



**GCE A LEVEL**

1100U50-1



Z22-1100U50-1

**FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022 – MORNING**

**HISTORY – A2 unit 4**

**DEPTH STUDY 5**

**Religious reformation in Europe c.1500–1564**

**Part 2: The spread of Protestantism and  
counter-Reformation c.1531–1564**

1 hour 45 minutes

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example 

0	1
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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answer, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**

**Question 1 (compulsory)**

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the development of religious conflict in Germany between 1534 and 1555. [30]

**Source A** Bernard Rothman, an Anabaptist leader in Münster, writing in the pamphlet *A Confession of Faith and Life in the Church of Christ of Münster* (1534)

We do not like what the Lutherans teach concerning Christ's works, the fruit of faith. The Papists make little use of faith and also of the good works of Christ, for they are busy in works which are arranged by their idol, the Antichrist from Rome and his monks, as all know well. But the Lutherans emphasise faith too much and think too little about good works. The fruit of the true Gospel cannot be found among them, but rather the opposite, namely sexual laxity, drunkenness and gluttony... We must become modelled after Christ, so that we follow his footsteps in all obedience, that we do everything that God has commanded, and that we refrain from unrighteousness... Thus with Scripture we hold to the necessity of faith and good works also... On Monday... the papists, wearing weapons under their clothing, agreeing with the bishops... sought to take the city by force and deal with us as they wished... But the Almighty pitied us in our innocence, and with visible wonders, slew our enemies and drove them out... Thus they have begun our present war. Only God knows what the end will be. We place ourselves under his protection, without fear of what man will do to us.

**Source B** Charles V and Pope Paul III in a declaration against the German Protestants (June 1546)

Whereas Germany has been disturbed for many years by gross error and false belief, and some now continue to act in such a way that great harm, corruption and destruction may occur in Germany; and whereas now for some time there have been those who have wanted to take some action with regard to such false belief in order to avoid divisions and errors and to maintain the unity of Germany; so an open and general council has been convoked and assembled at Trent. The Protestants, however, together with the Schmalkaldic League said that they did not want to submit or to attend the council... Therefore, His Holiness, the Pope, and His Majesty, the Emperor, have considered it advisable and productive that... for the sake of the unity of all people, especially in Germany... his Imperial Majesty in the name of God and with the help and assistance of His Holiness, the Pope, should... supply himself with soldiers and military equipment to prepare for war against: those who have protested against the council; against the Schmalkaldic League; and against those who persist in false belief and error. With all his power and might, he should bring them back again into the ancient, true, and undoubted faith and into obedience to the Holy See.

**Source C** An extract from the terms of the Peace of Augsburg (September 1555)

In order to bring peace to the Holy Roman Empire of the Germanic nation between the Roman Imperial Majesty and the electors, princes and estates, let neither his Imperial Majesty nor the electors, princes and estates do any violence or harm to any estate of the Empire on account of the Augsburg Confession, but let them enjoy their religious belief, liturgy and ceremonies, as well as their estates and other rights and privileges in peace. Complete religious peace shall only be obtained by Christian means of amity [friendship], or under threat of punishment of the imperial ban. Likewise the estates espousing the Augsburg Confession shall let all estates and princes who cling to the old religion live in absolute peace and in enjoyment of all their estates, rights and privileges. However, all those who do not belong to the two above-named religions shall not be included in the present peace but be totally excluded from it... No estate shall try to persuade the subjects of other estates to abandon their religion nor protect them against their own magistrates... In case our subjects, whether belonging to the old religion or the Augsburg Confession, should intend leaving their homes with their wives and children in order to settle in another, they shall [not] be hindered... in the sale of their estates.

**Answer either Question 2 or Question 3**

**Either,**

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 Evaluate the significance of the Jesuits to the development of the Catholic Church between 1531 and 1564. [30]

**Or,**

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 Evaluate the impact of Calvinism on Europe in the period from 1536 to 1564. [30]

**END OF PAPER**