



**General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced**

473/06

**HISTORY – HI3
UNIT 3
IN-DEPTH STUDY 6
THE GERMAN REFORMATION,
c. 1517-1555**

P.M. FRIDAY, 11 January 2008
(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. Martin Luther and the beginning of the Reformation in Germany.

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

‘The cardinal addressed me in a friendly manner and said, “You have stirred up all of Germany with your disputation on the indulgences. If you want to be a member of the church and have a Pope who is gracious, then recant everything. In that case nothing shall happen to you.” He simply wanted me to recant what I had written. Therefore I replied that I could not do this, but offered
5 henceforth to remain silent. He refused to agree to this. I also said that I could not do the other thing, then left him.

When therefore I returned to him, he wanted me simply to recant. Then I became very angry and said “I cannot recant unless someone teaches me something that is better. I cannot abandon the Scriptures.” When he got nowhere with me with his ‘Revoca’ he shouted in Italian, “Friar, friar,
10 yesterday you were very reasonable but today you are completely mad!” He then confronted me with the papal bull of Clement VI.’

[From Martin Luther’s account of his hearing before Cardinal Cajetan at Augsburg (1518)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the word ‘indulgences’ (line 2) [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the early response by the Catholic Church to Martin Luther? [8]
- (c) How useful is this source to an understanding of Martin Luther and the beginning of the Reformation in Germany? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

2. The spread of Lutheranism in Germany.

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

‘In order that such peace may be the better made secure and enduring between his Roman Imperial Majesty and us, on the one hand, and the electors, princes and estates of the Holy Empire of the German people on the other, therefore his Imperial Majesty and we and the electors, princes, and estates of the Holy Empire will not make war upon any estate of the Empire on account of the
5 Augsburg Confession and the doctrine, religion, and faith of the same, where these have been established, but shall let them quietly and peacefully enjoy their religion, faith, church usages, ordinances and ceremonies, as well as their possessions, real and personal property and land rights.’

[From The Peace of Augsburg (1555)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘Roman Imperial Majesty’. (lines 1-2). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the extent of the spread of Lutheranism by 1555? [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.)

SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

3. The Catholic Church on the eve of the Reformation.

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

Source A

‘One of the widespread evil practices of the brotherhoods is their gluttony and drunkenness. After one or more masses were held, the rest of the day and night, and other days besides, are given over to the devil, they do only what displeases God.’

[Martin Luther, in his tract, *Blessed Sacrament of the Holy and True Body of Christ and the Brotherhoods* (1519)]

Source B

‘Only here and there in medieval Europe did abuses threaten to destroy public regard for Papal and priestly authority.’

[A. G. Dickens, a specialist academic historian, writing in a history book, *Reformation and Society in the Sixteenth Century* (1966)]

Source C

‘It is not right when some make the simple folk believe that diligent confession and a worldly gift grants a Papal indulgence and they thereby attain the forgiveness of sins. For the clink of the coin that falls into the money box will not free the sinner of his sins.’

[From a sermon by Johannes Von Staupitz, a reformer, theologian and university preacher (1516)]

Source D

‘Luther’s contemporaries did not see the whole process of reform as dependent on him alone. Many other persons were singled out as sharing in his work: Erasmus, Karlstadt, and Von Hutton to name only some of the more prominent. Nor was Wittenberg the only centre of renewal.’

[R. W. Scribner and C. Scott Dixon, academic historians and specialists in Reformation history, writing in *The German Reformation* (2003)]

Source E



[A woodcut entitled *The ship of the church navigates the shallows of heresy* (1528)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B differ in the way they show criticism of the clergy? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the role of reformers on the eve of the Protestant Reformation? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the Catholic Church on the eve of the Reformation?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]

4. Reaction to the Protestant Reformation in Germany.

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

Source A

‘It seems to the advantage of the Pope that this affair [Martin Luther’s challenge] be settled by the mature deliberations of serious and impartial men, in this way regard will best be shown for the dignity of the Pope. Opposition to Luther ought to be without hate.’

[Desiderus Erasmus, a leading humanist, giving advice to Frederick the Wise (1520)]

Source B

‘Whoever does not hold to the teaching of the Roman Church and the Pope as an infallible rule of faith from which even Holy Scripture draws its power and authority is a heretic. Whoever says in regard to indulgences that the Roman Church cannot do what she has actually done is a heretic.’

[Prierias, a leading papal theologian, writing in his *Dialogue Against the Arrogant Theses of Martin Luther* (1518)]

Source C

‘Papal reaction to the Ninety-Five Theses was to instruct the German Augustines to sort out this annoying matter themselves, while Rome got on with more pressing business.’

[Diarmaid MacCulloch, an academic historian and specialist in Reformation history, writing in *Reformation: Europe Divided 1490-1700* (2003)]

Source D

‘He who desires to fight for God under the banner of the cross in our society [Jesuits] is part of a society founded for the purpose of providing for the advancement of souls in Christian life and doctrine and for the propagation of the faith through public preaching and the ministry of the word of God.’

[Pope Paul III’s papal bull, establishing the Society of Jesus (1540)]

Source E

‘The Jesuits have been described as the ‘shock troops’ of the Counter Reformation who gave the movement its cutting edge. What set the Jesuits apart from their contemporaries was their distinctive training and privileges.’

[Geoffrey Woodward, an academic historian, writing in a school textbook,
The Development of Early Modern Europe 1480-1648 (1997)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B differ in their view of early reaction to the Protestant Reformation? [8]
- (b) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence to an historian studying the Jesuit order and its contribution to Papal reaction? [16]
- (c) How useful are these 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]