

Candidate Marks Report

Series : M23 2023

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

	Assessment Code :	HISTORY HL PAPER THREE (HISTORY EUROPE) in ENGLISH
	Component Code :	P3(ENG)TZ0

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	M23histxHP3E0EUXX		
Paper	40 / 45		
Total:			
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Mark	Total
Q1	NR / 15		
Q2	NR / 15		
Q3	NR / 15		
Q4	NR / 15		
Q5	NR / 15		
Q6	NR / 15		
Q7	NR / 15		
Q8	NR / 15		
Q9	13 / 15		✓
Q10	NR / 15		
Q11	14 / 15		✓
Q12	13 / 15		✓
Q13	NR / 15		
Q14	NR / 15		
Q15	NR / 15		
Q16	NR / 15		
Q17	NR / 15		
Q18	NR / 15		
Q19	NR / 15		
Q20	NR / 15		
Q21	NR / 15		
Q22	NR / 15		
Q23	NR / 15		
Q24	NR / 15		
Q25	NR / 15		
Q26	NR / 15		
Q27	NR / 15		

Q28	NR / 15
Q29	NR / 15
Q30	NR / 15
Q31	NR / 15
Q32	NR / 15
Q33	NR / 15
Q34	NR / 15
Q35	NR / 15
Q36	NR / 15



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Diploma Programme answer cover sheet

HISTORY EUROPE

HL
PAPER THREE

Shanghai Yue Kong Pao Senior Secondary
School

11 May 2023

Invigilator only: Candidate absent (insert x if applicable)

☐

Candidate

Section / Option	Question
5	9
6	11
6	12

General instructions

- Write in **blue** or **black** ink, and use a soft pencil that produces dark lines for graphs and diagrams. The use of colour is only permitted in geography examinations.
- Do not write on any QR code on this cover sheet.

When using 4-page answer booklets

- Write your session number and name in the appropriate boxes on the front page of the answer booklet.
- At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. If you make a mistake, fill in the box completely and use the next available box to write the question number.
- Parts of an answer, for example (a), (b), (c), must be written on the lines provided.
- Leave at least one line space between each part of an answer.

At the end of the examination

- Complete the candidate boxes (on the left) with the section(s)/option(s) and question(s) answered. If all questions have been answered, write ALL.
- Attach this cover sheet to your work using the string tag provided.
- In the box below, write the number of 4-page answer booklets attached to this cover sheet.

Number of 4-page answer booklets attached

3





3

31

9

Portugal was a nation renowned for its religious piety. When the crown initiated oceanic ^{expeditions} ~~exploration~~ down the coast, their clear evangelical intentions, crusading mindset, and fervent efforts to gaining christian allies reveal religion as a significant driver for exploration. ~~While~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ authenticity of their evangelical attempts can be questioned, and ~~religious~~ economic / political motives ~~to~~ viewed as triumphing ~~the~~ over spiritual demands. However, religion remains an indispensable incentive to channel national efforts into oceanic expeditions and justify ~~expansion~~ overseas expansions.

The evangelical efforts of the Portuguese panted to their ambitions to disseminate the Christian Faith. The ~~most successful~~ As Portuguese explorers navigate down the ~~south~~ West African coast, local temples and idols were smashed and bombarded to counter polytheistic worships. In their most successful case, the Portuguese was able to convert ~~the~~ King Nkulu of Congo. Later, the King's son was sent to Portugal for education, ~~where~~ he was baptised, ~~and~~ renamed John, and returned converting Christianity to the state religion. However, historians as MacGarry named the Portuguese evangelical actions "the dialogue of the deaf." With limited knowledge of local ~~sex~~ circumstances and linguistic barriers, conversion



was symbolic and superficial. Furthermore, ~~unlike~~ the Portuguese explorers did not execute complete territorial conquests as the Spanish conquistadors, making any reinforcement of religion unorthodox.

It could be argued that the explorations had a religious basis despite failure of evangelization. The Portuguese explorations were strongly motivated by desire to curb Muslim influences. To illustrate, upon the fall of Byzantine, the trade route to the luxury spice market was dominated by the Ottomans and Mamluks. They levied high taxation (cargo sent to Europe subjected to 20% tax in Tripoli). By the extracted profit from the lucrative ^{trade} ~~route~~ was utilized to support ~~war~~ attacks and incursions into Christian territories. Subsequently, ~~the~~ Portuguese endeavor to explore routes to bypass the Muslim monopoly to prevent the draining of European resources.

