



# Cambridge Pre-U

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**HISTORY**

**9769/22**

Paper 2b European History Outlines, c.1461–c.1774

**For examination from 2022**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**Specimen**

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

This document has **26** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

**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.

**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.

**Levels-based mark scheme**

The 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.

**Levels-based mark scheme for all essay questions**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Marks</b>
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 marks
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument in the most part, 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 marks
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 marks
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 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 marks
0	No creditable response	0 marks

**Section 1: c.1461–c.1516**

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p><b>‘Louis XI’s reign was highly beneficial for France.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>This question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the reign was beneficial to France. Aspects discussed could include Louis’ relationship with the nobles, his feud with Burgundy and his methods of government.</p> <p>Arguments suggesting that France did benefit could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louis used his diplomatic skills to defeat Charles the Bold.</li> <li>• Louis eventually overcame his noble enemies to make his crown secure.</li> <li>• He was able to gain Anjou and Maine, Artois and the Somme towns.</li> <li>• He introduced a royal postal service.</li> <li>• He ensured a smooth succession to his son Charles.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments suggesting France did not benefit could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Much of the early part of the reign saw virtual civil war.</li> <li>• His eagerness to seize the Burgundian inheritance backfired and Mary of Burgundy married a Habsburg.</li> <li>• He acted arbitrarily and increased monarchical control, which strengthened the Crown, but not necessarily France.</li> <li>• He taxed France very heavily which delayed recovery from the Hundred Years War.</li> <li>• He frequently dismissed ministers to show them who was in command but this was destabilising.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>What best explains the outbreak and continuation of the Italian Wars in the years 1461–1516?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the different reasons for both the start and the persistence of the Italian Wars. The situation within Italy and outside the peninsula could be considered.</p> <p>Factors to evaluate might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the desire to acquire the wealth of the Italian States</li> <li>• the existence of claims to the Italian States from France and Spain</li> <li>• the balance of power within Italy which led Italian rulers to invite invaders</li> <li>• the rivalry between France and Spain</li> <li>• the desire to control the Papacy</li> <li>• the problem for European powers of retaining control of the states that they conquered</li> <li>• the importance of northern Italy to the Habsburgs as a route linking their territories which they needed to control</li> <li>• the availability of mercenary soldiers.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p><b>‘Dominated by purely worldly considerations.’ How valid is this judgement on the Papacy c.1458–c.1513?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the Papacy was simply set on fulfilling its secular aims or whether it had other priorities. Answers could define what might be seen as the worldly aims of the Papacy. Popes during this period include Pius II, Paul II, Sixtus IV, Innocent VIII, Alexander VI, Julius II and Leo X. Answers could discuss how to differentiate worldly and non-worldly considerations.</p> <p>In arguing that worldly considerations dominated, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many popes saw themselves as primarily Italian princes</li> <li>• the confused state of Italian politics exacerbated their worldly role</li> <li>• the wealth of the Church led them astray and allowed them to pay for troops</li> <li>• Alexander VI was the most notorious pope for aggrandisement of his family but was not the only offender</li> <li>• France and Spain competed to control the Papacy</li> <li>• bribery was rife in elections</li> <li>• the appointments of cardinal were often for political reasons or as a result of nepotism.</li> </ul> <p>In considering that the Papacy did have some other interests, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• several popes tried to initiate another crusade against the Turks</li> <li>• the Papacy contributed to the development of learning, e.g. Paul II brought printing to Rome, Pius II wrote commentaries, Sixtus IV enriched the Vatican library</li> <li>• Innocent VIII took action against the Waldensians</li> <li>• Sixtus IV built the Sistine Chapel and allowed the corpses of convicted criminals to be dissected, so helping the research of Vesalius.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>‘A purely destructive force.’ Discuss this view of the Ottoman Empire in this period.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the nature of the Ottoman Empire. One view could be that it was determined to destroy the states it conquered, while answers could also consider the religious impetus and the relative tolerance of the empire.</p> <p>Arguments that the Ottoman Empire was destructive might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mehmet II carried out an extensive programme of conquest which involved destruction and death on a vast scale.</li> <li>• Selim I put all his male rivals to death and conquered vast swathes of the Middle East.</li> <li>• Conquests were often followed by forced deportations.</li> <li>• Greece, Bosnia and parts of Italy all suffered from Muslim raids.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that the Ottoman Empire was not purely destructive might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mehmet made Constantinople into a thriving capital city.</li> <li>• Mehmet was a patron of learning and the arts.</li> <li>• Mehmet established central government and a bureaucracy.</li> <li>• Bayezid II sheltered Jews and Muslims expelled from Spain.</li> <li>• The empire was generally tolerant as long as Christians did not rebel.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p><b>How successfully did Ferdinand and Isabella deal with the internal challenges to their authority?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the degree to which Ferdinand and Isabella established their authority in Aragon and Castile. Some of the possible challenges which could be considered are separatism in the Spanish kingdoms, noble power, the lack of law and order, and the position of the <i>Cortes</i>.</p> <p>Arguments that Ferdinand and Isabella were successful might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• their dealing with the nobles by force and taking over military orders</li> <li>• the means whereby tax revenues were increased</li> <li>• the extent to which their personal cooperation reduced internal divisions</li> <li>• the support from the Church boosted their power</li> <li>• the <i>Reconquista</i> helped increase their prestige.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments suggesting Ferdinand and Isabella were less successful might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the situation Ferdinand faced when Joanna died in 1504</li> <li>• the continued resentment in some provinces like Catalonia</li> <li>• the fact that some noble families were far from being appeased</li> <li>• the discontent among some of the mercantile classes</li> <li>• the outbreak of the <i>comuneros</i> after Ferdinand’s death.</li> </ul>	20

