



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

HISTORY

9769/54

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

May/June 2013

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.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

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.



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



Answer the following question.**Nominated topic: The Protestant Reformation (1)**

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

A *Luther writes an open letter to Pope Leo X, defending his actions.*

It is a mystery to me how my theses were spread in so many places. They were meant exclusively for our academic circle here. This is shown by the fact that they were written in a language that the common people could hardly understand. Had I anticipated their widespread popularity, I should certainly have done my share to make them more understandable. What shall I do now? I cannot recall my theses and yet their popularity makes me hated. Unwillingly I must enter the limelight and subject myself to the dangerously shifting judgement of men.

Letter, 1520.

B *The Papal Nuncio to Charles V's court reports back to Rome from Worms on events in Germany.*

Now the whole of Germany is in full revolt: nine-tenths raise the war-cry 'Luther!', while the watchword of the other tenth, who are indifferent to Luther, is, 'Down with the Roman Curia!'. I need numerous letters of introduction to the princes and bishops, together with fifty copies of the bull of excommunication to give to them, together with money for my expenses. Even if they are exasperated with us, a handful of gold will make them dance to our pipe. A little while ago they were selling Luther's picture with a halo at Augsburg. It was offered without a halo here and all the copies were disposed of in a trice before I could get one. So far has the world gone that the Germans in blind adoration press round this scoundrel and adore, even in his lifetime, a man who has caused a schism to tear the seamless coat of Christ.

Jerome Aleander, Letter, 8 February 1521.

C *The Pope speaks out against Luther.*

We have been informed that after our previous message [the Papal Bull *Exsurge Domine*] had been exhibited in public and the interval it prescribed had elapsed, many of those who had followed the errors of Martin Luther took note of our warnings and injunctions. A saner counsel prevailed. They confessed their errors and gave up the heresy at our instance. By returning to the true Catholic faith they obtained the blessing of absolution. In several states the books and writings of Martin were publicly burned as we had commanded. Nevertheless, and it gives us grievous sorrow to say this, Martin himself, the slave of a depraved mind, has scorned to revoke his errors. He has even not been afraid to preach and write worse things against us and the Catholic faith.

Leo X, Papal Bull condemning and excommunicating Luther, January 1521.

D *The Emperor gives his judgement on Luther.*

Nobody can be in any doubt how far the errors and heresies, which a certain Martin Luther seeks to spread, depart from the Christian way. It is our duty to proceed against this festering disease. With the unanimous agreement and wishes of the electors, princes and others gathered here, we pronounce and declare that the said Martin Luther shall be held in detestation by us and all of you as a limb severed from the Church of God. He is the author of an evil and dangerous schism and a manifest and obstinate heretic. As for the books of Martin Luther which our Holy Father the Pope has condemned, as well as any of his other writings in German or in Latin, we order that nobody shall dare to buy, sell, copy or print them or support or defend them in any way. They are impious, foul, suspect and half-baked: the work of a persistent heretic.

The Edict of Worms, May 1521.

E *A Catholic friar describes the situation in Nuremberg when the Papal Legate, Campeggio, entered the city.*

We arrived at Nuremberg on the Wednesday in Holy Week. In these parts the sincere faith of Christ is utterly cancelled. The people here pay no respect to the Virgin Mary or the saints. They deride the papal rites and call the relics of the saints 'bones of those who have been hanged'. In Lent they eat meat openly, saying they do not consider it prohibited. Confession is neglected as they say it should be made to God. They make a laughing-stock of the Pope and cardinals by means of painting and other caricatures. They consider Martin as a lamp, and that until now they have been in darkness. They see indulgences as like any other goods sold in the market.

Friar Paolo Ziani, Letter, 29 March 1524.

- (a) How far does Document D corroborate the concerns expressed in Document C about the spread of Lutheranism? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Lutheran doctrines were widely accepted within Germany by the mid-1520s?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

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

- 2 Which was the stronger inheritance for Charles V: Spain in 1516 or the Empire in 1519? [30]
- 3 Assess the view that the Jesuits were the 'powerhouse of the Catholic Reformation'. [30]
- 4 Did Geneva embrace Calvinism more because of the man or his message? [30]

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