

Past-paper walk-through

Wars of Religion ■ 2.4

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 2 Q2

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 2

2025 Set 2 ■ Q2

4 “The Missionary Soldier,” French Protestant Cartoon, 1686 Bridgeman Images
Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a) Describe a likely purpose of the cartoon.
- (b) Describe a relevant religious context for the cartoon.
- (c) Explain one way that the development of the French monarchy in the 1600s led to the type of actions depicted in the cartoon.

Question 2

A new missionary sent out across the kingdom by order of Louis XIV to lead heretics to the Catholic faith.



Question 2



Bridgeman Images

Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe a likely purpose of the cartoon. (1 point) — accept any: To show how Protestants were being persecuted by the Catholic government in France.; To argue that forced conversion of Protestants to Catholicism was wrong.; To attack Louis XIV's religious policies that persecuted Protestants.; To warn French Protestants about the actions of Louis XIV.; To show religious intolerance and/or inequality in France.

Solution 2

(b)

Mark scheme

- Describe a relevant religious context for the cartoon. (1 point) — accept any: Hostilities between Catholics and Protestants continued even after the end of the Wars of Religion in France.; France had a large Protestant minority as a result of the Edict of Nantes.; France was a majority Catholic country with a Catholic monarchy.; Most European monarchs considered it their right to promote an official national church.; Consequences of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes on France.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way that the development of the French monarchy in the 1600s led to the type of actions depicted in the cartoon. (1 point) — accept any: Louis XIV sought to strengthen and centralize the French monarchy and saw Protestants as a threat to his absolute rule over France.; The theory of absolutism and divine right of kings, which flourished under Louis XIV, held that the king had the right to govern his subjects' religious affairs.; Louis XIV was engaged in a series of wars with Protestant powers [e.g., England, the Netherlands] and saw French Protestants as potentially disloyal, and this led him to oppress the Huguenots through forced conversion or exile.