**Section 2: c.1516–c.1559**

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>What best explains why Luther’s protest in 1517 developed into the German Reformation?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why the 95 Theses led to the spread of reformed beliefs in Germany. Answers might suggest that the protest said little that was new, but the political situation and the depth of feeling in Germany made the difference.</p> <p>Arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was considerable anti-clericalism in Germany which chimed with Luther’s criticisms of the clergy.</li> <li>• The Roman Catholic Church was unpopular as a foreign institution.</li> <li>• The use of German for the Theses was popular with German nationalists who were growing in number.</li> <li>• Printing allowed the message to be spread very rapidly.</li> <li>• Neither the Pope nor the Emperor acted rapidly to stop the growth.</li> <li>• German towns and princes took up Lutheranism for secular as well as religious reasons.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>How prosperous was Spain in the reign of Charles V, 1516–1556?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about Spain under Charles V. Answers could consider the contribution of the great wealth from the New World and how far this was able to make Spain permanently prosperous.</p> <p>Arguments that the country was prosperous might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the revenue from the treasures sent back by Cortes and Pizarro and the silver mines</li> <li>• the growth of shipping and the ports, both on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts</li> <li>• the profits from sheep</li> <li>• the income from taxation, especially in Castile.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there was less prosperity might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lower classes often remained poor, especially those working in agriculture.</li> <li>• The revolt of the <i>comuneros</i> was partly for economic reasons, though early in the reign.</li> <li>• Charles had to sell Crown land and offices so the Crown was not especially prosperous.</li> <li>• Inflation affected everyone.</li> <li>• Castile was supporting the rest of Spain financially.</li> <li>• Big debts were left for Philip II who went bankrupt almost at once.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>



Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p data-bbox="304 237 1050 271"><b>Who achieved more for France: Francis I or Henry II?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 309 1310 510">The question requires a supported judgement about what was achieved by Francis I and Henry II. Answers could consider what would be an achievement in France, such as a strong centralised monarchy, control of religion and victory in war. Examples might include Francis' and Henry's development of absolutism, their control of the Church and its administration, and their role in the Italian Wars.</p> <p data-bbox="304 548 1038 577">Arguments that Francis I achieved more might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 616 1206 891" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• his victories in Italy, a little diminished by his defeat at Pavia and subsequent imprisonment</li> <li>• his role in developing the French Renaissance</li> <li>• his dealings with the <i>parlements</i>, which reduced their power</li> <li>• his rule through a council centralised the government</li> <li>• his establishment of a bureaucracy to collect taxes</li> <li>• the Concordat of Bologna and his attitudes to Protestants</li> <li>• the fact that unlike Henry II, his legacy survived.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 929 1145 958">In arguing that Henry II achieved more, answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 996 1305 1198" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• his persecution of Protestants that attempted to prevent divisions in the Church</li> <li>• his attempts to control the main noble houses – Guise, Bourbon and Montmorency</li> <li>• his conclusion of the Italian Wars with gains for France – Metz, Toul and Verdun.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p><b>‘Greed was the principal motive for European overseas expansion in this period.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for overseas expansion. Greed could include greed for land and trade as well as simply money. This can be weighed up against other motives, such as religion.</p> <p>In arguing that greed was important, answers could suggest that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The trade in spices was extremely profitable because they were essential as preservatives and in cooking.</li> <li>• The European powers hoped to find gold and silver, e.g. Eldorado.</li> <li>• The European powers hoped to expand and outdo other powers by building up an empire or getting control of trade routes.</li> <li>• For members of the labouring classes, it was a route to escape poverty.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were other factors, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a desire to convert other peoples to Christianity or to link up with other Christian rulers, e.g. Prester John.</li> <li>• The early exploits of sailors encouraged others to follow them.</li> <li>• The initial expansion was inspired by leaders like Henry the Navigator.</li> <li>• Individuals like Columbus or Cartier had a large influence.</li> <li>• As easier routes to the East became blocked, new ones had to be found.</li> <li>• There was a desire for adventure and a new life.</li> <li>• Spare capital allowed investors to finance expansion.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p><b>‘Gustavus Vasa of Sweden was little more than a tyrant.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the nature of the rule of Gustavus Vasa. Answers might define what is meant by a tyrant in this period, when most rulers were absolute.</p> <p>In suggesting Vasa was a tyrant, answers might argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He treated opponents and rebels harshly, some of whom had formerly been his allies.</li> <li>• He replaced the elective monarchy with an hereditary monarchy of the House of Vasa.</li> <li>• He took control of the Roman Catholic Church and its revenues.</li> <li>• He put down a peasant rising with some brutality.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that he was not a tyrant, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He led resistance to the Danes under Christian II and so helped Sweden become independent.</li> <li>• He improved government by replacing nobles with officials.</li> <li>• He improved the raising of taxes.</li> <li>• He boosted the economy by encouraging trade.</li> <li>• He set up the Lutheran Church with a vernacular Bible.</li> <li>• His strong position in Swedish folklore indicates that his people respected him.</li> <li>• He founded one of the oldest orchestras in the world.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 3: c.1559–c.1610**

