars with England were not always popular as they disrupted trade and prosperity, although English rivalry needed to be kept in check • the Triple Alliance did not prevent French invasion in 1672 • he was not able to eliminate all support for Orange and as William grew older, support for him increased and enabled the Orange faction to overthrow de Witt in 1672. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>How important were economic factors in the development of Brandenburg-Prussia in the years 1640 to 1688?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Brandenburg-Prussia became a strong state in this period. Answers could refer to Frederick William, the 'Great Elector', policies for trade and industries, methods of government and the army.</p> <p>Arguments that economic factors were responsible could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mercantilist principles overlay economic policy, so exports and self-sufficiency were encouraged • the growth of industry, notably in textiles, soap, paper and iron, led to profits from trade • the improvements in internal communications using rivers and canals meant goods could arrive at ports quickly and costs were kept down, so more goods sold • Frederick William encouraged Huguenot refugees to settle in Brandenburg-Prussia and they brought skills with them, so led to more expansion. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of Frederick William, a determined and skilful ruler • the drawing together of disparate states to form a cohesive whole, ruled as a single entity • a highly professional and disciplined standing army • a professional bureaucracy • adequate revenues from taxes • support from the nobles in return for being left alone to exploit their peasants. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>How far was Louis XIV personally responsible for the government of France after 1661?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far Louis was running the government of France himself in this period. Answers could refer to his control of the Councils and local government, the role of Versailles and his relations with the Church.</p> <p>Arguments that Louis was responsible could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the King's will generally prevailed in the Council and decision-making • Louis laid down the outline of most policies • Versailles embodied his absolutism and enabled him to control the nobility, the major threat to total royal control • Louis personally exemplified what a king should look like • Louis intervened in Church affairs, notably under the influence of his second wife. <p>Arguments that there were limits to his role could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France was a large and diverse country, and no single person could have complete control • Louis relied on ministers to deal with the detail of government and Colbert and Louvois had some independence of action • Louis could not raise unlimited taxes and so his actions were constrained • There were institutions which challenged his authority such as the Parlements, provincial estates, the Church and the papacy, and he dealt with such challenges with varying degrees of success. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p data-bbox="304 248 1098 282">How weak was the government of Spain, c.1665–c.1715?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1278 450">The question requires a supported judgement about how far Spain had declined in these years. Answers could refer to the minority and the rule of Charles II and his problems, to the continued pressure from war and the economic situation.</p> <p data-bbox="304 483 1046 517">Arguments that the government was weak could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 517 1326 831" style="list-style-type: none"> • The minority of Charles II was dominated by favourites such as Nithard and Valenzuela • Don Juan was a disruptive influence • noble factionalism was rife • the government remained formal and slow-moving which prevented reform • participation in the wars against Louis XIV created more financial burdens • Charles II lacked the ability to rule effectively • the succession issue dominated the latter part of Charles II's reign. <p data-bbox="304 864 1174 898">Arguments that the government had some strengths could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 898 1310 1144" style="list-style-type: none"> • the worst of the economic decline was over • Charles II was able to make some sound decisions, such as refusing to divide his kingdoms • income was still coming from the Empire • the revival of Spain under Philip V shows that the system was not in total decline • the losses to the French in the wars were limited. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>'The prominence of the Dutch Republic, c.1672–c.1702, was dependent on the skills of William III.' Discuss this view.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the continued success of the Dutch Republic. Answers could refer to William's recognition as <i>Stadtholder</i> in most of the province and his overcoming of opposition, the war with France, William as King of England, the Dutch Empire, and his achievements in the arts and intellectual life.</p> <p>Arguments that William's role was vital could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the way William was called on to lead resistance to the French • William's readiness to use extreme methods to fight the French • William's construction of alliances to defeat the French threat • William's accession as King of England which meant far more resources to fight the French • William's gradual increase in his personal power, although tensions remained between republicans and monarchists. