Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 9 June 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/2B**

History

Advanced

PAPER 2: Depth study

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P72281A

©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.

N:1/1/1/1/1

P 7 2 2 8 1 A

Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2B.1: Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Jacob Wimpfeling, *The Grievances of the German Nation*, published 1515. Wimpfeling was a prominent humanist scholar who had taught at the University of Heidelberg. Although he had some sympathy with Luther, Wimpfeling remained faithful to the Catholic Church until his death.

Some priests have so many parishes that they cannot visit them all. As a result, they do not even recognise their parishioners' faces. Church services are reduced in number and souls are neglected. Many churchmen lead worldly, scandalous lives while good, learned and able priests become disillusioned. Wouldn't the Pope be better off with priests trained in the Bible and Church laws? With priests who can preach? With priests who can ease troubled minds through confession?

Rome must reduce the burden of taxes on Germany. The money we send to Rome comes from the pockets of poor tradesmen and destitute peasants. Many cannot support their families because of these taxes. Rome's demands for money increase daily, although many fields lie uncultivated and mines of precious metals are exhausted. The income of German princes is reduced by wars and lawlessness. Therefore, a reduction in papal taxes might prevent a revolution of my fellow Germans against the Church. As God is my witness, I have heard the grumblings and the threats of revolt.

I will say nothing of indulgences here, except to point out that the people are confused by the many conflicting interpretations of penance given in sermons. So many indulgences have been sold in Germany that it is likely to encourage the people to live immoral lives.

Source 2: From a statement of grievances presented to Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms, 1521. The statement was drawn up by a committee of electors and princes. In total, it contained one hundred and two complaints about the Catholic Church in Germany.

Rome often grants church positions in Germany to unlearned and unqualified persons, even donkey drivers and stable grooms. Many are appointed just because they are friends of the Pope. Most do not know a word of German and never take up their duties. Thus, the people receive no spiritual guidance from them and money flows to Italy with no benefit for us.

Popes and bishops insist that only they can absolve people from certain sins and offences. When a man wishes forgiveness for such sins, it appears that only money will achieve it for him. It is also highly objectionable that the Pope should permit so many indulgences to be sold in Germany. Through this, simple-minded folk are misled and cheated of their savings.

Rich monastic orders grow more powerful and wealthy every day. They offer no services to Your Majesty nor pay taxes. They seize more and more property from the hands of the people. Monks crowd around a man on his deathbed, if they know him to be rich. They use cunning words to persuade him to leave their property to them rather than to his heirs or friends.

All this shows how Roman greed causes sins and vices to multiply. As a result, our poor nation is financially drained and ordinary Christians risk eternal damnation. Urgent reform is highly necessary in order to prevent further decline. We implore Your Imperial Majesty to give support to our case.

Option 2B.2: The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From the Treaty establishing the Union of Utrecht, 23 January 1579.

It is clear that the Spaniards seek to bring these provinces into slavery. Therefore, we have thought it advisable to unite more closely, and have agreed the following points:

1. These provinces will ally and unite as if they were a single province. This will not affect the particular freedoms, customs and laws of each province and city.
2. These provinces will be obliged to assist each other against all acts of violence made by His Majesty, King Philip.
3. These provinces will support and defend each other against all foreign or other lords who wish to attack them.
4. In order to protect these provinces, it has been decided that frontier towns shall be fortified and garrisoned by soldiers.
5. In order to meet the expenses of defending these united provinces, it is agreed that taxes will be collected on wine, salt and other goods as may be agreed upon.
6. These tax revenues shall be increased or decreased only by a unanimous decision of all provinces.
7. No peace treaty will be made by any of these provinces except by the unanimous consent of them all.
8. With regard to religion, Holland and Zeeland will act according to their own decisions. The other provinces may introduce regulations that they consider proper for their peace and welfare, provided that every individual enjoys freedom of religion.

Source 4: From a speech given by William of Orange to a meeting of the States-General at Antwerp, 9 January 1580. Here he is commenting on the working of the Union of Utrecht.

Ruin cannot be avoided if we remain indecisive in our affairs. Our major problem is that the States-General has not created any committee or council that has the power to take important decisions on behalf of all of us. Instead, each province or city does what it pleases in its own interests. This badly weakens us all. We dare not attack as long as we can assemble only the military forces of a single province at any one time. These forces cannot stand up to the enemy. Spain brings together whole armies while our troops remain scattered in many places. Last year, we lost the town of Maastricht because we had insufficient soldiers available.

The true cause of all these problems is that we do not have a higher committee to which each province owes obedience and that can deal with dangers as they occur. The States-General meets often enough and talks a lot. However, it is slow in making decisions and negligent in carrying them out. Spain has difficulties that are greater than ours, notably a shortage of money and munitions. Yet our own people are losing heart because of our inability to take advantage. Therefore, accept my advice: choose a committee to take decisions where necessary and promise to obey those you have chosen.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: Manifestations of Discontent in Germany on the Eve of the Reformation: A Collection of Documents By Gerald Strauss © Indiana University Press, 1971

Source 2 from: Manifestations of Discontent in Germany on the Eve of the Reformation: A Collection of Documents By Gerald Strauss © Indiana University Press, 1971

Source 3 from: The Low Countries in Early Modern Times By Herbert H. Rowen © Macmillan, January 1973

Source 4 from: The Low Countries in Early Modern Times By Herbert H Rowen © Macmillan, 1972