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p data-bbox="304 300 1139 333"><b>To what extent did Philip II achieve his foreign policy aims?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 369 1326 506">The question requires a supported judgement about the degree to which Philip II succeeded in meeting his aims in foreign policy. Answers should give some definition of his aims regarding individual countries, such as France and England, and his general aims, such as religious or dynastic.</p> <p data-bbox="304 542 1145 575">In suggesting that he was successful, answers might argue that:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 611 1283 815" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He took control of Portugal which greatly increased his empire and his income.</li> <li>• He defeated the Turks at Lepanto and stalled their expansion in the Mediterranean.</li> <li>• He intervened in France to preserve the Roman Catholic cause there.</li> <li>• He maintained Spanish influence in Italy.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 851 1278 884">In suggesting that Philip was not entirely effective, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 920 1318 1124" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He had initial failures against the Turks in Tunis and Cyprus.</li> <li>• The outcome in France with Henry IV on the throne was not what he had hoped for.</li> <li>• His policy in England failed with the death of Mary I and then the defeat of the Armada.</li> <li>• The expense of his foreign policy bankrupted Spain.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>Why did the French civil wars last so long?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons for the prolonging of the wars.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the limited power of the Crown with minorities, Catherine de Medici as regent and Henry III an unpredictable ruler</li> <li>• the power of the leading noble families, e.g. Guise, Montmorency and Bourbon</li> <li>• the rapid escalation of religious divisions into open hostilities starting at Vassy</li> <li>• obstinacy on both sides – Roman Catholics would not allow toleration and Huguenots would accept nothing less</li> <li>• key events like the Massacre of St Bartholomew revived wars after a peace</li> <li>• the wars had various phases with different priorities, moving from the issues of the power of the princes and religious toleration to the question of the succession</li> <li>• the role of foreign intervention from Spain and from England and other Protestant powers</li> <li>• the dynamism of Calvinist beliefs and the impact of some of the leaders like Coligny, which led to the two sides being evenly matched</li> <li>• the fact that by the 1580s, royal authority was so weak and religious divisions so polarised, that it took an effective king, Henry IV, nearly a decade to end the wars.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p><b>What best explains why Spain failed to suppress the Dutch Revolt in this period?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about which of the reasons for Spanish difficulties in suppressing the revolt were the strongest.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Philip made a series of poor decisions which sparked the rebellion and Spain never fully recovered from these.</li> <li>• Philip's regents (Margaret of Parma, Alba, Requesens, Don John) were often not able to deal with the problems.</li> <li>• The distance from Spain meant that decisions were often made on the basis of outdated information.</li> <li>• The Dutch nobles were very determined to maintain their privileges.</li> <li>• Holland and Zeeland were wealthy provinces and could finance the resistance.</li> <li>• Other Protestant powers offered help, often at especially crucial moments.</li> <li>• Philip had other issues which needed his attention and money.</li> <li>• Key events like the Spanish Fury revived resistance.</li> <li>• William of Orange and his son were skilful leaders and soldiers.</li> <li>• The geography of the area made it difficult to conquer by pitched battles and the Dutch flooded the dykes to impede the Spanish.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p><b>‘The Catholic Reformation was limited in both scope and impact.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of the impact of the Catholic Reformation, and could include the Counter-Reformation. Examples of the work of the Reformation could include the decrees of the Council of Trent, the Jesuits and reformed religious orders, the Inquisition, and the role of the Papacy.</p> <p>In arguing that the scope and impact of the Reformation were limited, answers could suggest that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reformation was well established in some parts of Europe before the Catholic Reformation began to have an impact.</li> <li>• The Roman Catholic Church remained divided about the best way to reform.</li> <li>• Much depended on whether rulers were ready to cooperate, e.g. over accepting the decrees of the Council of Trent.</li> <li>• Reforms to improve the standard of the clergy, one of the main problems leading to the Reformation, were slow to have a real effect.</li> <li>• Reformed religious orders could not have a universal effect.</li> <li>• Some countries like Scandinavia and England were lost permanently.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that the scope and impact were less limited, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reformed orders spearheaded improvements in education and preaching.</li> <li>• Serious efforts were made to deal with pluralism and absenteeism.</li> <li>• The Papacy, while not perfect, abstained from the worst excesses of the past.</li> <li>• The Jesuits helped to win back areas like Bohemia and Bavaria, and they had much influence as royal confessors.</li> <li>• The Inquisition was very effective in areas such as Spain.</li> <li>• The restatement of Catholic doctrine at Trent gave Catholics renewed confidence.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p data-bbox="304 237 1185 271"><b>How effectively had Henry IV restored royal authority by 1610?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 309 1329 477">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which Henry IV was able to restore royal authority in France. Evidence could be drawn from his methods of government and raising taxes, his settlement of religion, his economic policy and his personal authority. His effectiveness could be assessed in these areas.</p> <p data-bbox="304 515 1086 548">In arguing that Henry was effective, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 584 1313 925" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was able to bring the civil wars to an end with the Peace of Vervins.</li> <li>• The Edict of Nantes settled the religious issues and was helped by Henry's conversion.</li> <li>• He was genuinely popular.</li> <li>• He used Sully to help build up the economy and agriculture, and he took a personal interest in many projects so they flourished.</li> <li>• He married again and had an heir, which obviated further succession issues.</li> <li>• His foreign policy seemed to restore France to a prominent position in Europe.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 963 1198 996">In suggesting that he was not wholly effective, answers might argue:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1032 1302 1238" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of his reforms were quite superficial.</li> <li>• He did not solve the real problems with French finance – the divisive nature of taxation.</li> <li>• The rivalry with Spain was far from being ended.</li> <li>• He had some critics of his morals.</li> <li>• He might have embroiled France in war, had he not been assassinated.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 4: c.1610–c.1660**

