

General Certificate of Education
January 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY

HS1B

Unit 1

Alternative B: Religious Change and its Consequences in Sixteenth-century Europe

Friday 12 January 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1B.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A By 1534, Jan Matthys and Jan of Leyden had taken control in Münster and established an Anabaptist regime in which the communal sharing of goods, polygamy, censorship and harsh laws became the order of the day.

Adapted from G WOODWARD, *The Development of Early Modern Europe, 1480–1648*, 1997

Source B From the very outset, the Anabaptists were suppressed and persecuted. As early as the 1520s, Luther turned against Carlstadt and Müntzer and Zwingli condemned the teachings of the Swiss Brethren. At the Imperial Diet gathered in Speyer in 1529, it was agreed unanimously to make

- 5 Anabaptism a crime punishable by death. The followers of Müntzer left the lands of Saxony and looked for shelter in the south, while the Hutterites moved between the lands of South Tyrol and Moravia. Far from the centre of mainstream reform, these apostles of the radical reformers gathered to develop their godly communities. Yet, even here, in
- 10 the few places where the local authorities granted some toleration, the Anabaptists were forced to seek out new lands.

Adapted from C SCOTT DIXON, *The Reformation in Germany*, 1997

Source C The shock of Münster stimulated Protestant reformers to codify their teaching and practice and to accept that they had created a separate church. In order to avoid disintegration this church had to take on the symbols of authority and become a new organisation. Münster also probably disturbed a good

5 many people enough to make them newly appreciate traditional religion, thus paving the way for the Roman Catholic Church's revival in the Counter-Reformation.

Adapted from D MACCULLOCH, *Reformation: Europe's House Divided 1490–1700*, 1998

(a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the significance of 'polygamy' (line 3) in the context of the Anabaptist community in Münster. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain how **Source B** differs from **Source C** in relation to the views about the impact of the Anabaptists on Catholics and other Protestant groups. (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of the experiment of Münster, in relation to other factors, in explaining the failure of Anabaptism. (15 marks)

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Through works such as the ‘Praise of Folly’, Erasmus had become the leading critic of the abuses of the church, of idle monks and false relics.

From J LOTHERINGTON, *Years of Renewal: European History, 1470–1600*, 1999

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘idle monks’ in the context of Pre-Reformation Europe. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Erasmus was influential in creating interest in reform of the Catholic Church. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Luther’s success in establishing the Reformation in Germany arose out of his abilities as a communicator.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Both the Index and the Inquisition fulfilled a repressive role in stamping out heretical beliefs.

Adapted from G WOODWARD, *The Development of Early Modern Europe, 1480–1648*, 1997

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘heretical beliefs’ in the context of the work of the Index and Inquisition. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the Roman Inquisition was less successful than its Spanish counterpart. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The Council of Trent was the most important factor in the success of the Catholic Reformation.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: G WOODWARD, *The Development of Early Modern Europe, 1480–1648*, Pearson Education, 1997.

Question 1 Source B: C SCOTT DIXON, *The Reformation in Germany*, Blackwell Publishing, 1997.

Question 1 Source C: D MACCULLOCH, *Reformation: Europe's House Divided 1490–1700*, Penguin, 1998.

Question 2: J LOTHERINGTON, *Years of Renewal: European History, 1470–1600*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1999. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton.

Question 3: G WOODWARD, *The Development of Early Modern Europe, 1480–1648*, Pearson Education, 1997.

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