

HISTORY

9769/54

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

May/June 2014

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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 **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer the following question.

Nominated topic: The Netherlands, Spain, Italy and the Valois-Habsburg rivalry to 1559

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer 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 *The Emperor, in a private note, assesses his position.*

I saw that the first thing at which I must aim and the best that God could send me was peace. Peace is beautiful to talk of but difficult to have, for it cannot be had without the enemy's consent. I must therefore make great efforts. A successful war may help me. But I cannot support my army, let alone increase it, if that should be necessary. Naples does not provide the money that I hoped for. All sources of revenue in Spain are daily tapped without result. It looks as if nothing whatever could be raised there. The King of England does not help me as a true friend should. He does not even help me to the extent of his obligations. My friends have forsaken me in my evil hour. All are equally determined to prevent me from growing more powerful and to keep me in my present distressed state.

Charles V, *Reflections*, 1523.

B *An Italian historian outlines some events prior to the Battle of Pavia.*

King Francis thought it would be a damaging reflection on his honour that an army in which he was present in person should retire with a show of fear at the approach of an enemy. He felt, imprudently, that he was bound by some idle words he had spoken all over Italy, that he would sooner choose death than retire from Pavia without taking it. He hoped that delay would disorder the enemy who had no means to purchase provisions and had to plunder the country for food and supplies. Pavia was surrounded by the French and the imperialists could not get into the city. The whole care of managing the army lay on the Admiral, Bonnivet, while the King wasted his time in idleness or vain pleasures, without finding time for business or serious thoughts.

Francesco Guicciardini, *History of Italy 1494–1532*, written in the 1530s and published in 1561.

C *The French King repudiates the Treaty of Madrid.*

The King is under no obligation to keep his promises since the imperialists did not trust his word but kept him under guard, setting him free only after they had received hostages. Nor is he obliged to keep promises which were extorted from him under the fear of life imprisonment and even of death, as a result of the grave illness caused by melancholy into which he had fallen. He also feared his mother would not be able to bear the burden of the regency for long, given the onerous nature of the task and her sorrow over his capture. He was afraid, too, that the kingdom would fall into ruin and civil strife and that his children, who are young, would be cheated of their inheritance.

Meeting of the French Council of State, May 1526.

- D** *Alfonso de Valdés, who was a trusted secretary to Charles V, defends the Emperor in a fictional dialogue between a Spaniard, whom he called Lactancio, and a church official.*

Lactancio: While the Emperor was doing his duty by defending his subjects, the Pope was neglecting his duty by waging war against him. It was the Pope who destroyed the peace and started a new war in Christendom. One cannot blame the Emperor for the ensuing evils.

Archdeacon: What war did the Pope stir up?

Lactancio: He was responsible for breaking the peace between the Emperor and the King of France. He started the war and now suffers the consequences.

Archdeacon: How do you figure that out? How can the Pope provoke a war after peace was made with the King of France?

Lactancio: It's perfectly plain. As soon as the King of France was released, the Pope absolved him from the oath he had made to the Emperor. This released the King from his promise and allowed him once more to wage war on the Emperor.

Dialogue of Lactancio and an Archdeacon, 1527.

- E** *The Emperor explains why he needs to visit Italy.*

It is my aim in going to Italy to sort out, calm down and pacify that land, where for fully eight years my armies have suffered immeasurably. I can discharge my obligations in Italy in no better way than by putting an end to the long-running war and securing a permanent and genuine peace. It is also my intention to see my Italian lands and the subjects who dwell within them. For the same obligation that makes bishops watch over their flocks, applies to princes also. However well those we have appointed may govern, there must be some subjects whose position could be improved or who are aggrieved in some way.

Charles V, Statement to the Council of Castile, November 1528.

- (a) How far does Document E corroborate Charles V's aims as expressed in Document A? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Habsburg-Valois rivalry was made worse by Francis I in the period from 1523 to 1528?

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 How far were the princes responsible for the problems Charles V faced in ruling Germany? [30]
- 3 'The main aim of the Catholic Reformation was the reform of abuses within the Church.' Assess this view. [30]
- 4 How important to the spread of Lutheranism to 1529 was the ineffectiveness of its opponents? [30]

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