



GCE AS/A level

1232/06

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 6

The German Reformation, c. 1500-1555

P.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

1 hour 20 minutes

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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 1 **or** question 2.

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 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

The whole tribe of clergy is so universally loathed and yet they are gloriously self-satisfied. In the first place they believe that it is the highest form of piety to be so uneducated that they can't even read. Then when they bray like donkeys in church, repeating by rote the psalms they haven't understood, they imagine they are charming the ears of their heavenly audience.

[Desiderius Erasmus, a leading Humanist, writing in his publication, *In Praise of Folly* (1509)]

Source B

Erasmus, although a critic of its practices, was still a churchman. He would support the Church of Rome until he saw better. Although he sympathised with Luther's criticism, he did not think that Luther offered a better alternative.

[H.R. Trevor Roper, an academic historian, writing in a collection of articles, *Historical Essays* (1958)]

Source C

I opposed indulgences and the papists, but never with force. I simply taught, preached and wrote God's word; otherwise I did nothing. And while I slept or drank beer with my friends, the Word so greatly weakened the Papacy that no prince or emperor ever inflicted such losses on it. I did nothing; the Word did everything.

[Martin Luther, in an extract from one of his sermons, delivered in 1522]

Source D

If Luther had tried to win sympathy for his ideas by face to face conversions, spreading the message would have been a slow, laborious and dangerous process. However, in the event he did not even have to try. The reputation won by Luther's prolific publications and his appearance at important public gatherings aroused immense interest and enthusiasm.

[Euan Cameron, an academic historian, writing in his specialist book, *The European Reformation* (1991)]

Source E



[A contemporary woodcut by Melchior Lorich portraying the Pope as a threatening hairy beast, (c. 1520s)]

Source F

I had no ambition to rule a multitude of kingdoms, but merely sought to secure the welfare of Germany, to consecrate my forces to the safety of Christianity against the Turk and to labour for the extension of the Christian religion. But although such zeal was mine, I was unable to show so much of it as I might have wished, on account of the troubles raised for me by the heresies of Luther and the other reformers of Germany and on account of serious war into which the hostility of neighbouring princes has driven me, and from which I have safely emerged, thanks to the favour of God.

[Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, in an extract from his abdication speech (1556)]

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase ‘the troubles raised for me by the heresies of Luther’? [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 Erasmus to the early movement for reform of the Catholic Church? [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 Luther’s publications were mainly 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

The hour will come for all faithful Christians to witness the establishment of the rightful order. It is plain that the Holy Father, the Pope, and all our princes have abandoned the task set by God. It may be that God has appointed a man to set things right. Let no one, neither princes, nor cities, make excuses for not heeding God's warnings.

[An extract from the reform literature, *Reformatio Sigismundi*, published between 1476 and 1522. This became accepted as Imperial Law and was an early call for reform of the established Church]

Source B

Most abuses were not new. Some gave rise to objection and there were some movements for reform, but many abuses were generally accepted as part of the natural order of things. For all the criticisms and hopes for future reform, the beliefs and rituals of the Catholic Church were still seen as the only route to salvation. Luther did not build on a tradition of dissent.

[John Lotherington, an academic historian writing in an A level textbook, *Years of Renewal: European History 1470-1600* (1999)]

Source C

Luther's contemporaries did not see the whole process of reform as dependent on him alone. Many other persons were singled out for sharing in this work: Erasmus, Karlstadt, Melancthon and Ulrich von Hutten to name only some of the more prominent.

[R.W. Scribner and C. Scott Dixon, academic historians and specialists in Reformation history, writing in *The German Reformation* (2003)]

Source D

I have read the books of Martin Luther in which he speaks thoroughly of things, and explains Scripture itself so reasonably that no doubt exists. He alone shows the path by which one can come to an understanding of God.

[Jorg Vogelli, a German supporter of Luther, writing in a private letter to Konrad Zwick, a member of the radical group, the Konstanz Reformers (1523)]

Source E

One holy Church will abide for ever. For the Church is the congregation of the saints. For the true unity of the Church it suffices to agree together concerning the teaching of the Gospel and the administration of the Sacraments. However, it is not necessary that everywhere there should exist similar traditions of rites and ceremonies. We are not heretics. Our trouble is with certain abuses that have crept into the Church without any clear authority.

[An extract from *The Augsburg Confession*, a statement of Protestant beliefs, the main author of which was the reformer, Philip Melanchthon (1530)]

Source F

[A woodcut by an anonymous artist, showing Martin Luther and his family. Luther is seen weighed down by the works and ideas of fellow reformers (c. 1540)]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase 'our trouble is with certain abuses that have crept into the Church'? [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 were early calls for reform of the Catholic Church in causing the German Reformation? [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 Luther's leadership was the most significant influence on the development of the German Reformation? [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.

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