



GCE AS/A level

1232/06

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 6

The German Reformation, c. 1500-1555

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 22 May 2013

1 hour 20 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **either** question one **or** question two.

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 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 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 6

The German Reformation, c. 1500-1555

Answer **either** question one **or** question two.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

21. Preachers of indulgences are wrong when they say that a man is absolved from every penalty by the Pope's indulgences.

43. Christians should be taught that one who gives to the poor, or lends to the needy, does a better action than if he purchases pardons.

[Extracts from Martin Luther's Ninety Five Theses (1517)]

Source B

The practices of the Church grown corrupt by long usage might be gradually corrected without throwing everything into confusion. Luther sees certain things, such as selling indulgences, to be wrong, and in flying blindly at them causes more harm than he cares. Order human beings as you will, there will still be faults enough and there are remedies worse than the disease.

[Erasmus, a leading Humanist, writing in a letter to Philip Melanchthon, a reformer (1524)]

Source C

There is no doubt that the Luther affair owed much of its early momentum to the fact that it was perceived as a national event. For many people it was just another contest between the German nation and Rome. In many ways Luther was merely seen as a figurehead or a spokesman of national interests.

[C. Scott Dixon, an academic historian specialising in European history, writing in *The Reformation in Germany* (2002)]

Source D

Dr Martin Luther himself replied in German and Latin,
 “Since then your serene majesty and lordships seek a simple answer, I will give it in this manner, neither horned nor toothed. Unless I am convinced by the testimony of the Scriptures or by clear reason, I am bound by the Scriptures I have quoted and my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot do otherwise. Here I stand, may God help me, Amen.”

[A record of Martin Luther’s response to the Imperial Secretary and Emperor at the Diet of Worms (1521)]

Source E

[A contemporary woodcut, contrasting the work of a scribe with a printer and highlighting the advances made possible by the printing press (1540s)]

Source F

By 1517 the Roman ecclesiastics had ruled that priests must begin to live chastely, that simony should be outlawed, and that preachers should be competent and suitable in their integrity, age, knowledge, prudence and exemplary life. The Catholic Church knew what it had to do and a spirit of reform was already in the air in 1517, but it still lacked a sense of urgency and orthodox theology. Only in 1545 did a general council meet to address these and other matters raised by the Protestant Reformation.

[G. Woodward, an academic historian and specialist in the history of the German Reformation, writing in a student study guide, *The Catholic Reformation* (2001)]

- (a) What does the author of Source B mean by the phrase ‘the practices of the Church grown corrupt by long usage’? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was the selling of indulgences as a cause of the Reformation in Germany? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that Martin Luther was responsible for the Reformation in Germany? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources D, E and F in understanding the German Reformation to 1555? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

To prevent poisonous false doctrine and bad examples from being spread all over Christendom, and so that the art of printing books might be used only towards good ends, we, after mature and long deliberations, order and command by this edict that henceforth, under penalty of confiscation of goods and property, no book dealer, printer, or anybody else mention the Holy Scriptures or their interpretation without having first received the consent of the clerk of the city and the consent of the Faculty of Theology of the University, which will approve those books and writings with their seal.

