



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/05D

Paper 5D Special Subject: Reformation Europe, 1516–1559

For Examination from 2016

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 in Section A.
Answer **one** question from Section B.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A

Nominated topic: The Catholic Church

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting on the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

A *Erasmus considers the need for reform in the Church.*

The cardinals might consider how they are the successors of the apostles and that they are not the lords but the stewards of spiritual riches. They will have to render an account of every penny. And what need do they have of wealth at all? They take the place of the apostles who were poor men. Yet the cardinals believe they do quite enough for Christ if they play their part as overseer by every kind of ritual, near-theatrical ceremonial and display. German bishops have abandoned the ceremonies they should undertake and believe that it is almost a mark of cowardice and unbecoming to a bishop to fight for God except on the battlefield. The rank and file of priests battle for their rights to tithe with every kind of arms.

Erasmus, *In Praise of Folly*, 1509.

B *A Church Council legislates to improve the standards of the clergy.*

We decree that the clergy should avoid sexual relations as required by the sacred canons and we decree that those who do not should be severely punished. Toleration by superiors or contrary custom cannot be accepted as justifiable excuses.

In order that the wicked pest simony* be banished for ever from the Roman Curia and all Christendom, we hereby renew the canons published by our predecessors against it.

No clergy, whether secular or in religious orders, are to be admitted to exercise their office unless they have first been carefully examined by their respective superiors and found competent and fit as regards moral integrity, age, knowledge, uprightness, prudence and exemplary life.

Decrees of the Fifth Lateran Council, 1512–17.

*paying money for church office

C *Some of the Cardinals give advice to the Pope.*

No care is taken about ordination. Whoever the candidates are, uneducated, of appalling morals, under age, they are routinely admitted to holy orders from which arises much scandal and contempt for the church. Reverence for divine service is now so slight as to be almost extinct. Your Holiness should order every bishop to take the greatest care in this. Another fundamental abuse in need of reform is that bishops and priests must not be absent from their churches, but must be resident for they are entrusted with their care. What sight can be more piteous than deserted churches? A heavy penalty must be imposed, such as the withholding of income from all who are absent for more than three Sundays in the year.

Consilium de emendanda ecclesia (Council for the Reform of the Church), 1537.

D *The Pope explains why his efforts to summon a church council have been so prolonged.*

We summoned a Council of bishops and others, to be opened at Mantua in 1537. But, contrary to our hopes and expectations, the city of Mantua was refused to us. In the meantime, the Turks, our cruel and everlasting enemy, attacked Italy. We implored our most beloved sons, Charles, Emperor of the Romans, and Francis, most Christian King, the two chief props of the Christian name, to come together and a truce of ten years was agreed upon. We hoped that as a result of this a holy council might be begun. We urged the princes to come to the council themselves and to bring their bishops with them. However, they excused themselves.

Paul III, Papal Bull, 1542.

E *A modern historian suggests that bishops had to change their attitude to their positions.*

Most holders of high church office had grown up thinking of bishoprics as prizes to be won. They were important because of the income or the political power that accompanied them. If there was any conception of associated responsibilities, it was the recognition that somebody had to be employed to carry out some official duties on behalf of the bishop. There was little reason for a bishop to visit, let alone to be resident, in his diocese. It generally became agreed during the Council of Trent that this situation was unacceptable. The responsibilities of a bishop mattered as much as the rewards. This is not, however, to say that the path of reform was smooth or straightforward for it was not. But it became difficult for those who resisted reform to justify themselves by arguing it had always been thus.

Keith Randell, *The Catholic and Counter Reformations*, 1990.

- (a) How are the views expressed about the state of the Church in Document C corroborated by those in Document B? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Church reform was slow to come about because of the attitudes of Church leaders? In making your evaluation you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Section B

Answer **one** of the following questions. Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied, as well as contextual knowledge.

- 2 Assess the view that Charles V lacked real authority in his dealings with the Princes of the Empire. [30]
- 3 How far was Francis I personally responsible for the Habsburg-Valois rivalry? [30]
- 4 To what extent was the appeal of Luther's ideas primarily religious? [30]

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