Nevertheless, the economic motive in finding alternative trade routes can be more salient. As Zvonař's study suggests, ~~the~~ it's an exaggeration to characterize the spice trade as a Muslim monopoly. It ~~was~~ ~~mimics~~ a IN reality, it mimicked a sieve where Venetian and Florentine traders could navigate themselves through. However, Portuguese position on the end of the trade route meant overpriced cargo with multiple layers of taxation. Thus, the Portuguese was highly motivated to expand their influence on international trade.

A strong argument for religious motive is Portuguese's crusading mindset, revealed through their search for prester John. The myth of a Christian king among the hostile North African sultanates generated hope to gain an ally for Christian crusades. Azura's record of



Henry the Navigator's expeditions included his obsession to reaching an Abyssinian king. During John II's reign, he doubled his circumnavigation efforts when believing a king named Orgone was pretor John. At that point, the Portuguese already established trade posts in the southern African coast with the Walof states and valuable gold ^{factories} mines like Elmina. ~~There~~ The persistent endeavor to find Christian allies attest to their desire to bolster crusading efforts, speaking to a religious motive for exploration.

~~Despite~~ Indeed, a political underpinning accompanied the crusading desires. Portugal was in competition with Spain for papal favoritism. Henry the Navigator, when conducting his expeditions, was appointed as General of Order of Christ by Pope Nicholas, ~~test~~ the papal recognition readily transfer into political leverage and could bolster Portugal's status on the international arena. The treaty of Azore concluded after the Castilian wars of succession also ~~testify~~ to the role of explorations, it includes explicit reference to exploration rights. To illustrate, it granted Spain the Canaries while Portugal the right to exploration of the remaining Atlantic islands. The strong focus on exploration rights between nations and its role in leveraging papal favoritism testify to a ~~political~~ political motive for exploration.

In sum, religion often function as a prerequisite for oceanic explorations in the 15th century. ~~While the~~ Evangelical and crusading desires justified territorial expansions and economic gains. The conversion of exploration encounters seem superficial. Nevertheless, one should not dismiss religious intentions entirely given the impractical nature to obtain full-hearted



converts. The ~~powerful~~ strong economic and political underpinnings does not negate religious endeavors. While it's impossible to claim religion as the main reason for exploration, it functions as the single most indispensable motive of expeditions. It ~~stresses~~ influence stretch ^{across} ~~across~~ and justify all other motives, and ideologically support risky, national endeavors into the unknown.

Extremely strong understanding of the question. Analysis throughout and evaluation. Other examples other than Portugal could have been used, but overall a very evaluative essay with a reasoned conclusion.



04AX04



4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

Candidate session number: / Numéro de session du candidat : / Número de convocatoria del alumno:

Candidate name: / Nom du candidat : / Nombre del alumno:

At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. / Avant de répondre à une question, veuillez écrire le numéro de la question que vous allez traiter dans la case prévue à cet effet. / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba el número de pregunta en la casilla.

Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

27

2 7

Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

3

3

11

Orthodox ~~the~~ Reformation historiography represented by historians like von Ranke portrays the infiltration triggered by the Tetzel mission and the revolutionary critiques in the ninety-five theses as the momentous initiation of the Reformation, unleashing both popular and intellectual movements against the corruption of ^{Roman Catholicism} ~~Catholic Church~~. Nevertheless, revisionist evaluations increasingly point towards a general trend of indulgence fatigue and Luther's ^{95 theses} ~~ideas~~ as a continuation of the Lollards and Hus. ~~By~~ ^{with social context of early} contextualizing the Tetzel mission and Ninety-Five Theses, ~~we notice the event and the~~ response 1500s Germany reveals that the event and Luther's response ^{fed} ~~into a trend of~~ existing social discontents and was not theologically revolutionary. Nevertheless, the social condition enabled them to gain wide range popular attention, making them a significant catalyst for the reformation.

The crude, materialistic nature of the Tetzel mission levered popular discontent against the church's abuse of power. Tetzel's mission to levy indulgences for the construction of St. Peter's cathedral was conducted with propaganda considered outrageous even to the Catholic Cardinal Cajetan (who ^{would} ~~debated~~ with Luther prior to the Leipzig debate). Tetzel included slogans such as "as soon as the coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory to



04AX01

heaven springs" as well as ~~outdoors~~ claims that his "most powerful indulgence" can ~~even~~ compensate for sins like raping virgin Mary. While previous indulgences were generally accepted with minor discontent, the clear sacrilegious nature of the Tetzel mission ~~invited critical reevaluation of the church's legitimacy~~.