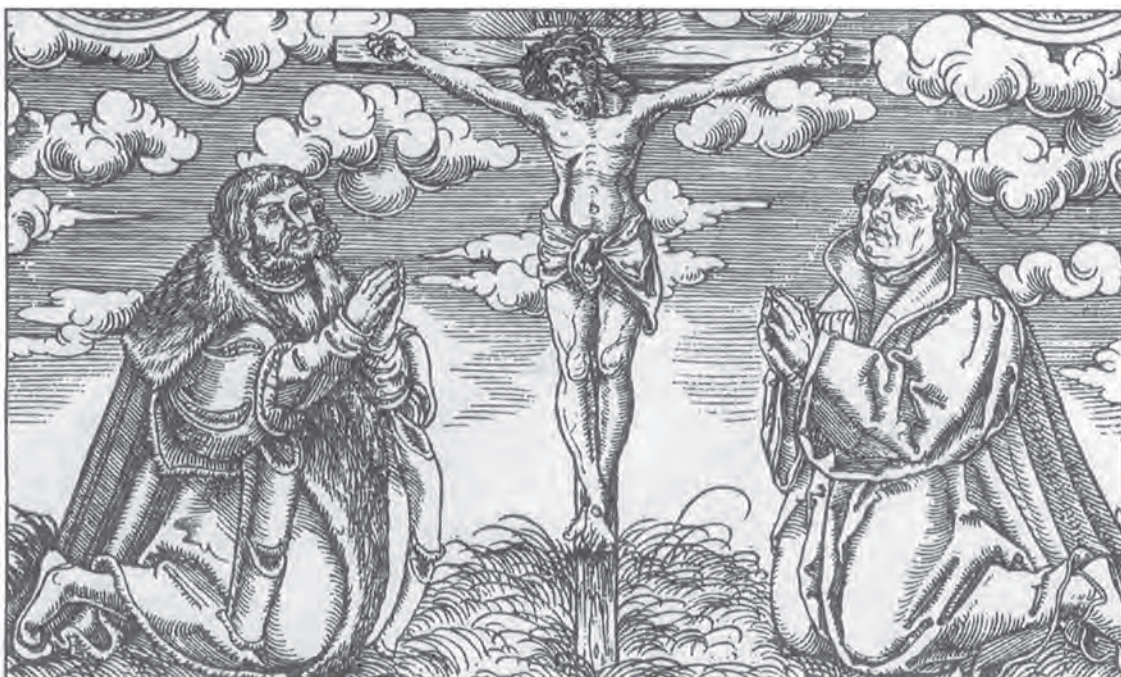
[An extract from The Edict of Worms, published by Emperor Charles V in 1521]

Source B

By the mid 1520s the expansion of the new creed was in a large measure caused by the pamphlets which poured forth from the German presses in millions of copies. Most of them ranged from fourteen to forty pages in length. The vast majority were in German and in many the argument was reinforced by accompanying engravings or woodcuts.

[A.G. Dickens, an academic historian writing in a specialist history book, *The German Nation and Martin Luther* (1974)]

Source C



[A contemporary woodcut showing Luther being supported in his reforms by a leading Prince, Frederick the Wise (1540s)]

Source D

At the end of 1530 the evangelical princes and cities of the Empire decided they must create a defensive league against possible attack by Catholics. They agreed their alliance in the Hessian town of Schmalkalden. This Schmalkaldic League was the most powerful Protestant political force in Europe and what is particularly significant about all its political and military activities is that they were inspired by religious zeal.

[Diarmaid MacCulloch, an academic historian and specialist in the history of Europe, writing in a specialist history, *Reformation: Europe's House Divided 1490-1700* (2004)]

Source E

I testify here that I do not wish to incite or spur anyone to war or rebellion or even self-defence, but solely to peace. But if the papists - our devil – refuse to keep the peace and rage against the Holy Spirit with their persistent abominations, insist on war, and thereby get their heads bloodied or even perish, I want to witness publicly here that it was not my doing nor did I give any cause for it.

[An extract from Martin Luther's pamphlet, *Warning to his Dear German People* (1531)]

Source F

In order to bring peace into the Holy Empire of the Germanic Nation, between the Roman Imperial Majesty and the Electors, princes, and Estates: let neither his Imperial Majesty nor the Electors or Princes do any violence or harm to any estate of the Empire on account of the Augsburg Confession. Let them enjoy their religious belief, liturgy and ceremonies as well as their estates and other rights and privileges in peace.

[Extracted from The Peace of Augsburg which was signed in 1555]

- (a) What does the author of Source A mean by the phrase ‘poisonous false doctrine and bad examples’? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was the printing press in the spread of the Reformation in Germany? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the Princes were responsible for the success of the Reformation in Germany? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources D, E and F in understanding the German Reformation to 1555? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.