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William was preoccupied with keeping the French out of the provinces, and other aspects of the Republic mattered less to him • despite losses in South America, the empire expanded in India, Malaysia and Ceylon, and the colonial empire was at its height • commerce and shipping expanded accordingly, with thousands employed by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and supported by garrisons to keep order • painters such as Hobbema built on the reputation of artists established by Rembrandt, and the Dutch were known for their garden design • Dutch universities attracted students from all over Europe • Huygens invented the pendulum clock and Van Leeuwenhoek made major scientific advances using the microscope • the work of Spinoza led to major philosophical debates, showing the dominance of the Dutch in intellectual pursuits. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>‘Peter the Great had succeeded in making Russia a far stronger power by 1725.’ Had he?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far Peter the Great had succeeded in making Russia a stronger power. Answers could refer to his foreign conquests, his reforms to the army and navy, his westernisation policies, and his building of St Petersburg.</p> <p>Arguments that Russia was much stronger could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the territory he added to Russia was not great but was very significant, as it led to Russia becoming far more able to challenge European powers • he was eventually victorious in the Great Northern War over Sweden, which secured his position in the Baltic • he established a navy which was a completely new policy • he increased the size of the army and equipped it with much better artillery, the results being shown in his military victories • he imposed state control on the Church and redirected monastic revenues, another innovation • he streamlined the government • he developed industry, especially iron works • he brought the nobles into state service, which previous tsars had tried to do, through the Table of Ranks. <p>Arguments that his achievements were more limited could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there was no change to the status of the peasants • opposition from the nobles to westernising policies was never entirely stilled • the building of St Petersburg involved huge sacrifices and deaths of workers • heavy taxation was needed to finance his foreign policy • efforts to improve education and to industrialise on a large scale or to develop external trade were not especially successful. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>How important was the economy in Maria Theresa's reforms?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how central economic reform was in the reform programme of Maria Theresa. Answers could refer to the need for economic and social reform, and reforms in government.</p> <p>Arguments that the economy was important could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • her aim was that taxes should be more broadly based, and so the need to spread prosperity • nobles were no longer exempt from taxation • her limiting of the use of forced labour so that peasants could support their families and pay taxes • her efforts to boost industry and improve exports • her reduction in internal duties on trade to improve profits. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • she reduced the powers of the estates, so government had more control • she subordinated the Church to the authority of the state, despite being a devout Catholic • she enlarged the central administration to make her lands more united • universities were reformed to provide for a better qualified civil service • the army was modernised • primary education was introduced for all, though much resisted by the peasantry • a new penal code replaced local law codes and the use of torture was abolished. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>‘Little more than a war machine.’ Assess this view of Prussia, 1713–1786.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the provision of a strong army dominated Prussian government. Answers could refer to Frederick William and Frederick the Great and their wars, as well as to their methods of government and other achievements.</p> <p>Arguments that Prussia was a war machine could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the work of Frederick William to build an army equal in size to a quarter of his population, from peasant recruits and from volunteers from all over Europe • lawless nobles were tamed so they could become efficient officers • serfs were freed to make more recruits • the woollen industry was encouraged to provide clothing for the troops • by 1740, the army was the best in Europe and enabled Prussia to follow an independent foreign policy • Frederick the Great carried on the tradition and extended his lands, notably in conquering Silesia, and invaded Moravia and Bohemia, winning numerous battles such as Rossbach and Leuthen • vast amounts of taxation were needed, mostly raised through an excise tax on food. <p>Arguments that there were some other concerns could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both rulers followed a mercantilist economic policy to boost living standards and set up new industries such as silk and porcelain production • their government was intensely personal • they saw the Prussian nobles as the only group to be trusted in government • both instigated legal reform to standardise the law – Cocceji was influential here • Frederick the Great fostered education and saw himself as a cultural leader – Voltaire • in the latter part of his reign, Frederick avoided war as it had been so costly and devastating, and he was pleased to get his share of Poland without a need to fight. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p data-bbox="304 248 1246 282">What best explains the revival of Russia under Empress Elizabeth?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1310 450">The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Russia revived somewhat under the rule of Elizabeth (1741–1762). Answers could refer to her seizure of power, her domestic and foreign policy achievements, and to her interests in culture.