

## Question 2

Answer the following questions which deal with the Reformation.

This woodcut shows the indulgence seller, John Tetzel, on horseback. He travelled around Germany in 1517 raising money for the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.



- (a) What evidence in the image shows that John Tetzel was a monk?

Tetzel has a tonsure style hair cut typical of monks. This is where part of the head is shaved. (3)

- (b) The last two lines of the German rhyme on the left-hand side of the woodcut are:

As soon as the gold in the basin rings,  
At once the soul to Heaven springs.

According to the rhyme, how could souls get to Heaven?

They can pay gold to get into heaven. (3)

- (c) Write an account of the religious reformer you studied for your Junior Cycle History course. Your answer could include details such as:
- the main actions of the reformer
  - the religious beliefs of the reformer
  - changes introduced by the reformer

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| Name of reformer: <u>Martin Luther</u>   |
| <p>German monk Martin Luther was outraged when Johann Tetzel began selling indulgences in Saxony. Luther wrote 95 complaints against the sale of indulgences. He nailed them to a church door in Wittenberg. Thanks to the printing press, his complaints spread quickly throughout Germany. Pope Leo X wrote 'Exsurge Domine', a letter ordering Luther to recant. Luther burned the letter in public. He was then excommunicated by the pope. At the Diet of Worms, a meeting of the German princes and Church leaders, Luther refused to change his views. The Edict of Worms declared Luther an outlaw. Under the protection of Prince Frederick of Saxony, he spent a year at Wartburg Castle. He founded the Lutheran Church. His followers were called Protestants. He believed that the only way to get to heaven was to have genuine belief in god. This he called 'justification by faith alone'. Luther</p> |

Optional writing space: label all work clearly with the question number and part.

Question 2, Part C

asserted that the Bible was the only source of religious truth. His Church had only two sacraments, baptism and communion. Luther's protest inspired other reformers to establish their own Protestant Churches e.g. John Calvin.

(21)

(27 marks)