



**GCE AS/A level**

473/06

**HISTORY – HI3**

**UNIT 3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 6**

**THE GERMAN REFORMATION,**

**c.1517-1555**

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2008

1½ hours

#### **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 and quotations used in the 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 Catholic Church on the eve of the Reformation.

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

“In 1519 Bishop Lorenz of Wurzburg wrote to the Elector Prince Frederick of Saxony in his own hand concerning Dr Martin Luther: ‘Your beloved will indeed not allow the pious man, Dr Martin Luther, to draw back for that would be an injustice to him.’ The Elector of Saxony was so pleased with the bishop’s words that he paraphrased them in his own hand and sent them to me, Spalatin.

- 5 In 1520 Frederick (the Wise) met Erasmus in Cologne and asked if he too thought that Martin Luther had erred in his writing and preaching. Erasmus gave his answer in Latin; ‘Yes, namely in two ways, firstly he attacked the Pope’s crown; and second the monks’ bellies.’ The Elector smiled with amusement at this answer. Therefore there was hardly a year up to his end that he didn’t recall it. Subsequently some cardinals disputed with the Elector at Cologne about Martin Luther in order  
10 to suppress him and Christian teaching.”

[Georg Spalatin, Chancellor to Frederick the Wise and a supporter of Erasmus, writing in his *Recollections of Frederick the Wise on Luther* (c.1530)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘attacked the Pope’s crown’ (line 7). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about Frederick the Wise? [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.)*

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

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

- “These truths and rules of the gospel are contained in the written books and the unwritten traditions, which, received from the Apostles from the mouth of Christ Himself, the Holy Ghost dictating, have come down to us, transmitted as it were from hand to hand. Following then the examples of the orthodox Fathers, the Council receives and venerates with a feeling of piety and reverence all the books both of the Old and New Testaments, since one God is the author of both. Also the traditions, whether they relate to faith or morals, as having been dictated either by Christ or the Holy Ghost, and preserved in the Church in unbroken succession. The Council has thought it proper to insert a list of sacred books, lest a doubt arises in the mind of someone as to which are the books received by this Council.
- Furthermore the Council decrees that no one relying on his own judgement shall presume to interpret the Scriptures contrary to the sense which the holy mother Church has held and holds.”

[Extract from an official declaration issued by the Council of Trent (1546)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘holy mother Church’ (line 11). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the Council of Trent? [8]
- (c) How useful is this source to an understanding of the reaction to the Protestant Reformation 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. Martin Luther and the beginning of the Reformation in Germany

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

#### Source A

“Article 86: Why does not the Pope, whose wealth is today greater than the wealth of Crassus, build this one basilica of St Peter with his own money rather than with the money of poor believers?”

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

#### Source B

“Luther’s low key understanding of what he was doing was hardly surprising because the Ninety Five Theses are hardly a call to heresy.”

[Diarmund MacCulloch, a specialist academic historian, writing in *Reformation: Europe Divided 1490-1700* (2003)]

#### Source C

“Whoever does not hold to the teachings of the Roman Catholic 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.”

[Extract from Prierias, a papal theologian, writing in his *Dialogue Against the Arrogant Theses of Martin Luther on the Power of the Pope* (1518)]

#### Source D

“The Vicar of God, here upon the earth, our Holy Father the Pope, the true successor of Saint Peter, is called several infamous names by Luther. The Pope is also blasphemed and persecuted. Luther despises and condemns the doctrines and authorities which the holy doctors preceding us have left for our instructions.”

[Extract from the Edict of Worms (1521)]

#### Source E

“In 1521, the Papal legate, Aleander, protested against the Edict of Worms condemning Luther. For what business had the Emperor and the Diet to judge in a religious matter which the Pope had already settled in his bull of excommunication against Luther?”

[H. Koenigsberger, G. Mosse and G. Bowler, academic historians and specialists in sixteenth century European history, writing in *Europe in the Sixteenth Century* (1989)]

- (a) Compare Sources B and C. How do Sources B and C show differing views of Martin Luther? [8]
- (b) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence to an historian studying the Diet of Worms? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Martin Luther and the beginning of the Reformation? [24]

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

#### 4. The spread of Lutheranism in Germany

Study the sources below and then answer the questions based on them.

##### Source A



[A woodcut from the title page of an anonymous pamphlet which was critical of Luther, entitled *A report on the Two false Tongues of Luther, how Luther Encourages the Peasants with one and Damns them with the other* (1525)]

##### Source B

“In my earlier book on the matter I did not venture to judge the peasants since they had offered to be corrected and to be instructed. But before I could even inspect the situation, they forgot their promise and violently took matters into their own hands and are robbing and raging like mad dogs.”

[Martin Luther, writing in his political pamphlet, *Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants* (1525)]

##### Source C

“I address you Princes, as kind and generous leaders who govern well and drive away the enemies of the poor. You are the instruments who protect the German people from the Church.”

[From Thomas Muntzer, a radical preacher, writing in his public appeal, *Sermon to the Princes* (1524)]

##### Source D

“You Princes and Lords do nothing but oppress the people so that you may lead a life of luxury and extravagance. The poor common people cannot bear it any longer. Try kindness first.”

[Martin Luther, addressing the German princes in his publication, *Admonition to Peace* (1525)]

Source E

“If a ruler is so demented as to attack God, then he is the very devil who employs mighty potentates in Church and State. Then in the name of natural law and Scripture he may be resisted.”

[Nicholas Gallis, a Catholic theologian, writing in a political pamphlet, *Confession of the Magdeburg pastors - Concerning Resistance* (1550)]

- (a) Compare Sources C and D. How do Sources C and D show differing opinions of the Princes? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and E. How reliable are Sources B and E as evidence to an historian studying uprisings in the name of religion? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the spread of Lutheranism in Germany? [24]

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