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p><b>‘He simply carried on the work of Richelieu.’ Assess the validity of this comment on Mazarin.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how much of Mazarin’s work was dependent on the foundations laid by Richelieu. Aspects to be considered could include his suppression of the Fronde, his promotion of royal authority and his foreign policy.</p> <p>In arguing that the two Cardinals, Mazarin and Richelieu, had much in common, answers could suggest that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• both Cardinals had to face opposition from the nobles and dealt with it severely</li> <li>• both relied very strongly on royal support, Richelieu from Louis XVIII and Mazarin from Anne of Austria</li> <li>• neither, despite being Cardinals, promoted Roman Catholicism and both were cool towards the Papacy</li> <li>• both saw their main aims as facilitating French expansion and defeating the encircling Habsburgs.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were differences, answers could suggest that Mazarin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accepted terms at both Westphalia and the Pyrenees which Richelieu might have rejected</li> <li>• had to give way in dealing with the Fronde at some points, and he showed more pragmatism and a different management style</li> <li>• faced a worse financial situation and had to raise more taxes – Fouquet</li> <li>• had a lavish art collection which became the basis of the Louvre</li> <li>• arranged the marriage of Louis XIV and Maria Theresa which had a long-lasting impact on France.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>



Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p><b>‘Involvement in wars was the principal reason why Spain’s decline accelerated.’ Discuss with reference to the period 1598–1659.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Spanish decline, begun in the sixteenth century, became so much worse in this period. Answers might compare the impact of the Thirty Years War and the continuing conflict with the Dutch, with the role played by the rulers and the intrinsic problems in Spain.</p> <p>Discussion might focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spain found it very hard to defeat the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau and eventually had to give the northern provinces independence. Loss of territory sharpened the decline.</li> <li>• The Thirty Years War and the war with France did not end well and reduced Spanish prestige.</li> <li>• Philip III was not a worthy successor to Philip II and his choice of advisers did not help.</li> <li>• Philip IV ruled through favourites and even those of some ability, like Olivares, could not halt the decline.</li> <li>• Economic conditions were in rapid decline with the impact of inflation and taxes to pay for the wars, and there was no real will to reform.</li> <li>• The empire was poorly administered, so revenue decreased.</li> <li>• Factors impinged on each other and so made matters worse.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p><b>Was Habsburg unwillingness to compromise the principal reason for the long duration of the Thirty Years War?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the main reasons why the Thirty Years War lasted so long.</p> <p>In arguing that Habsburg intransigence was to blame, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Habsburgs were determined to get some issues settled.</li> <li>• Spain and the Holy Roman Empire could expect to win as they were strong powers.</li> <li>• Spain, especially, was unwilling to compromise over religion.</li> <li>• The Habsburgs had some able generals who they thought would bring victory.</li> <li>• The Habsburgs dealt with threats from Frederick of the Palatinate, Christian of Denmark and Gustavus Adolphus so thought they would win.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments concerning other factors could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once France entered the war, the sides were evenly balanced.</li> <li>• The fighting was in Germany so the major powers were not suffering from destructive troops.</li> <li>• Religious issues festered on.</li> <li>• There was not much diplomatic will to end the war until the 1640s.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p><b>‘A golden age.’ Is this an appropriate description of the Dutch Republic in the period c.1609–c.1660?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far this period was one of outstanding prosperity in terms of economic, political and intellectual development. Evidence cited could be drawn from the government, economy, arts and learning.</p> <p>Answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the dominating role of the Dutch in European trade making them rich</li> <li>• the East and West India Companies expanding trade into other continents</li> <li>• their role as shipbuilders extending their control of trade</li> <li>• their development of banking and credit, and bookkeeping, made them dominant</li> <li>• their tolerance attracted skilled people persecuted elsewhere</li> <li>• it was a great period for painting, e.g. Vermeer, Rembrandt</li> <li>• their intellectual achievements, e.g. Spinoza, Descartes, Huygens</li> <li>• their strong internal markets, e.g. tulips.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were some weaknesses, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• their internal political and religious divisions in the 1610s</li> <li>• a degree of political upheaval with the de Witt brothers being hostile to the House of Orange</li> <li>• the hostility from France</li> <li>• their rivalry with England.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p><b>What best explains the extent of persecution for witchcraft in this period?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons why there was more persecution of witches and why it extended across so much of Europe into both Catholic and Protestant countries.</p> <p>Answers could suggest that the extent of persecution for witchcraft related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• superstitions lingering on from the pre-Reformation period and so disasters needing to find a scapegoat</li> <li>• specific local factors</li> <li>• the Counter-Reformation wanting to impose orthodoxy</li> <li>• male domination as most of those persecuted were women</li> <li>• possibly, difficult economic circumstances</li> <li>• single and/or elderly women being easy targets and having few defenders</li> <li>• the clergy being keen to show they had the monopoly of wisdom</li> <li>• literature about identifying witches.</li> </ul>	20

