

A-level HISTORY

Component 2C The Reformation in Europe, c1500–1564

Friday 7 June 2024

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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section A

 Answer Question 01.

Source A

From an official record by the Consistory of Geneva concerning Madame Perrin, 1546. The Perrin family was powerful and strongly opposed to Calvin.

The wife of Monsieur Perrin appeared and was accused of having danced at Belle Rive and at the house of Antoine Let. She denied it, although she admitted that she had seen others dancing. She further acknowledged that she herself enjoyed dancing.

She accused the court of victimising her father, her brother and her brother-in-law and said that furthermore there was a vendetta against her family. She was reprimanded for this accusation. She said that she wished to help her father and added that he should only be investigated in private and not in public. She was told that he would be treated in the same way as anyone else in the city would be treated. 5

She was again asked to name those who had been dancing. She replied twice that she would prefer to be corrected by the city magistrates and therefore face civil justice rather than by the Consistory Court as she did not think this a matter for the Consistory. 10

Source B

From the published minutes of a public meeting in Geneva, 'Records of Pastors who Observed a Lecture by Jerome Bolsec', 1551. Bolsec was a former Catholic priest.

Bolsec has been a doctor of medicine in Paris, but he has come to live in Geneva. Although he initially supported Calvin, he has now become opposed to his theology.

Bolsec declared:

- that there was a wicked, new opinion, contrary to the Word of God and Holy Scripture, that before the creation of the world, God had predestined those who were to be saved and those who were to be damned, before he had seen who would be believers 5

- that he condemned the doctrine of God that we follow, saying that it portrayed God as a tyrant

- that in saying God had predestined us to life or death, we made God into the author of evil and injustice 10

- that we provided grounds for the wicked to criticise God, by saying that they could do nothing about it if they were damned and that their actions were therefore no fault of their own.

Source C

From a pamphlet, 'Justifying the Fate of Michael Servetus', by John Calvin, 1553. This was published after Servetus, an opponent of Calvin, was burnt at the stake for heresy.

Whoever maintains that wrong occurs when heretics and blasphemers are punished, and suggests that those involved in punishing the guilty become associated with their crimes which makes them just as guilty as the original criminals, is mistaken. Let me be clear, there is no wrong in such an act; heresy must be punished.

This is not a matter for men to oversee and decide for themselves. It is God who speaks and it is clear what law He wishes to see maintained in the Church, even to the end of the world. 5

It is God who demands of us such severity, to show us that due honour is paid to Him. We are obliged to put service to Him above every other human consideration. The consequence of this is that we spare not family nor the blood of anyone and forget all humanity when the matter is one of His glory. Nothing else matters other than the glory of God. 10

0	1
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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 opposition to Calvinism in the years 1546 to 1553.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0	2
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'The secular influence of the Church was greater than its spiritual influence at the beginning of the 16th century.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	3
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'It was the Catholic authorities' response, in the years 1517 to 1520, to Luther's 95 Theses which made him such a serious threat to the Church.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	4
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To what extent was the survival of Lutheranism, in the years 1531 to 1536, due to the strengths of its supporters?

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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