

476/09

HISTORY – HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 6

THE GERMAN REFORMATION, c. 1517-1555

A.M. FRIDAY, 23 June 2006

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

The sources or quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 6

IN-DEPTH STUDY 6

THE GERMAN REFORMATION, c. 1517-1555

Answer **one** question.

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question, and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.

1. Luther and the spread of Lutheranism in Germany, c. 1517-1555.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

1. 'When our Lord and Master Jesus Christ said, "Repent" [Matthew 4:17], he willed the entire life of believers to be one of repentance.
13. The dying are freed from all penalties, are already dead as far as the canon laws are concerned, and have a right to be released from them.
21. Thus those indulgence preachers are in error who say that a man is absolved from every penalty and saved by papal indulgences.'

[Martin Luther, writing in his *Ninety-five Theses* (October 1517)]

Source B

'The terms of the so-called Peace of Augsburg were to remain in force well into the next century. In each state there was to be one religion – either Catholicism or Lutheranism. The government of the state was to make the decision. No state was to attempt to force its views on any other state. People were to be free to move, with their belongings, to a state where their religion was practiced. This arrangement has been almost universally praised as an example of enlightened good sense and tolerance. This it certainly was, but it was also an indicator that the early fire had gone from the Reformation.'

[Keith Randell, an academic historian writing in a student study survey, *Luther and the German Reformation, 1517-1555* (2000)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting Luther and the spread of Lutheranism in Germany, c. 1517-1555? [80]

2. The Catholic Church and reform, c.1517-1555.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘His [Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V’s] father-confessor informed me as an eyewitness that today in a Privy Council he has resolved and given orders that one of his secretaries depart with the utmost dispatch for Antwerp and other cities in Flanders for the purpose of completely stamping out Luther’s books, arresting his followers, and taking the most drastic preventive measures. No one knows a way of confronting the heresy: even those who fear Luther speak in his favour. Only the Emperor sides with us.’

[The Papal Nuncio to Flanders, writing in a Papal report from the Diet of Worms (1521)]

Source B

‘Few could have predicted that this Council would meet in three periods at Trent over the following eighteen years and focus the attention of 270 bishops. Many of them relied on the Papacy for grants and income, which suggests that they may just have been loyalist yes-men ready to support and endorse any Papal initiative. Yet there were bishops whom we would not regard as Papalists, and any control that successive Popes did have over the Council was down to their own character and assertiveness.’

[Alastair Armstrong, an academic historian writing in a school textbook,
The European Reformation 1500-1610 (2002)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the Catholic Church and reform, c. 1517-1555? [80]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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