



GCE AS/A level

1232/06

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 6

THE GERMAN REFORMATION,

c. 1500-1555

P.M. MONDAY, 23 January 2012

1½ hours

1232
060001

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 **one** question.

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 one question.

1. *Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.*

Source A

‘By 1515 there was considerable resentment in Germany over aspects of the structure and organisation of the Church. Much of this ill feeling came about because the Church was under the control of foreigners. It was headed by the Pope who lived in Rome and ruled over much of central Italy.’

[Keith Randell, an academic historian, writing in a student study guide, *Luther and the German Reformation 1517-55* (2000)]

Source B

‘The Cardinal addressed me in a friendly manner and said ‘You have stirred up all of Germany with your criticism of the indulgences. If you want to remain 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.’

[Martin Luther, writing in his personal recollections of his hearing before Cardinal Cajetan, the Papal representative, at Augsburg (c.1530)]

Source C

‘There is little doubt that if Leo X had immediately corrected the worst abuses surrounding indulgences, the affair could have been settled quickly. However, such clarification was not forthcoming until November 1518. Albrecht of Brandenburg had forwarded his copy of the ninety-five theses to Rome as early as February 1518, but the Papacy was slow to act.’

[Andrew Johnson, an academic historian, writing in a student study guide, *The Protestant Reformation in Europe* (1991)]

Source D

‘By the Grace of God, William and Louis, brothers, Dukes of Upper and Lower Bavaria, send greetings to you, worthy, learned and devout, dear, faithful ones.

The arrival of His Imperial Majesty at Augsburg is imminent. He comes to discuss the doctrines which Martin Luther and other new teachers during the past twelve years have set up in opposition to our Christian faith and which are clearly wrong. We request from you a list of these heretics’ wrong doctrines and slanderous statements in preparation for His Imperial Majesty’s visit.’

[Dukes William IV and Louis X of Bavaria, writing in a letter to the Theology Faculty of Ingolstadt University. This letter was sent before the attendance of the Holy Roman Emperor at the Diet of Augsburg (1530)]

Source E

‘The princes of the Empire proved a disappointment, breeding in Luther a lifelong suspicion of their good intentions. Even the Elector Frederick of Saxony, who had conspicuously abstained along with the Elector Palatine from signing the Edict of Worms, equally conspicuously abstained from giving any firm backing to Luther’s reformation in his territories.’

[Diarmaid MacCulloch, an academic historian, writing in a specialist history of the European Reformation, *Reformation – Europe’s House Divided 1490-1700* (2003)]

- (a) Study Source C. Use Source C **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term ‘ninety-five theses.’ [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of Papal authority in Germany. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and C. How reliable are these sources in explaining the response of the Catholic Church to Luther’s criticisms? [16]
- (d) Study Sources D and E. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of the support for Luther from the German princes given in Source E? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding the German Reformation, 1500-1555? [32]

(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions).

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

‘It must be said that around 1500 there was no widespread discontent over the teachings and practices of the Church. It seems that most people believed that as long as they were baptised soon after birth, went to mass at least once per year throughout their adult life, and received forgiveness of sins by a priest shortly before death they were guaranteed salvation. There was little feeling that the Church did not provide the right answers.’

[Keith Randell, an academic historian, writing in a student study guide, *Luther and the German Reformation 1517-55* (2000)]

Source B

‘The heretics’ success is largely due to the negligence of those who should have shown some interest, and the bad example and the ignorance of Catholics, especially the clergy. Reform is essential.’

[Ignatius Loyola, leader of the Jesuits, writing in a private letter to a Catholic priest, Father Peter Canisius (1554)]

Source C

‘I will not oppose a ruler who, even though he does not tolerate the gospel, will not crush and punish these peasants without first offering to submit the case to judgement. He is within his rights, since the peasants are not contending any longer for the gospel, but have become faithless, perjured, disobedient, rebellious murderers, robbers and blasphemers, who even a heathen ruler has the right and authority to punish.’

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

Source D

‘The Peasants War seemed to Luther to provide proof of the danger of unregulated reform. After an initial period of even-handedness, he came down firmly on the side of authority, urging princes to put down the revolt with all severity.’

[Andrew Johnson, an academic historian and author of a student study guide, *The Protestant Reformation in Europe* (1991)]

Source E

‘Long before 1517 there had been those seeking to revitalise the Church. There were groups of pious laymen, referred to in general as ‘the devout’, such as the Brethren of the Common Life, and also individual Catholic reformers such as Erasmus. Because Luther’s protest was louder and more radical, it tended to obscure the quiet work of reform going on within the Church.’

[John Lotherington, an academic historian, writing in a general history textbook, *Years of Renewal – European history 1470-1600* (1999)]

- (a) Study Source D. Use Source D **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “The Peasants War”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the condition of the Catholic Church on the eve of the Reformation. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and E. How reliable are these sources in explaining the attitude of the Catholic Church to reform? [16]
- (d) Study Source C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of Luther’s reaction to the Peasants War given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding the German Reformation? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions).