

Past-paper walk-through

Contextualizing 16th- and 17th-Century Challenges and Developments ■ 2.1

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 2 Q3

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 3

2024 Set 2 ■ Q3

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one major Protestant belief in the period 1517 to 1650.
- (b)** Explain one way in which the Protestant Reformation affected European politics in the period 1517 to 1650.
- (c)** Explain one way in which the Enlightenment further changed religious practices in Europe in the period 1650 to 1815.

Solution 3

(a) Mark scheme

- Describe one major Protestant belief in the period 1517 to 1650. (1 point) — accept any: Protestants generally believed the Catholic Church was corrupt.; Some Protestants saw wealth and prosperity as signs of God's favor.; Protestants believed the pope could not claim spiritual authority.; Protestants believed that the Bible was the sole source of true Christian doctrine.; Protestants believed that faith alone was necessary for salvation and denied the need to do "good works."; Protestants believed in the "priesthood of all believers" and gave less authority to clergy.; Protestants questioned some Catholic sacraments or practices and re-interpreted others.; Some Protestants believed in the predestination of individuals to salvation or damnation, others believed in adult baptism

Solution 3

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the Protestant Reformation affected European politics in the period 1517 to 1650. (1 point) — accept any: The Protestant and Catholic Reformations caused divisions in the religious and political order of Europe, eventually ending the ideal of universal Christendom.; Conflicts between Protestants and Catholics led to religious wars in Europe.; In some areas, monarchs gained the right to determine the official religion of their domain [*cuius regio est religio*].; Conflicts between Protestants and Catholics led to internal conflicts in England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire.; Conflicts sometimes led to official toleration of minority religions [e.g., the Edict of Nantes in France]; Various reform groups, such as Anabaptists, challenged the monarch's control of

Solution 3

religious institutions.; Issues of religious reform worsened the conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility in some states.; Calvinists in Geneva attempted to unify religious and secular authority and create a theocratic state.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the Enlightenment further changed religious practices in Europe in the period 1650 to 1815. (1 point) — accept any: The rational approach to religious practices led to societal demand, often fulfilled by enlightened despots, for religious toleration.; Enlightenment concepts, such as human reason and rationalism, challenged the established ideas on the role of faith.; Enlightenment thinkers, such as John Locke and Voltaire, advocated for the principles of equality and individual rights, which contributed to religious toleration.; Enlightenment (distrust of religious “fanaticism”) concepts, such as secularism and empiricism, encouraged people to regard religion more as a private matter than a public practice.; Following Enlightenment principles, liberal

Solution 3

revolutionaries in France sought to bring religion under state control and to end the privileged position of the Catholic Church.; Radical revolutionaries in France sought to replace Christianity with a religion [the Cult of the Supreme Being] that they claimed was based on Enlightenment principles.; Deism stressed natural law and rejected divine revelation, resulting in a change in religious practices.