



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

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HISTORY

9769/54

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

May/June 2011

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 **4** printed pages.



Answer the following question.

Nominated topic: The Empire

- 1** Study all 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 *At different points in his reign, Charles V reflects on the variety of problems facing him as a ruler.*

- (i) The Emperor has decided to leave Spain because of his desire to find the best solution possible for the ills of Germany to which His Majesty had only imperfectly attended in the past because of the wars waged against him; and also because of the need to resist attacks from Italy and to take possession of his remaining crowns. Also to be near to withstand the Turk.

Personal memorandum, July 1529.

- (ii) My dear sister! You will remember what I told you when we parted that I would do all in my power to bring peace and order to German affairs. Since arriving here [Germany] I have worked ceaselessly to bring the Lutherans and others round to the way of peace but nothing profitable has been achieved. The heretic princes have decided not to attend the Diet, indeed they are determined to rise in revolt to the great peril of the King of the Romans and ourself.

Letter to Mary of Hungary, 9 June 1546.

B *The Venetian ambassador gives an account of the complexities of Charles V's government of his 'monarchia'.*

His Majesty has three chancelleries which always follow the court, with a secretary in chief for each and many lesser officials. The first is that of the Empire, through which pass all the documents and affairs of Germany and Italy. The second is the Spanish, the third is that of Naples and Sicily. All these affairs are settled after infinite delay. For the government of his states His Majesty maintains a council of regents, one for Sicily, one for Naples, one for Milan, one for Burgundy, one for the Low Countries, one for Aragon, and one for Castile. He is extremely well informed; he discusses affairs four or five hours continuously at a time.

Marino Cavalli, letter to the Doge and Senate of Venice, 1551.

C *Beset by a variety of problems, Charles V hands over responsibility for the Empire to his brother Ferdinand.*

My dear brother! The more I dwell on the troubles of Germany the less I see any other way of gaining peace there than by calling a Diet. The affection which I bear for the Holy Roman Empire and German nation; the care I have shown in supporting you and maintaining our House of Austria; my concerns for my ancestral realms: God knows that all these inspire a desire on my part to be involved. But neither my health nor the state of my affairs is such that you would seriously consider it advisable at present. I have been thinking about this for a long time and have resolved to ask you to take over the task.

Charles V, letter, 10 June 1554.

- D** *In the presence of a great company of notables assembled in Brussels, Charles V announces his abdication.*

King Ferdinand died in the kingdom over which I was then forced to reign. Soon came the death of my grandfather Maximilian and, although I was still young, I obtained the imperial dignity in his stead. I had no overwhelming ambition to rule a multitude of kingdoms, but merely desired to secure the welfare and prosperity of Germany and of my other kingdoms. I am no longer able to attend to my affairs without great bodily fatigue and consequent detriment to the interest of the state. The cares which so great a responsibility involves, the extreme dejection which it causes, my health already ruined – all these leave me no longer the vigour sufficient for governing the states which God has confided to me.

Charles V, speech, 25 October 1555.

- E** *A modern historian reflects on the problems faced by Charles V in bequeathing his territories.*

During the years of Charles's defeat and disillusionment in Germany, a quite different contest was being fought within the Habsburg family itself. The root-cause of the dispute was nothing less than the future of Charles's great empire and who would succeed him as Holy Roman Emperor. As far back as 1519, Charles had agreed that Ferdinand should follow him as Emperor. In Ferdinand, Charles found a competent and loyal deputy who was ready to stand in for him during his absences from the Empire. However, by the late 1540s, the prospect of Ferdinand's succession was beginning to rankle with Charles who now found reasons to regret the earlier arrangement. Charles bequeathed to Ferdinand not the association of independent states which made up the empire of his inheritance but instead a monarchy and empire which was dominated by and led by Spain. This was a development forced more by circumstances than by any conscious planning on the Emperor's part; and by the 1550s Charles was just too worn out to resist the tide of events. Since his late twenties, Charles had suffered from gout. By his fifties, the ailment had advanced so as to rack his whole body with swellings. Gluttony at the table left Charles the frequent victim of painful indigestion. Asthma and piles added to his sorrows. These afflictions, though, are completely dwarfed by the mental collapse which Charles experienced in his last years.

Martyn Rady, *The Emperor Charles V*, 1988.

- (a)** How far does Document D corroborate the impression of Charles V's state of mind and physical condition in the final years of his reign as conveyed by Document C? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Charles V failed to achieve his objectives in the Empire chiefly because of the weight of his commitments elsewhere?

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

- 2 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Charles V's inheritance in his Spanish kingdoms. [30]
- 3 How convincing is the argument that until 1521 Luther was more concerned to reform the Church than to break with it? [30]
- 4 How extensively and why did Calvinism extend its influence outside Geneva by 1559? [30]

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Question 1 Document E © Martyn Rady; *The Emperor Charles V*; Longman; 1988.

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