



GCE

History A

Y206/01: Spain 1469-1556

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (a)	<p>Which of the following was of greater importance as a reason for opposition to Charles I as King of Spain, 1516-1520?</p> <p>i) The influence of foreign advisers ii) The actions of Charles I</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</p> <p>In dealing with the importance of foreign advisers,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might discuss the anger caused by the dismissal of Cardinal Cisneros. • Answers might consider the influence of Chievres who was the closest confidante of the King and who enriched himself. • Answers might discuss the appointment of Chievres' nephew as Archbishop of Toledo. • Answers might consider the influence of Adrian of Utrecht who acted as regent in Charles' absence. • Answers might consider the attitude of the Burgundians who treated the Castilians as 'Indians'. • Answers might explain how Charles declared his advisers were naturalised Spaniards in breach of a promise Charles had made not to appoint foreigners. • Answers might explain that one of the reasons for the Comunero revolt was hostility to foreigners. <p>In dealing with the importance of the actions of Charles,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the lack of urgency he showed in going to Spain (arrived 20 months after his succession) • Answers might refer to the calling of the Cortes to Santiago. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Only credit material relevant to the question. • Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or may take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers might his demand for 300,000 ducats over three years when he first arrived. Answers might argue his subsequent visit to Aragon was insensitive. Answers might argue that his abrupt departure for Germany in 1519 was resented. Answers might consider his demand for more money to fund his campaign to be Holy Roman Emperor (it was agreed but not collected). 		
1 (b)*	<p>How successful were Isabella and Ferdinand in their attempts to control the Catholic Church in Spain? In arguing that Isabella and Ferdinand controlled the Church,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers might discuss the measures adopted to curb the political and military power of the Church i.e. to hand Church fortresses to the crown. Answers might discuss the attempts made to control the appointment of all higher clergy. Answers might assess the importance of their control of the Church in Granada. Answers might argue that their refusal to allow appeals in legal cases to be referred to Rome enhanced their control. Answers might argue that the monarchs gained control over the finances of the Church. Answers might consider the importance of the University of Alcala (1508) in schooling priests. Answers might argue that they had complete control over the Church in Spanish America. Answers might discuss the efforts made to control monasteries. <p>In arguing that they were not entirely successful,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers might argue that royal control over the Church in 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected. At higher levels, candidates will focus on ‘How successful?’ but at Level 4 may simply list factors. At Level 5 and above, there will be judgements as to the relative success of specific policies. At higher levels, candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the achievement of pacification. To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

	<p>remote areas (which were considerable) was limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might argue that the crown had little success in controlling the clergy. • Answers might emphasise the failure to improve the morality and education of the clergy. • Answers might argue that the introduction of the Inquisition was an indication of the limits to the control of the Church exercised by the monarchs. • Answers might argue that despite the powers claimed by the monarchy over the Church the loyalty of many clergy and people was primarily to the Pope. 		
2 (a)	<p>Which of the following was of greater importance in the exploration of the New World before 1522?</p> <p>i) Columbus ii) Cortes</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) <u>and</u> (ii).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In dealing with Columbus, answers might argue that he was a pioneer whose initial discovery proved there was land to explore. • Answers might argue that he inspired others to follow (for example, de Ojeda, Balboa, de Solis). • Answers might discuss how he made four expeditions in total helped establish various bases from which further exploration of the area could be launched. • Answers might explain that he discovered the mouth of the Orinoco which indicated the existence of a huge continent. • Answers might argue that San Domingo, founded by Columbus, became the capital of the Spanish Indies for 50 years. • Answers might argue that his voyages were important 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Only credit material relevant to the question. • Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or may take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

	<p>advancing navigation and ship design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers might argue that his expeditions showed the importance of financial support from the crown. In dealing with Cortes, answers might consider the how his expedition to Tenochtitlan paved the way for the settlement of the interior. Answers might consider the methods used by Cortes to defeat the Aztecs (deceit and force) as an exemplar followed by others elsewhere. Answers might explain how he secured alliances with local tribes. Answers might consider how the wealth (gold especially) lured others to explore the Americas. Answers might consider how the conquest of the interior provided lands for Spaniards to migrate to and settle. Answers might argue that Cortes' discoveries were important for the introduction of Christianity into the New World. 		
2 (b)*	<p>'The conciliar system was the main reason for political stability in Spain after 1524.' How far do you agree?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In arguing that the conciliar system was important, answers might argue that the letrados who worked in the Councils were professional and expert in the law. Answers might argue that the addition of new councils like the Council of the Indies helped to meet the demands of empire. Answers might argue that the Council of Finance was effective in reviewing imperial expenditure and drawing up annual budgets. Answers might argue that the Council of War was important in at a time when Charles was at war a lot. Answers might argue that reform of the Council of State 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected. At higher levels, candidates will focus on 'to what extent' but at Level 4 may simply list factors. At Level 5 and above, there will be judgements as to the relative importance of the conciliar system to other factors. At higher levels, candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the main reason for stability. To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with descriptions

	<p>helped centralise government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In arguing that other factors explain stability after 1524, answers might explain the role of the Secretaries especially los Cobos.• Answers might argue that the regents (Isabella and Philip) were important.• Answers might stress the compliance of the Cortes of Castile.• Answers might argue that the nobility and the Crown worked in partnership: the former were marginalised in central government in return for control in the countryside.• Answers might argue that corruption was still a problem and the Crown's influence in Aragon was constrained.• Answers might explain how Charles adapted to Spain, he lived there, 1521-1529, learnt the language, his son was born there.		<p>in the levels mark scheme.</p>
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