

473/06

**HISTORY – HI3**

**UNIT 3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 6**

**THE GERMAN REFORMATION, c. 1517-1555**

P.M. FRIDAY, 12 January 2007

(1 hour 30 minutes)

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

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 3

## IN-DEPTH STUDY 6

## THE GERMAN REFORMATION, c. 1517-1555

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

## SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

## 1. The spread of Lutheranism in Germany.

*Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.*

‘The Elector of Saxony, the five Princes and the six Cities shall between now and the said 15<sup>th</sup> day of April prohibit in their countries the printing, selling and retailing of any new books dealing with religion, and it is His Majesty’s (Charles V) earnest will and command that in the meantime all Electors, Princes and Estates of the Holy Empire promote peace and unity in this respect.

- 5 Neither the Elector of Saxony, the five Princes, the six Cities nor their subjects shall make any attempt to induce or force the subjects of His Majesty and of the Holy Empire to join their sects, nor shall they in any way molest those who still wish to cling to the old Christian faith and worship.’

[Extract from the Recess of the Diet of Augsburg (September 1530)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘new books dealing with religion’ (lines 2-3) [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the Lutheran movement in Germany? [8]
- (c) How useful is this source to an understanding of the spread of Lutheranism in Germany? [20]

*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)*

## 2. The Catholic Church on the eve of the Reformation.

*Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.*

‘You should know that all who confess and in penance put alms into the coffer according to the counsel of the confessor, will obtain complete remission of all their sins. Why are you standing there? Run for the salvation of your souls!

- 5 Don’t you hear the voices of your wailing dead parents and others who say, ‘Have mercy upon me, have mercy upon me, because we are in severe punishment and pain. From this you could redeem us with small alms and yet you do not want to do so. Open your ears as the father says to the son and the mother to the daughter. We have created you, fed you, cared for you, and left you our temporal goods. Why then are you so cruel and harsh that you do not want to save us, though it only takes so little? You let us lie in flames so that we only slowly come to the promised glory.’

[Johann Tetzel in a sample sermon (c. 1517)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘put alms into the coffer’ (line 1). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about criticism of the Catholic Church? [8]
- (c) How useful is this source to an understanding of the Catholic Church on the eve of the Reformation? [20]  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)*

## SECTION B

*Answer one question.*

### 3. Reaction to the Protestant Reformation in Germany.

*Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.*

#### Source A

‘We herewith condemn, by virtue of this decree, Martin Luther, his assenters, patrons, followers and supporters.’

[Pope Leo X, writing in the Papal Bull, *Exsurge Domine* (1520)]

#### Source B

‘The Renaissance Popes appeared to act like typical secular rulers of their age. They were cynical politicians who almost always put their own interests first.’

[Keith Randell, an academic historian and specialist in sixteenth century European history, writing in *The Catholic and Counter Reformations* (1990)]

#### Source C

‘In the summer of 1536 the Pope appointed a commission to study Church reform and its membership did not include a single one of the backward-looking cardinals.’

[A.G. Dickens, an academic historian, writing in *The Counter Reformation* (1968)]

#### Source D

‘Most Holy Father, you ordered that we should point out to you the abuses, indeed the most serious ills with which the church of God and especially the court of Rome have so long been afflicted.’

[The proposal of a select committee of cardinals investigating the reform of the Church which was written and presented by order of Pope Paul III (1537)]

Source E

[A woodcut satirizing a pseudo-scholar, with his useless books and lack of Christian love, by the German artist Brant (early sixteenth century)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C differ in the way they view Papal reaction to the Protestant Reformation? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying Papal reaction to the demand for reform of the Church? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the reaction to the Protestant Reformation in Germany?  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)* [24]

#### 4. Martin Luther and the beginning of the Reformation in Germany.

*Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.*

##### Source A

‘The indulgence for forgiveness was so highly prized, that when the commissary entered a city, the Bull was borne on a satin or gold embroidered cushion, and all the priests and monks, the town council, schoolmaster, scholars, men, women, maidens and children, went out to meet him with banners and tapers, with songs and procession.’

D. Kidd, an historian specialising in the Reformation, writing in  
*Contemporary Descriptions of Indulgence Selling* (1911)]

##### Source B

‘The Pope cannot remit any guilt, except by declaring and showing it has been remitted by God.’

[Martin Luther, writing in *The Ninety - Five Theses* (1517)]

##### Source C

‘First of all, remember what has been said, namely that faith alone, without works, justifies, frees, and saves’

[Extracts from Martin Luther’s critical tract, *The Freedom of a Christian* (1520)]

##### Source D

‘Luther had not sought notoriety: nor was the challenge due to his ideas and writings alone. Coincidences, such as the German Reich being in a state of political, religious and cultural agitation, helped to obscure the real issues of the affair, and exaggerate his importance.’

[Euan Cameron, an academic historian and specialist in the Reformation, writing in  
*The European Reformation* (1991)]

Source E

[From a contemporary depiction of Luther being inspired by the Holy Spirit, artist unknown]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B differ about the ability of the Catholic Church to give forgiveness at the beginning of the Reformation? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the challenge of Martin Luther to the Church? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Martin Luther and the beginning of the Reformation in Germany?  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)* [24]