

---

**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

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

**9769/54**

**May/June 2017**

**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.

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

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer Question 1 in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

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.

---

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

## Section A

Answer the following question.

**Nominated topic: The Protestant Reformation (2)**

- 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** *Calvin gives an account of his arrival in Geneva in 1536.*

Popery had been driven from the place but matters were not settled there yet, and ungodly and dangerous factions remained. Guillaume Farel, who was consumed with an extraordinary zeal to advance the gospel, wanted to keep me there. But my heart was set on devoting myself to private studies so that I wished to keep myself free from other commitments. Farel found he gained nothing by his entreaties but then warned me that God would curse the tranquillity which I sought for my studies if I withdrew and refused to help when it was so urgently needed. I was so terrified by this that I gave up the journey I had planned to undertake. But, aware of my natural shyness, I refused to be tied to any particular doctrinal position.

John Calvin, *Commentary on the Psalms*, 1557.

**B** *Calvin's biographer outlines some problems which arose in 1538.*

Calvin and Farel stood firmly and constantly against the seditious persons in Geneva, but it was ordered (the greater part of the Council not being favourable to them) that Calvin and Farel should leave the town within twenty-four hours, because they would not administer the Lord's Supper in a city that was so troubled. When this was declared to Calvin, his answer was that if he himself had been serving men, he would have considered himself poorly rewarded. But he had been serving God and he knew that God rewarded his servants more than they deserved. Calvin might justly say this since he followed the example of St Paul in serving the Church much to his own cost.

Theodore Beza, *Life of Calvin*, published in 1564.

**C** *The Genevan Consistory records a case it heard in 1546. The Consistory was the Church court which supervised the beliefs and behaviour of citizens.*

A case was brought against Gaspard Favre, who had been found celebrating a service in a garden. When he was asked if an assembly of Christians had been there, he replied 'Yes'. It was pointed out to him that this was illegal and that his punishment was to be banned from receiving the Sacrament. He said that he did not think he had offended God in any way. Calvin asked him if he recognised how rebellious he was in behaving thus but he would not reply, which spoke for itself. He agreed to put his reply in writing. Calvin said to him, 'We are here above you.' He replied that he knew very well indeed that Calvin was above everyone. Following such rebelliousness, Calvin left the Consistory. It was agreed that the lords of the Council be told that the entire Consistory would resign unless Favre received the punishment he deserved.

Report on cases before the Consistory, 1546.

- D** *An opponent of Calvin is sentenced to execution for attacking the Genevan system of government.*

Jacques Gruet said: 'Between them, men hold many different opinions. So, listening to and obeying the opinions of one man alone will cause much discontent. If one person is melancholy and hates everything opposed to his outlook, he will desire, if he has the power, to make everyone be melancholy like himself. It seems to me that the Council, in order to stamp out opposition, insists that no one may object to its oppression of the people. Such oppression is contrary to nature. I am a man who, when I want to eat, will do what pleases me. If I want to dance, leap and lead a joyful life, what business is that of justice? None. But this crude justice allows one man to be the cause of evil and the condemnation of thousands of men.'

The judges sentenced Gruet to have his head chopped from his shoulders and his body tied to the gallows and the head buried, because he had greatly offended and blasphemed against God and spoken evilly of the servants of God.

Report from the Genevan Courts, 1547.

- E** *Calvin writes to the Duchess of Ferrara about leadership in a Church, using the Church in Geneva as his model.*

Madame, to have a reformed Church it is necessary to have elders in charge of watching over the morals of all. These elders should be selected by the Church, and this will lead to the choice of suitable men, who are approved by the Consistory. You should be reminded of one thing: at all times, the devil has worked by sinister reports and defamation to make the ministers of the Gospel objects of either aversion, or disgust. The faithful should be on their guard against the devil's schemes.

John Calvin, Letter, 1564.

- (a)** How far does Document A corroborate the view of Calvin as suggested in Document B? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Calvin had little authority in Geneva? In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**Section B**

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

- 2 Consider the view that Charles V was ill-advised to seek election as Holy Roman Emperor in 1519. [30]
- 3 What best explains the Papal decision to embark on the Counter-Reformation? [30]
- 4 Account for the enthusiasm which greeted the publication of the 95 Theses. [30]

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cie.org.uk](http://www.cie.org.uk) after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.