

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 1

HS1B

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

Monday 2 June 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 black ink or black 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 The Papacy was a major obstacle to Catholic reform. The early sixteenth-century popes were preoccupied with Italian politics and the defence of the Papal States. When not at war, papal interests generally settled on secular and artistic matters rather than on questions of church unity or clerical reform. Even the emergence of

5 Luther failed to worry the papacy. Leo X dismissed Luther's challenge to scriptural and papal authority as inaccurate and meaningless.

Adapted from G WOODWARD, *The Development of Early Modern Europe 1480–1648*, 1997

Source B The Papacy's desire for reform had always been there, but it had taken a huge amount of pressure from reforming clergymen and from rulers such as Charles V to achieve reform. Overall, the Council of Trent could be seen to be a success. A great deal was done to clarify the beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church. The

5 differences between Catholic and newly-emerged Protestant belief were now very clear. It was stated that the Bible was only one of the sources of truth to the Catholics, in contrast to the Protestants who felt that the Bible was the basis of all truth.

Adapted from D MURPHY, M TILLBROOK and P WALSH-ATKINS, *Europe 1450–1661*, 2000

Source C Developments which had begun before the Council of Trent also began to bear fruit. The Jesuit Order expanded rapidly. New schools and universities, supported by the Papacy, were established in hotspots such as Cologne, Prague and Innsbruck. In Protestant areas, the Jesuits were active missionaries.

Adapted from T IMPERATO, *An Introduction to Early Modern European History, 1450–1610*, 2000

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

Explain briefly the importance of 'clerical reform' (line 4) in the context of the Papacy in the early sixteenth century. (3 marks)

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

Explain how the views expressed in **Source B** challenge the views put forward in **Source A** in relation to the Papacy as an obstacle to reform. (7 marks)

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

Explain the importance of the Papacy, in relation to other factors, in bringing about the Catholic Reformation. (15 marks)

EITHER

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

Luther had become a publishing success. He had managed to convince several princes and magistrates of his truth.

Adapted from U RUBLACK, *Reformation Europe*, 2005

- (a) Explain briefly what was meant by ‘a publishing success’ in the context of the Lutheran Reformation. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Luther’s attack on indulgences began the Reformation. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The princes were the most important factor in ensuring the success of the Lutheran Reformation.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this opinion. (15 marks)

OR

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

Anabaptism was never a cohesive or unified movement. It was a mixture of different radical groups which held a variety of different views.

Adapted from U RUBLACK, *Reformation Europe*, 2005

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Anabaptism’ in the context of the Reformation. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why radical groups were seen as a threat by other Protestants. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The radical reformation failed because it lacked effective leadership.’
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 A: G WOODWARD, *The Development of Early Modern Europe 1480–1648*, Longman, 1997

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Question 2 Source C: T IMPERATO, *An Introduction to Early Modern European History, 1450–1610*, Hodder & Stoughton, 2000. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton Ltd.

Question 2: Source C: U RUBLACK, *Reformation Europe*, Cambridge University Press, 2005

Question 3: Source C: *ibid.*

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