Excellent subject knowledge.

The infuriated German crowd, subsequently, find their emerging antichurch voice in Luther's 95 theses. Thus, the Tetzel mission was significant in ~~anticipating~~ Luther's critique and ensuring Luther with public support. Nevertheless, one should acknowledge that indulgence fatigue was already contentious in Germany given that Germany ~~was~~ exchanged increased rights of bishop appointment with paying annuities to Rome. ~~Resultantly~~, German population ^{already} developed hostility against Roman Catholicism due to the constant draining of national revenue.

Luther's 95 theses can be characterized as a revolutionary outcry of the church's wrongdoings. In his theses Luther foregrounds key theological ~~ideas~~ and antichurch ideas: 1) The German national resources should not feed the corruption of Rome but should contribute to local parishes 2) The pope had no right over purgatory 3) The selling indulgences generated illusory relief from sins. As van Roonke argues, the revolutionary ideas were key intellectual basis for the development of the Reformation. ^{nevertheless} Nevertheless, the revisions of Troeltsch and Meuser reveal Luther's claims as a continuation of previous theologians and that the ninety-five theses remained distanced from the central ideas to the Reformation. The critiques on indulgences echo the ideas of Hus, who was burned at stake due to his alleged heresy. The return to scripture to define



04AX02

authority of the church reflects the idea of John Wycliffe (leader of the Lollards). Furthermore, as Mexatus argues, the ideas in the Ninety Five Theses were far from ~~power~~ subversive. It recognizes the authority of the pope and the existence of ~~pre~~gatory comments on indulgences only called for reduce in scale. The core ideas of Lutheran ideas anchored by Luther's three critical tracts after the Leipzig Debate and the Diet of Worms ^{were} ~~are~~ not present. Thus, the ^{content of the} Ninety Five Theses could barely be considered as revolutionary.

While revisionist historians question the theological and ideological significance of the Ninety Five Theses, ^{its} ~~the~~ social impact is harder to dismiss. ~~While~~ some historians ~~question~~ doubt ~~the~~ if Luther had the intention of publicizing his demands. They suggest that as a professor of Wittenburg university, the tradition of nailing theological interpretations ^{on} ~~at~~ church door meant to initiate academic debate. Nevertheless, with Luther's Ninety-Five Theses published in 150 editions in the upcoming years in prosperous cities such as Nuremberg, Strasbourg and Augsburg, the social popularity of the work is apparent. ~~At~~ By tapping into the prevalent indulgence fatigue of Germany through the emerging printing industry, the Ninety five Theses represents an unprecedented dissemination of anticlerical ideas, making it a significant trigger of the reformation.

In conclusion, the revolutionary ~~not~~, momentous nature of the Tetzel Mission and the Ninety Five Theses can be seriously contested. Socially, the Tetzel mission was a continuation of Roman drainage of German resources, albeit in a more inflicting manner. Theologically, the Ninety-Five Theses ~~contained~~ ^{did} sparsely contained original ideas and ~~did~~ not move beyond anticlericalism to propose



ideas on faith or salvation. However, ~~at the~~ ^{the collision} ~~when~~ ^{collide}
of prolonged social discontent, ~~and a~~ ~~provoked~~ provocative
response to a widely resented abuse of clerical rights,
and the printing press's capacity to disseminate ideas
made the Tetzel mission and the Ninety-Five Theses
a significant trigger for the subsequent movements.

Very clear understanding
of the question.
Evaluation of
perspectives throughout,
and clear supporting
evidence. Reasoned
conclusion as well.



04AX04



4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

Candidate session number: / Numéro de session du candidat : / Número de convocatoria del alumno:

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Candidate name: / Nom du candidat : / Nombre del alumno:

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Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

27

27

Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

3

3



12

The Peasants' War is often characterized as a radicalization of Lutheran ideas among the masses, brutally suppressed by land lords and German princes. ~~the historiography~~ Historians frequently contest the spiritual and socioeconomic causes of the war; ~~with some historians~~ Historians advocating the war as theologically based in the Reformation explain the conflict through Luther's idea of "free Christian" or the apocalyptic visions promoted by Anabaptist leaders like Munster. Marxist historians like Engels and Peter Burke trace Germany's revolutionary spirit back to the focusing on socioeconomic factors for war, characterize the event as the first "Grand Revolution" in Germany to establish a revolutionary tradition for the nation. Nevertheless, Marxist historians themselves are divided ~~between~~ ^{grave} ~~the driving social class~~ on which social class drives the event. Ultimately, the religious and socioeconomic causes for war the role of the Reformation and socioeconomic trends seem unseparable to an event with socially diverse stakeholders ~~and~~ within a society where religion was integrated into social life.