**Section 5: c.1660–c.1715**

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p><b>‘He created order out of chaos.’ Discuss this judgement on the rule of Frederick William, the Great Elector.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the nature and extent of the achievements of the Great Elector. There should be some assessment of the state of Prussia when he took over, compared with the situation at his death in 1740.</p> <p>In arguing that Frederick created order, answers might suggest that he:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acquired territory, notably outlets to the sea on the Baltic coast</li> <li>• lived frugally in contrast with his father</li> <li>• created a cohesive state with a bureaucracy, e.g. Regulations for State Officials, a standing army strongest in Europe by 1740</li> <li>• enabled Prussia/Brandenburg to recover from the Thirty Years War</li> <li>• helped agriculture, e.g. marshes drained, grain stored</li> <li>• was a mercantilist so developed trade</li> <li>• encouraged immigrants, especially skilled artisans.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that ‘order out of chaos’ might be less valid, answers might suggest that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frederick’s achievements were limited by his poor relationship with France, e.g. he could not bear to hear the country mentioned</li> <li>• his relationship with his son was fractured, perhaps as a result of too much order</li> <li>• the fact that he was seen as creator of modern Prussia implies that he did more than just create order.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p data-bbox="304 232 1294 300"><b>How great an impact did Louis XIV personally have on the way France was governed?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1286 472">The question requires a judgement about the extent of the role played by Louis XIV in governing France. Answers could mention his personal beliefs about kingship, his special contributions and the part played by his council and ministers.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 1155 544">In arguing that Louis had a great impact, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 580 1286 853" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was an absolutist and saw himself as the embodiment of the State.</li> <li>• He dominated his council and took all major decisions himself.</li> <li>• He was ready to spend time on government.</li> <li>• He enhanced his control of the Church by attacks on Huguenots and Jansenists, as well as reducing the power of the Papacy in France.</li> <li>• His use of <i>intendants</i> gave greater control of local government.</li> <li>• He did not call estates and cut the power of <i>parlements</i>.</li> <li>• The building of Versailles was very much his policy.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 891 1187 925">In arguing that there were other influences, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 960 1318 1167" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministers like Colbert and Louvain often pursued their own policies.</li> <li>• It was not possible for one man to govern the whole of France in detail.</li> <li>• In the end, Louis had to make concessions to the Pope.</li> <li>• Louis had to assimilate nobles into his system and was far from reducing their power permanently; they were still not taxed.</li> <li>• There were financial constraints as a result of his foreign policy.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p data-bbox="308 235 1174 271"><b>‘By 1700, Louis XIV’s foreign policy had clearly failed.’ Had it?</b></p> <p data-bbox="308 306 1321 443">The question requires a supported judgement about how far the foreign policy of Louis XIV had failed by 1700. Answers should establish some aims for the policy against which to judge success. Evidence could be taken from the War of Devolution, the Dutch War and the War of the League of Augsburg.</p> <p data-bbox="308 479 963 510">Arguments that his policy had failed might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 546 1326 819" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louis’ inability to defeat his great enemies, the Dutch, and to restore James II</li> <li>• the loss of the English alliance in 1688</li> <li>• much of Europe lined up against him in his latter wars, e.g. Grand Alliance</li> <li>• his foreign policy was hugely expensive and weakened France</li> <li>• the devastation of the Palatinate in 1687–1688 increased his unpopularity and the resistance of the Holy Roman Empire.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="308 855 1197 887">In arguing that there were some successes, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 922 1246 1126" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louis’ earlier wars made useful and permanent territorial gains, and Vauban fortified many of the cities gained.</li> <li>• The Treaty of Dover was a positive.</li> <li>• His pursuit of ‘glory’ was at least partly successful.</li> <li>• He showed himself to be a brave soldier and fought in person.</li> <li>• He built up an effective army.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p><b>‘The accession of Charles II was the decisive factor in the decline of Spain in the seventeenth century.’ Was it?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement as to the main factor leading to the decline of Spain in the seventeenth century. Answers could consider the impact of the incapacity of Charles II, long-term unsolved problems in Spain and the attitude of other European powers.