Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 5 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **9HI0/2B**

History

Advanced

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-1555

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563-1609

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515-1555

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Martin Luther, *An Open Letter on the Harsh Book Against the Peasants*, published July 1525. The *'Harsh Book'* refers to Luther's earlier pamphlet, *Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants*, which had been published in May 1525. Here he is addressing criticism from Lutherans in Mansfeld, his home town.

I have been obliged to answer you because the little book that I published against the peasants has given rise to so many complaints and questions, as though it were un-Christian and too harsh. I reply, a rebel is not worth rational arguments. You have to answer people like that with a fist. My good friends, you call for mercy because the peasants were defeated. Why did you not call for it when they were raging, robbing, and plundering? Why were they not merciful to the princes and lords who they wanted to exterminate?

You say that I advocated the merciless slaughter of the poor, captured peasants. However, my little book was not written against ordinary criminals but against rebels. A criminal leaves the ruler alone and attacks only individuals or property. As long as the ruler remains, he can punish criminals and everyone ought to await his judgement since God has entrusted the sword and the power of punishment to him. But a rebel attacks the ruler himself and threatens the exercise of his authority. We cannot wait. Everyone must run to help his ruler by stabbing and killing.

Rebellion is no joke and there is no evil deed on earth that compares with it. Other wicked deeds are single acts but rebellion is a flood of all wickedness.

Source 2: From an Edict issued by Margrave George of Brandenburg-Ansbach, August 1525. Also known as George the Pious, he corresponded regularly with Luther and Melanchthon and, on their advice, introduced Lutheran reforms to the lands that he ruled in the late 1520s. Here he is referring to the Peasants' War.

The recent rebellion arose mostly because of ill-educated and unsuitable preachers. I now command that all such preachers should be immediately removed. Where any is found who can be shown to have preached rebellion contrary to the clear, pure Word of God, they should be arrested immediately and strongly punished or exiled from the land. On the other hand, I command that the Holy Gospel should be preached everywhere by pious, honourable and learned preachers and that nothing contrary to it should be permitted. This I now firmly insist upon.

It is clearly shown in Holy Scripture that Christian freedom does not consist of the removal of rents, interest, tithes or taxes but is only an inward and spiritual thing. All subjects are obliged to obey their rulers in such worldly affairs and commands. All preachers should properly explain this to the people as often as they preach about Christian freedom so that the people will not be misled. Even if it is said that some rulers do not receive their revenues justly, this does not mean that subjects may rebel and refuse to pay these worldly demands. They must not resist but leave it to the judgement of God. A true Christian may have to endure injustice, but must not do injustice.

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563-1609

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From The Treaty of Arras, agreed between Philip II and the provinces of Hainaut, Walloon Flanders and Artois, May 1579. The Treaty was proposed by the Duke of Parma in his role as governor-general of the Netherlands.

This treaty is agreed to preserve the Roman Catholic faith, obedience to His Majesty and the prosperity of the country.

There shall be a permanent amnesty for all things said or done since the beginning of hostilities.

His Majesty shall remove all Spanish and other foreign troops within six weeks of the publication of this Treaty. They shall not be permitted to return since His Majesty is not at war and has no need of them.

His Majesty will raise an army of natives of this country at his expense, as long as the provinces agreeing this Treaty pay taxes to maintain the Roman Catholic religion.

His Majesty will send a prince or princess of the royal family, acceptable to the States, to be regent in this country.

His Majesty will choose for his Council natives of this country, of whom two-thirds will be acceptable to the States. When high offices become vacant, His Majesty will fill them with persons born in this country or foreigners acceptable to the States.

This country shall not be burdened in any way with taxes, other than those in force during the time of the late Emperor Charles.

Each province shall maintain its privileges and customs and, in the event that any be infringed upon, it shall be restored.

Source 4: From an anonymous pamphlet, *The Return of Harmony in the Netherlands by the Return of Madame*, published 1580. It was written in the province of Hainaut and is addressed to those provinces still in revolt. *Madame* refers to Margaret of Parma who had recently been reappointed regent of the Netherlands by Philip II.

If you hope to gain from having a man like the prince of Orange as your chief, and from us having a woman as our regent, you are very much mistaken.

How many times has Orange been at the head of your regiments when it was time to fight? Do you remember seeing him lead your army with the diligence and enthusiasm appropriate to a commander-in-chief? Did you see him come to the rescue of Maastricht, after a siege which lasted four months, or engage the Duke of Parma in battle? Parma hastened to the gates of Antwerp and cut your army to pieces while Orange remained paralysed within the walls, giving neither the assistance nor orders one would expect from a leader. You must admit then, that if Madame does not take part in any fighting, neither does your prince.

Instead, Orange's role consists in giving good advice. Well, let us see which one wins the prize for the better advice and for looking after their soldiers and paying them better. Madame sincerely wishes the re-establishment of peace and harmony between the provinces. Orange sows as much discord as possible for his own ends. Madame has the fear and glory of God in mind and governs accordingly. Orange has the ambition to usurp power but conceals this under the mask of Calvinism.

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