The Reformation ideologies of Luther's theological text provided a ~~the~~ channel to justify the peasants' discontent. As mentioned in Luther's ~~cross~~ Address to Christian Nobility advocated a "priesthood for all believers" — pointing towards



04AX01

the population's right to reject clerical dominance. In his 'Freedom of a Christian' further established individual liberty and rights. The Lutheran ideas reached the masses then upon completing his three critical text, Luther prolifically produced shorter pamphlets and ~~pen~~ prints summarizing his ideas (e.g. The sermon of Grace and Indulgences). The wide dissemination of Lutheran ideas influenced the public opinion on individual agencies, prompting critical evaluation of the clerical dominance. Some further interpreted the 'priesthood of all believers' as a glorification of 'the commonsense'. Resultantly, the Lutheran Reformation ideas provided an ideological foundation for the peasants to demand liberty and rights.

However, it should be noted that Luther had no intention of summoning populist movements. In fact, a ~~common~~ historians as Troeltsch criticizes his conservatism in approaching the reforms through nobles and princess. Upon witnessing the peasants' Revolt, Luther expediently distanced himself from the movement by condemning the peasants in 'Against the Murderous, Thieving Peasants'. Thus, the ideological foundation of the peasants war was largely on his interpretation of Reformation theology.

While Luther clearly expressed his denouncement of the war, Munster's

While Luther cut his ideological ties with the movement, Munster could be attribute to inciting the war through his anabaptist visions. Triumphant 'solo experiments' as oppose to 'Sola fide', Munster's theology merged civil life and theological improvements. His vision of ~~apocalyptic~~ apocalyptic and direct communication with god meant that he



supported the destructions of the Peasants' War, joining the Peasants at Frankhausen and claiming that "God is on [their] side". Thus, the Peasants War could be a result of the radical reformation propagated by anabaptist leaders. However, the P though the Peasants' War, & similar to Luther's case, was not a direct realization of ~~the~~ Munster's theology. His mentioning of the "poor and needy" mostly likely correspond to the spiritual realm rather than socioeconomic standing. Nevertheless, the heavy anabaptist involvement in the movement ^{makes} ~~media~~ the radical sector of the Reformation a significant contributor to the war.

Marxist historians, on the other hand, focus on the prevalent social ~~ex~~ inequalities in the German society. They payment of ^{owning} 10% tithe generated huge burden on both the land^{owning} and landless peasantry. The continuation of serfdom & involved heavy economic exploitation. While some historians question ~~if~~ ^{the} why the rebellion occurred in southern dioceses with where serfdom was sparsely implemented, Black points to a "second wave of serfdom in the area." The clear intention of the peasants demand to mitigate economic ~~ine~~ inequality is ~~be~~ evident in their list of demands, ~~argue~~ They argue for the reduction of enclosure, free use of forest and freedom of fishing, the alleviation of taxation. The economic requests, nevertheless, always accompanied religious demands such as the freedom to choose ones parish. Marshall also suggests that the ~~limited~~ ~~same~~ rebellions are more salient in land administered by clerical landlords. Thus, the Reformation ideologies, to an extent, permeated socioeconomic causes.

A serious challenge to identifying the drivers of



peasants' war is difficult to characterize the social class initiating the war. Marxist historians divide over portraying the event as an uprising of landless poor and serfs, or the outcry of landowning peasants both exploited by rising aristocracy and threatened by the landless laborers. ~~the event can also to some~~ historians also suggest that it was a rebellion from "the middle" with ^{the} "peasants" class in which Luther and Zwingli emerged from.

~~the~~ To conclude, the peasants' Rebellion was a combination of religious fervor unleashed ~~from~~ by the ~~Reformation~~ Reformation and socioeconomic inequalities. It's overstretching to characterize it as a Reformation spiritual movement, yet economic ~~can~~ as the peasants' actions manifest their misinterpretation or abuse of reformist theology. ~~economic demands do not suffice to explain involvement of different social class and a fervent adherence to religious principles. In an era where divine providence was perceived as ultimate end to being, and the souls the centrality of the body, religion and social life was inseparable.~~

Strong understanding of the demands of the question. Lots of perspectives that are analysed and supported with evidence. Clarity shown throughout with a focus on the question. Clear evaluation in the essay.