</p> <p>Arguments that the accession of Charles II was crucial might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was only three when he became king and so a minority government under his mother ruled Spain, with ineffective ministers such as Nithard and Valenzuela.</li> <li>• His ill-health meant after he came of age his death seemed imminent and this was destabilising, as there was little likelihood that he could father an heir.</li> <li>• He was much under the influence of first his mother and then his second wife and the revival of Spain was not always their priority.</li> <li>• Spain was used to a strong monarchy and the lack of this was a major factor in the decline.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spain was already weakened by the wars of the earlier part of the century, with losses in the Spanish Netherlands and Franche Comté being ceded to the French.</li> <li>• Spain was bankrupt in 1662 and 1666 which was not a result of the accession of Charles II, but of the expense of war.</li> <li>• The loss of Portugal and the Portuguese empire was a serious weakening factor and a blow to morale.</li> <li>• Revolts in Catalonia and Aragon had a further destabilising effect.</li> <li>• Efforts to reform the financial system did not get very far.</li> <li>• The other European powers stepped in with the Partition Treaties to carve up the Spanish Empire.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p data-bbox="304 232 1270 266"><b>How successful was Peter the Great’s attempt to modernise Russia?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1302 439">The question requires a supported judgement about the degree to which the programme embarked on by Peter the Great to modernise Russia could be considered a success. Consideration could be given to Peter’s aims against which success could be measured.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 1281 544">Arguments that Peter’s attempt to modernise Russia was successful might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 580 1315 958" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peter saw that Russia must modernise or fall irrevocably behind western Europe, and this perception underlay his reforms</li> <li>• his intent on war, and his army and naval reforms led to some victories, notably Poltava</li> <li>• the development of industry especially iron production</li> <li>• the reduction in the role of the nobles</li> <li>• the building of St Petersburg</li> <li>• his efforts to improve agricultural output</li> <li>• his administrative reforms to provide a bureaucracy</li> <li>• his substantial gains at Treaty of Nystad</li> <li>• his control of the Church.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 994 1158 1028">Arguments that his reforms were not so successful could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1064 1241 1232" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the resistance from nobles and peasants was never fully overcome</li> <li>• the Church was popular with peasants who resented his reforms</li> <li>• the building of St Petersburg cost lives as well as money</li> <li>• his defeat at Narva</li> <li>• he tried to undertake too much reform too fast.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 6: c.1715–c.1774**

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p><b>Why was it so difficult to reform French government in the period 1715–1743?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why the French government remained unreformed.</p> <p>Reasons could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the existence of a minority in the first part of the reign of Louis XV made reform harder to achieve</li> <li>• the vast range of vested interests opposed any kind of reform as they would be damaged</li> <li>• the economic disaster in 1720 stifled any appetite for financial change</li> <li>• the government was more concerned with getting the most out of the existing system</li> <li>• Fleury's government managed to balance the books, removing the impetus for reform</li> <li>• wars needed financing immediately</li> <li>• <i>parlements</i> were not prepared to cooperate</li> <li>• Orry followed the principles of Colbert, rather than reform, and was then dismissed after falling out with Madame de Pompadour.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p><b>'Her reign lacked real achievements.' Assess this judgement on Maria Theresa.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about what was achieved by Maria Theresa. Answers could establish some criteria against which to measure her achievements.</p> <p>Arguments that Maria Theresa had real achievements could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• despite being a female ruler she managed to survive</li> <li>• the Diplomatic Revolution and the Bourbon alliance strengthened her</li> <li>• her suppression of the Jesuits removed a threat to the monarchy</li> <li>• the standing army created by Haugwitz</li> <li>• she governed with a Council of State which made for stability</li> <li>• she inaugurated inoculations for smallpox in Austria</li> <li>• she unified the legal system and outlawed torture</li> <li>• her introduction of compulsory education for children aged 6 to 12 years old, in advance of much of Europe.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that her achievements were limited, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The loss of Silesia and Parma weakened Austria and the Netherlands were threatened.</li> <li>• Her efforts to suppress Protestants and Jews did not succeed, and her policy changed in the latter part of her reign.</li> <li>• Censorship prevented the spread of progressive ideas.</li> <li>• She had good intentions but was not able to carry them all out.</li> <li>• In comparison with Joseph, she achieved less.</li> </ul>	20



Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p data-bbox="304 237 1023 271"><b>Had Prussia attained ‘great power’ status by 1786?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1326 439">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which Prussia could be considered one of the leading European powers by the time Frederick the Great died in 1786. Answers should indicate what was meant by a ‘great power’ in this period.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 1262 510">In arguing that Prussia had attained great power, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 544 1326 992" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frederick’s extended kingdom with the addition of Silesia and Polish territories</li> <li>• he was seen as defender of German liberties</li> <li>• the Prussian army was the third largest in Europe and the most efficient</li> <li>• his strong economy which financed long periods of war</li> <li>• his long reign which allowed his policies to reach fruition</li> <li>• the fact that Sans Souci was on a par with other palaces for European rulers</li> <li>• the Berlin Academy began to rival others in Europe</li> <li>• the fact that currency was set to overtake <i>louis d’or</i></li> <li>• a very effective system of justice</li> <li>• the fact that religious toleration helped to promote industry and trade, and it encouraged immigrants to populate new lands.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 1025 1225 1059">In arguing that Prussia was not a great power, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1093 1310 1305" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frederick depended on the alliance with Britain to keep his armies in the field in the Seven Years War.</li> <li>• Hostility from Austria and Russia led to some defeats and reduced his claims.</li> <li>• Prussia was still seen by the rest of Europe as something of an upstart power.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p data-bbox="304 237 1043 271"><b>How well ruled was Russia in the period 1725–1762?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 309 1289 409">The question requires a supported judgement about the quality of the rule of Russia in this period, when there were six different rulers. Answers could establish some criteria against which to weigh their arguments.</p> <p data-bbox="304 448 1161 481">In arguing that Russia was not well ruled, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 519 1321 925" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 519 1321 620">• After the death of Peter the Great, there was some reaction against his policies which had not been popular; this led to instability and Anna repealed much of his legislation.</li> <li data-bbox="304 620 1321 687">• Up to 1740 there was a series of weak rulers. Catherine I and Anna were influenced by their lovers.</li> <li data-bbox="304 687 1321 721">• Peter II and Ivan VI were minors.</li> <li data-bbox="304 721 1321 788">• There was a range of possible heirs to the throne which led to coups and plotting.</li> <li data-bbox="304 788 1321 855">• Involvement in the wars of the period weakened the government and gained little.</li> <li data-bbox="304 855 1321 889">• Anna was associated with ‘German’ rule which was resented.</li> <li data-bbox="304 889 1321 925">• Noble control over serfs increased.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 963 1289 996">In arguing that there was some better government, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1034 1321 1270" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 1034 1321 1068">• Azov was recovered, which boosted morale.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1068 1321 1135">• Elizabeth won support as the daughter of Peter the Great and so government stabilised.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1135 1321 1169">• She founded the University of Moscow.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1169 1321 1202">• There was some success in the Seven Years War.</li> <li data-bbox="304 1202 1321 1270">• The Supreme Council and Senate with the Synod and Colleges could be used to provide sound government.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p data-bbox="304 237 1214 271"><b>Did Spain experience a period of revival in the years 1715–1774?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1294 472">The question requires a supported judgement about whether Spain revived from its previous decline, once it was ruled by the Bourbons. Answers could try to establish some criteria against which to judge a revival. The reigns of Philip V, Ferdinand VI and Charles III could be considered, along with the position of Elisabeth Farnese.</p> <p data-bbox="304 506 1078 539">In arguing that there was a revival, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 573 1294 887" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elisabeth was a dynamic ruler and with Alberoni pursued a vigorous foreign policy.</li> <li>• The army and navy were improved, especially under Ensenada.</li> <li>• Trade and commerce saw progress under Ripperda and Patino.</li> <li>• The Concord of 1753 gave the Crown more control over the clergy.</li> <li>• The creation of <i>Giro Real</i> improved banking.</li> <li>• There were some attempts to regulate trade with Spanish America and end monopolies.</li> <li>• Scarlatti worked at Ferdinand’s court.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 920 1118 954">In arguing that the revival was limited, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 987 1318 1167" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first two rulers were much influenced by their wives and were not effective kings.</li> <li>• Industrial and agricultural stagnation continued.</li> <li>• The reactionary Church remained powerful.</li> <li>• Poor communications and high taxation continued to characterise Spain.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

