Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

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History

Advanced

PAPER 2: Depth study

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55

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, c1515–55

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the *Autobiography of Charles V*. Charles began to write an account of his life in May 1550. It was written in his own hand, completely from memory, and remained unpublished until the twentieth century. Here Charles is describing his return to Germany in 1545.

Although suffering from gout* and other medical problems, I returned to Germany with the intention of remedying the religious situation there. This was the seventh time I had made this journey. I hoped to come to an amicable arrangement with the German princes, as I was at peace with the King of France and there was no sign of the Turks attacking the Empire. However, knowing the great arrogance and obstinacy of the Lutherans, I feared that further discussions with them would fail. Given the power and determination of the Lutherans, I also believed that it would be impossible to overcome them by force. Therefore, I was uncertain how to act in a matter that was so necessary and so important to have settled.

But God, who never deserts those who call on Him, opened my eyes and enlightened my mind, so that it no longer seemed impossible to defeat the Lutherans. On the contrary, it now seemed to me to be most easy, in the right circumstances and in the proper ways. Because of the importance of secrecy in this matter, I discussed it with only a few of my most trusted ministers, and with my brother, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. They all approved the project as possible and agreed to it.

*gout – a painful condition featuring inflammation of the joints

Source 2: From a report written by Bernardo Navagero for the Government of Venice, July 1546. Navagero was the Venetian ambassador at the court of Charles V in the years 1543–46, and wrote this report immediately after his return to Venice. Here he is commenting on reports that Charles V was planning war against the Schmalkaldic League.

Even if this war does not happen, I doubt whether Germany will ever get over the hatred it has for the Habsburgs. But if war does happen, I believe it will be extremely violent and bloody. A war would also be dangerous for the Emperor. If it were to last for any length of time, the Turks would certainly attack him by land and sea, either spontaneously, or at the invitation of the Lutherans themselves. The French, who suspect the Emperor of planning ambitious schemes using religion as an excuse, would also come to the relief of the Lutherans by invading his territories. Lastly, the Lutherans are a powerful body of men, all fighting for the religion in which they truly believe. They are ready to defend their beliefs with their lives.

Therefore, the Emperor could not expect to defeat the German princes within two years, and this is quite as long as he could keep his army together. Even if he were able to force the Lutherans into submission and to impose conditions on them, these conditions would be kept only as long as the Emperor's army is present in Germany, but no longer.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a report sent by Vincenzo Gradenigo to the Government of Venice, May 1586. Gradenigo was the Venetian ambassador at the court of Philip II. Here he is describing what he has learnt from discussions at the Spanish court.

People here think that the King must have an expedition against England in mind. Every day, in monasteries and convents, prayers are offered asking that God will guide him in what he is planning.

I was told, in great secrecy, that King Philip has listened closely to the proposals of the Prince of Parma. These proposals suggest that the King should raise a strong army composed of German mercenaries. Parma would then supply a force of Spanish troops drawn from the Netherlands, though not in such numbers as to endanger Spanish control of that country. Together, these troops would attack England.

Parma believes that there is no other way of defeating the rebellion in Holland and Zeeland than by striking at the head and source of all the trouble, the Queen of England. Parma's plan is to mass troops on the coast of the Netherlands and then to cross over to England in boats, which would only take a few hours. The King has not publicly declared his support for these proposals as yet, nor will he until his plans are finalised.

The King has tried to raise a private loan of 1,800,000 crowns to support Parma's forces currently fighting the Dutch rebels. The King broke off negotiations for the loan as business was so bad in Seville and the bankers asked such high rates of interest.

Source 4: From a letter sent by Philip II to King Frederick II of Denmark, 12 August 1586. In previous correspondence, Frederick, a protestant, had offered to mediate between Spain, England and the Dutch rebels to end the conflict in the Netherlands.

I did not cause this rebellion in the Netherlands. My Dutch subjects were led astray by some evil people for their own purposes. These people are now sufficiently sorry for that error.

Your Highness believes religious toleration in the Netherlands is a means for ending this trouble. But you should never have proposed this to me. A king cannot allow his subjects to follow any other religion than his own. I would rather lose all my kingdoms than consent to this. I assure you, however, I shall not refuse anything else that the Dutch people may ask from me.

As to the unneighbourly conduct of England, everyone must see clearly that Queen Elizabeth has no just cause for interfering as she does. Your Highness must surely appreciate that the reasons for her actions are groundless. Nevertheless, as I recognise the kind intentions which have prompted Your Highness to attempt this reconciliation, I have decided not to shut the door to peace. Therefore, I have given orders to the Prince of Parma that if my opponents are willing to negotiate, he is not to refuse to talk with them.

However, if England rejects this proposal, then Your Highness will easily understand that the Queen of England does not respect you as I do.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: The Autobiography of the Emperor Charles V By Holy Roman Emperor Charles V © Leopold Classic Library, 2015

Source 2 from: The Correspondence of Charles V By William Bradford © R. Bentley, 1850

Source 3 from: https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/venice/vol8/pp159-169

Source 4 from: https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/venice/vol8/pp186-201