

A-level HISTORY

Component 2C The Reformation in Europe, c1500–1564

Wednesday 5 June 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/2C.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From Art of the Inquisitors by Henry Cornelius Agrippa, 1530. Agrippa was a German Catholic writer, theologian and critic of the Inquisition.

The Inquisitors of heretics are no better than thieves and robbers. Though their authority ought to be based on theological traditions and the Holy Scriptures, they cruelly exercise their work in accordance with the decrees of the Popes, as if the Pope was incapable of misleading.

They cast aside Holy Scripture saying it is the shield of heretics. These bloodthirsty vultures exceed the power of the Office of the Inquisition. They show their extreme cruelty towards poor countrywomen who are accused of witchcraft and condemned without a lawful judge. They put these women to frightful suffering until they confess what had never crossed their minds to believe. The Inquisitors do not cease until the defenceless woman is burned or has given them money. For often the Inquisitor can change the pain of the body into the punishment of the purse. Because of this they accumulate no small profit and quite a few unfortunate women are obliged to pay them annually.

Source B

From a report concerning reform of the Church by a committee of Church cardinals, 1537. This was presented to Pope Paul III, but not immediately published.

Most Holy Father. You ordered that without any regard either to your own interest, or to that of anyone else, we should point out to you the abuses with which the Church has long been afflicted.

We have therefore listed the diseases and remedies.

The first abuse is the ordination of clerics in which neither care nor diligence is employed. Everywhere those admitted to the Holy Orders, especially the priesthood, are the least educated, of the lowest birth, those conspicuous for their bad habits or those who are too young.

Another grave abuse consists in granting ecclesiastical benefices. Here the custom has come to prevail of providing for the person who is appointed and not the flock of the Church.

Indulgences should not be granted more than once a year in each large city.

We should say some things about Rome. In this city, prostitutes go about as freely as honest women; they are followed by cardinals and clerics. No other city has such obvious corruption.

Source C

From a letter of Juan de Polanco to Antonio de Araoz, 1551. Polanco was secretary to Ignatius Loyola. Araoz was one of the first Spanish Jesuits.

To establish a Jesuit school a suitable building is found, two or three priests of solid doctrine are sent, along with some of our own students, who, along with their own education, can aid others through their good example. One of the teachers starts off with elementary grammar, suitable for beginners; another is assigned to those on an intermediate level; another for those more advanced. A different teacher is assigned to the students of the humanities who are further along with Latin, Greek and possibly Hebrew languages. 5

When the school is advertised, all who wish are admitted free. They must be obedient to their teachers regarding which subjects they study and for how long.

They must go to confession at least once a month. 10

Every Sunday they must attend the class on Christian doctrine given in the college, as well as the sermon delivered in church.

They must be well behaved; where they fail an external corrector will chastise them, none of our men will lay his hand on anyone.

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- With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Catholic Reformation. [30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

- 0 2** To what extent was the Catholic Church weakened by Humanism in the years 1500 to 1517?
[25 marks]
- 0 3** 'Zwingli's work in Zurich, in the years 1524 to 1531, did not result in a radical reformation.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]
- 0 4** 'The growing strength of the Protestant movement, in the years 1529 to 1536, was due to the weaknesses of Charles V.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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