

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 1

HS1B

**Alternative B: Religious Change and its Consequences
in Sixteenth-century Europe**

Friday 11 January 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1B.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A In the final decades of the fifteenth century, the state of the Church had become a matter of great urgency. By the time of the Imperial Diet in Worms in 1521, the list of grievances numbered 102, ranging from ‘unlearned and unfit persons’ taking up benefices to the legal and financial misdealing of the Papacy.

Adapted from C SCOTT DIXON, *The Reformation in Germany*, 2002

Source B The reformers were aware that the printing press was useful to their cause and they acknowledged its usefulness in their writings. Luther himself described printing as ‘God’s highest and extremest act of grace, whereby the business of the Gospel is driven forward’. From Luther on, the idea grew that printing was a
5 spiritual blessing which released the Germans from bondage to Rome. Printing brought an understanding of true religion to God-fearing people.

Adapted from E EISENSTEIN, *The Printing Revolution in Early Modern Europe*, 1983

Source C The printing press could spread the ideas of one man more quickly and accurately than ever before. It also highlighted the explosion of differing ideas which resulted from the break-up of the medieval Church. There were also restless radicals and other reformers who had independent minds. Much of the message
5 which got through to the peasants was a negative view of the Papacy rather than a positive view of Luther’s teaching.

Adapted from J LOTHERINGTON, *Years of Renewal, European History 1470–1610*, 1999

(a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the significance of ‘the list of grievances’ (line 3) in the context of the state of the Catholic Church by 1521. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain how **Source C** challenges the views put forward in **Source B** about the role of printing in the spread of the Reformation. (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of Luther, in relation to other factors, in explaining the success of the Reformation in Germany. (15 marks)

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

For Calvin, the doctrine of predestination was meant to be a comforting one.

Adapted from A ARMSTRONG, *The European Reformation, 1500–1610*, 2002

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘the doctrine of predestination’ in the context of Calvin’s teaching. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Calvin had successfully established Protestantism in Geneva by the 1560s. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Calvin brought about a social and political, rather than a religious, revolution in Geneva.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

In Spain, a reformed order of Carmelites was set up by Teresa of Avila.

Adapted from G WOODWARD, *Philip II*, 1992

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘reformed order’ in the context of the Catholic Reformation in Spain. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the Jesuits were the leaders of Catholic renewal in the mid-sixteenth century. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The Council of Trent’s main achievement was to reinforce the power of the Pope.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source B: E EISENSTEIN, *The Printing Revolution in Early Modern Europe*, Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Question 1 Source C: J LOTHERINGTON, *Years of Renewal, European History 1470–1610*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1999. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton Ltd.

Question 2: A ARMSTRONG, *The European Reformation, 1500–1610*, Harcourt Education, 2002. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt Education.

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