**Section 7: Themes**

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p><b>Was there greater innovation in naval warfare, or in land warfare, in the later-fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of the changes in the nature of warfare. Answers should make a comparison between the changes in naval and land warfare.</p> <p>In arguing that the greater degree of change was in naval warfare, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• changes in ship design with the replacement of oars with sails</li> <li>• methods of fighting altered with the grapple and board techniques being overset by broadsides</li> <li>• improvements in the design and manufacture of naval guns</li> <li>• better naval tactics and strategy devised by experienced sailors</li> <li>• victories such as Lepanto demonstrate these factors.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that land warfare changed more, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gunpowder rendered many castles to be of limited use, but some fortifications circumvented this.</li> <li>• Citizen armies were replaced by professionals or mercenaries in many cases.</li> <li>• Mercenaries were reluctant to fight to the finish.</li> <li>• Some special troops emerged – Swiss and the Spanish tercios.</li> <li>• There were changes in the use of the cavalry when they were faced with guns.</li> <li>• There was more fighting on land so changes here could be seen as greater.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p><b>‘The importance of women in the cultural life of the eighteenth century was restricted to the field of literature.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which women were active in cultural life. Evidence may be drawn from a variety of countries and examples.</p> <p>In arguing that women were restricted to literature, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was easier for women to contribute in literature as writing could be home-based and did not require special facilities.</li> <li>• As novels became popular, many of the readers were women and so women writers flourished.</li> <li>• The literacy of women was improving.</li> <li>• Aristocratic women were admired for being writers and valued for their comments on contemporary issues.</li> <li>• Writing was a way women could argue for an improvement in their rights and position.</li> <li>• Other arts barred women, e.g. they were not admitted to the French Academy and not allowed to study male nudes.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that women made other contributions, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were female painters, e.g. Vigée Le Brun, Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser.</li> <li>• Some artists like David took female students.</li> <li>• Women could be patrons of the arts, but only if independently wealthy.</li> <li>• Women held salons where cultural topics were discussed and this was one of the few ways they could set the agenda.</li> <li>• There were examples of women who were professional musicians and actresses.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p><b>‘The greatest advances were made in mathematics and physics.’ Discuss this view of the Scientific Revolution in the seventeenth century.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the main focus of the Scientific Revolution was in mathematics and physics. Answers could consider advances in other branches of science, and in the making of instruments, and the popularising of science, as well as in mathematics and physics.</p> <p>In arguing that mathematics and physics saw the greatest advances, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Much of the revolution was derived from the work of the mathematical thinkers and their methodology.</li> <li>• Kepler and Galileo established that the laws of nature are mathematical.</li> <li>• Work on optics by Huygens followed on from their ideas.</li> <li>• Newton and his work on laws of gravity developed these disciplines further.</li> <li>• William Gilbert worked on magnetism and electricity.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were other important aspects, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the use of the inductive method, experiments and empiricism contributed a great deal, e.g. Francis Bacon</li> <li>• the work of Harvey and Paré in biology/medicine</li> <li>• chemistry, e.g. Robert Boyle</li> <li>• calculators, e.g. Napier and Pascal</li> <li>• telescopes, pumps and microscopes all contributed.</li> </ul> <p>Answers might also argue that a clear distinction between disciplines was not made in the period – there was a good deal of crossover.</p>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p data-bbox="304 232 1257 300"><b>How significant was patronage in the development of the arts in the eighteenth century?</b></p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1299 439">The question requires a supported judgement about the contribution of patronage to the arts. Answers could consider a range of examples from the visual arts and music.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 1182 510">In arguing that patrons played a large role, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 548 1294 887" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artists needed income and so had to rely on patrons to an extent.</li> <li>• The development of mercantile classes meant there was a range of possible patrons so rulers, nobles and the Church were no longer the sole source.</li> <li>• There were some clear examples of the decisive role of patrons, e.g. Bach’s music developed as a result of commissions from Leipzig churches, the Duke of Chandos was Handel’s patron.</li> <li>• Aristocrats and monks as patrons decided on the choice of subject and classical themes were still popular, e.g. Melk Abbey reflected German baroque.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="304 925 1230 958">In arguing that patrons were not so significant, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 996 1299 1162" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some artists were moved as much by their own beliefs as by the needs of patrons.</li> <li>• Some artists like Mozart defied their patron’s wishes at times.</li> <li>• Economic progress meant that there was more chance of artists selling work to the public, rather than just working for a patron.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p><b>Assess the impact of the thinking of the Enlightenment on European political and economic life.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the Enlightenment impinged on politics and economics. Answers could define the term in order to judge its impact.</p> <p>In arguing that the Enlightenment had a real impact, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ideas of the thinkers were taken up and put into practice by ministers and rulers.</li> <li>• Some of their beliefs, like the Social Contract, had long-lasting implications.</li> <li>• Hostility to the Church was reflected in several regimes.</li> <li>• Ideas like free trade and <i>laissez-faire</i> impacted on economic developments, e.g. Adam Smith.</li> <li>• The Enlightenment influenced rulers such as Catherine the Great and Joseph II.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there was a limited impact, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those who were familiar with the ideas were in a very small minority.</li> <li>• Rulers might have good intentions, but practicalities intervened.</li> <li>• Aristocracies took up the ideas and then adapted them for their own purposes.</li> <li>• Some of the thinkers were not easily understood even by intellectuals, e.g. Descartes.</li> <li>• Many of the thinkers were French or British and so not respected elsewhere.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>