</p> <p data-bbox="304 483 778 517">Possible explanations could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 521 1321 1137" style="list-style-type: none"> • the successors of Peter the Great were not nearly as able as he had been, so Russia deteriorated • Elizabeth came to be empress by overthrowing the regency from Ivan VI after the death of the Empress Anna, whose government was marked by high taxes and economic problems which gave Elizabeth support • she had the backing of the French as previous rulers had favoured Germans • she won support by removing all Germans in the government and only appointing Russians • she governed through a senate like her father which was popular • under her rule Russia's reputation as a European power increased, as parts of Finland were annexed, better relations with Britain were cultivated, and Russia fought Prussia in the Seven Years War • she encouraged developments in education, founding the first Russian university and the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences, and was a patron of the arts that built the Winter Palace • her achievements in government, however, were less impressive as she left too much to her ministers and factional struggles were rife. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>‘Spain recovered its strength in this period.’ Did it?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which there was a Spanish revival in this period. Answers could refer to the reigns of Philip V, Ferdinand VI and Charles III.</p> <p>Arguments that Spain did recover could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish troops enjoyed success in several of the wars of the period. They secured Parma for Don Carlos, won back Naples and Sicily, defended their American territories from British attacks, aided the American colonists and fought with France under the Family Compact in the Seven Years War. This was more success than they had experienced in the seventeenth century • Ferdinand VI and Charles III had sound advisors in Ensenada and Esquilache and embarked on much-needed reforms • royal authority was gradually strengthened at the expense of the provinces • some industrial development – ship building for a new fleet, porcelain and crystal, and the population began to grow • better relations with the papacy, and the Concord of 1753 gave the kings more control – Charles expelled the Jesuits for their wealth • under Charles III an up-dated legal system came into force • cultural advances – Scarlatti, Prado was built • by end of the period, Spain was recognised as one country with one flag and one capital. <p>Arguments that there were limitations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the main advances came at the end of the period – Philip V’s regime was short of money and the army often unpaid while he lavished funds on his hordes of servants • corruption in the government and inefficiency was very slowly tackled • poor finances led to Spain being virtually bankrupt again in 1739. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p data-bbox="304 248 1219 282">How effective was Louis XV's government of France, 1743–1774?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1318 483">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which Louis solved some of the problems facing France when he took control of the government. Answers could refer to his financial policies, problems with the Parlement, the War of the Austrian Succession and the influence of Madame de Pompadour.</p> <p data-bbox="304 517 1082 551">Arguments that his government was effective could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 555 1318 958" style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis took the decision to govern without a first minister after the death of Fleury • he issued bonds to pay off the debt incurred in the war which were a success • he led his troops in person in the War of the Austrian Succession and took credit for the victories of France and occupation of the Netherlands, although he was criticised for taking his mistress with him. • he was eager to end the war in 1748 because British attacks on French trade were so deadly: he was ready to make generous terms at Aix-la-Chapelle as he felt France could not take on the burden of defending its possession of the Netherlands, and it was better to make the country prosperous and spend less on defence. <p data-bbox="304 999 1142 1032">Arguments that his government was less effective could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1037 1318 1469" style="list-style-type: none"> • he wanted to make the nobles and the Church pay their share of taxes, but the Parlement of Paris resisted, and he had to force them to pass the decree and used vigorous measures against the provincial Parlements. Many nobles refused to pay and the demands that the Church should pay were quietly withdrawn • he was drawn into further conflict with the Paris Parlement when he tried to remove Jansenists from running a group of hospitals in Paris and had to use the Council to overcome the Parlement • the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was very unpopular, as the French felt they had gained so little from the war • the influence of Madame de Pompadour led to the dismissal of able ministers like d'Argenson and the promotion of some incompetent military commanders. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p>How important was technological change in encouraging European overseas expansion in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which technical improvements drove the overseas expansion and the role of alternative factors. Answers could refer to developments in ships, navigation and weaponry, and to the impetus from individuals and the motives of explorers.</p> <p>Arguments that technical advances drove the expansion could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of the caravel which was lighter and faster with lateen sails meant voyages across the Atlantic were possible • improved compasses, sand glasses, the astrolabe and tables of calculation, all made the finding of latitude easier so longer voyages were possible • the use of gunpowder enabled explorers to overwhelm native populations easily. <p>Arguments that there were some other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouragement from rulers like Henry the Navigator and Isabella who hoped to find Christian allies • the determination of individuals such as Columbus • the lure of gold • the hope to dominate the spice trade now the overland route was so perilous • national feeling in both Portugal and Spain. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p>Was there a military revolution in Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the military changes of the period constituted a revolution. Answers could refer to changes in the tactics, strategy, and size of armies.</p> <p>Arguments that there was a revolution could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the changes introduced by Maurice of Nassau so that smaller units were more flexible, and musketeers could fire continuously • the cavalry equipped with swords and assisted by lighter guns which could be moved as required • some commanders used a gradualist approach which aimed to conquer their enemies bit by bit • the increase in the size of armies and moving from mercenaries to a standing army • the impact of gunpowder and the arquebus on building of fortifications. <p>Arguments that this does not constitute a revolution could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish <i>tercios</i> had predated some of these changes • few set battles in fighting in Germany and the Netherlands, and many sieges, reflected the general practice of the time • the emphasis on Dutch and Swedish innovations neglected the lack of change in much European fighting • the development of bureaucracies to assist armies was evolutionary rather than revolutionary. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p>‘The only women with political influence in the eighteenth century were women rulers.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how much influence women exerted in the political life of the period. Answers could refer to rulers, consorts, mistresses, and aristocratic women.</p> <p>Arguments that only female rulers had much influence could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of Maria Theresa in Austria • the role of Russian female rulers • the limits on the role of consorts like Elizabeth Farnese • the limited influence of mistresses like Madame de Pompadour, whose tenure of power was not secure and who could be seen as a patron of the arts rather than a political schemer • the extent to which women running salons had any influence – more talk than actual power • women from royal or aristocratic families were often seen largely in terms of the marriage alliances they could bring to benefit their families. <p>Arguments that other women were influential could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth Farnese’s policies in favour of her native Italy, and her involvement of Spain in wars to advance her hopes • Madame de Pompadour was considered responsible for the defeat of France in the Seven Years War because of her malign influence on Louis XV • salons run by women in France spread new ideas from the philosophes which fed into the political discourse. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p>What best explains developments in science in the seventeenth century?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the factors that led to advances in science in the period. Answers could refer to astronomy, physics, mathematics, and chemistry.</p> <p>Possible explanations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the influence of the Renaissance which led to a challenging of Aristotelian ideas about the universe and replaced asking why with asking how • the development of experimental methods of proof rather than relying on abstract reasoning • the aim was to provide definite answers to specific questions, rather than an overall all-embracing view • scientific societies were established; they held meetings and published papers so knowledge spread faster • the developments began with Kepler whose observations proved that the Copernican system was accurate and, in this way, overcame opposition from the Church • inventions like the telescope and microscope enabled clear evidence to be put forward • individuals like Galileo, Descartes, Newton and Boyle, moved science forward in great leaps • patronage from rich men like the Medici and from monarchs helped. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p data-bbox="304 248 1329 282">How influential were enlightened thinkers in eighteenth-century politics?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1302 450">The question requires a supported judgement about how far the ideas of the Enlightenment translated into political action. Answers could refer to the political writings of Locke and Rousseau, the results of the Scientific Revolution, and the impact of the Encyclopaedia.</p> <p data-bbox="304 483 1086 517">Arguments that the writers did have influence could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 521 1326 797" style="list-style-type: none"> • the idea that an arbitrary state was obsolete, and that natural rights and democracy should prevail, along with the idea of the Social Contract • the stress on religious toleration • the desire to analyse and categorise, which could be applied to society as well as the scientific world • the acceptance of empirical and rational thinking as superior • the encouragement of education as a key factor in increasing political awareness. <p data-bbox="304 831 1142 864">Arguments that there were limits to their influence could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 869 1326 1070" style="list-style-type: none"> • very few European countries embraced the principles of democracy • where religious toleration was adopted, it was often for economic reasons rather than as a principle • publications like the Encyclopaedia could only influence the literate classes, and most people were not familiar with enlightened ideas • nationalism often had more impact than enlightened ideas. 	20