



GCE AS/A level

1232/06



S15-1232-06

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 6

The German Reformation, c. 1500-1555

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 May 2015

1 hour 20 minutes

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 **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

We must make a conscious effort to avoid falling into the trap of believing that the early Reformation was only about Luther. Of course Luther was the giant whose influence was enormous, but others were also of real significance, despite the fact that most historians categorised them as 'minor characters'. Many of the 'minor characters' were essentially the followers of Luther who acted as the focus of reform in their own localities and some regarded themselves as being far more radical than Luther.

[Keith Randell, an academic historian specialising in sixteenth century European history, writing in a student study guide, *Luther and the German Reformation* (2000)]

Source B

Greetings, instrument of Christ. Your theology I embrace with all my heart for it has snatched many souls from the snares of the hunters but I regret that our beloved Martin is not willing to offend. Do not delay; do not make peace with the enemy, for they impede the mighty working of the Word of God as we saw at the recently concluded Imperial Diet.

[Thomas Muntzer, a radical reformer, writing in a private letter to a fellow German reformer (1522)]

Source C

To no one did the restoration of religious peace in Germany seem more necessary than to the good and conscientious Charles V. But the Emperor could do little that was helpful. Affairs in Spain, in Africa, in Italy, and the Netherlands were, for him, more pressing than religious differences in Germany.

[H.A.L. Fisher, a traditional academic historian, writing in a general history book, *A History of Europe from the earliest times to 1713* (1935)]

Source D

Your Imperial Majesty has no small grief and trouble that such evil, grave and perilous doctrines and errors have arisen in our holy faith, and are now daily increasing more and more. Therefore the Christian laws, customs and usages of the Church are held in contempt and disgrace not only to the dishonour of God our Maker, but also to that of your Imperial Majesty and the Empire. In particular, the German nation is roused and inflamed to grievous revolts, war, misery and bloodshed while your Majesty's laws are so little regarded.

[Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, addressing his Imperial subjects, in his *Speech from the Throne* (1529)]

Source E

[A woodcut, by an author unknown, which contrasts the poverty of Jesus in the stable with the richness of the Pope set up on high by the Church (c. 1520)]

Source F

I wish to testify before God and all the world here in this writing that we, who are derisively called "Lutherans", neither counselled revolt or consented to the revolt of the peasants, nor indeed gave any cause for it. Rather we constantly and ceaselessly pleaded and called for peace.

[Martin Luther, reflecting on the Peasants Revolt of 1525 in his publication, *Doctor Martin Luther's Warning to his Dear German People* (1531)]

- (a) What does the author of Source B mean by the phrase 'as we saw at the recently concluded Imperial Diet'? [8]

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

- (b) How significant were radical reformers to 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 Protestant Reformation advanced because Emperor Charles V was distracted by other matters? [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 A, 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

Thousands of separate little streams of doubt, criticism and protest about control by Rome which had been gathering volume for a generation suddenly flowed together into a brawling river of revolt in Germany which became known as the Protestant Reformation.

[H.A.L. Fisher, a traditional academic historian, writing in a general history book, *A History of Europe from the earliest times to 1713* (1935)]

Source B



[An anonymous contemporary handbill criticising Johann Tetzel's sale of indulgences to raise money to build St Peter's Church in Rome, published in 1519]

Source C

The Twelve Articles of the peasants' demands are remarkable mainly for their moderation and conservatism. The peasants' leaders and their allies in the towns were often substantial and respectable men. Many of them did not want to overthrow the existing social order. They wanted their traditional rights and Luther seemed to have made their demands even more respectable by apparently giving them the sanction of Scripture.

[Joel Hursfield, an academic historian and editor of a series of BBC radio broadcasts, speaking in a radio programme, *The Reformation Crisis* (1962)]

Source D

First: We want to have full power for a whole congregation to select and elect its own pastor, and also the power to remove him if he acts improperly.

Second: We will gladly pay the grain tithe in full – but in the proper way. It should be given to God and distributed to his people. We are willing that henceforth our church wardens, chosen by the congregation, collect and receive this tithe. From it they shall give the parson, who has been elected by the whole congregation, enough to maintain himself and his family modestly. And whatever is left over should be distributed to the destitute people. We will not pay the small tithe at all.

Fifth: We also have grievances concerning the woodlands. Our lordships have appropriated all of the woods, and when the poor man needs wood he has to buy it at double the price. It is our conviction that all wood should revert to the whole community.

[Extracts from the *Twelve Articles of the Upper Swabian Peasants*, a list of demands drawn up by people of Upper Swabia (1525)]

Source E

No one knows how to confront the heresy in Germany. It has been reported at the Diet that even those who oppose this troublesome heretic now speak in his favour. Only the Emperor sides with us. Outside of this whole world is our enemy, and the mad dogs, the Germans, are equipped with weapons of the spirit and of the body, and know quite well how to boast that they are no longer stupid beasts like their ancestors.

[The Papal Representative at the Diet of Worms, commenting in a speech on changing attitudes in Germany (1521)]

Source F

In certain parts of Germany all the Christian rights which were given to us by the ancient holy fathers have been lost in accordance with the suggestions of these scoundrels; the sacraments are no longer administered, vows are not observed and marriages are contracted irregularly. I will pursue them with ecclesiastical censures and penalties. Your Majesty will then take fire and sword in hand and will rid us of these noxious and venomous weeds.

[Cardinal Campeggio, an influential Papal representative, writing in his *Instructions to the Emperor* in 1530. This was a formal request for Charles V to act against Germany]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase, 'It has been reported at the Diet that even those who oppose this troublesome heretic now speak in his favour'? [8]

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

- (b) How significant was control by Rome as a cause of 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 the demands of German peasants in the period of the Peasants War were moderate? [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 B, 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.

END OF PAPER