

Past-paper walk-through

Balance of Power ■ 3.6

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2023 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

2023 Set 2 ■ Q2

“Among all the powers that are given by God the kingly power is most high, strong, and large. . . . No power in the world or in the hierarchy of the church can lay restraint upon that supreme [power]. . . . Now to this high, large, and most restraining power of kings, not only nature, but even God himself gives from heaven most full and ample testimony, and that this power is not merely human but superhuman and indeed no less than a power divine. . . . That supreme power, therefore, which resides in earthly [rulers] is not a . . . collection of human power scattered among many and gathered into one head, but a participation of God's own unlimited power, which he never did [confer on the] multitudes of men in the world, but only and immediately on his own vice-regents [kings]. All [royal wishes] are, and ought to be, to all loyal subjects, in the nature and force of a command.” Source: Reverend Roger Mainwaring, sermon, England, 1627

Question 2

Using the excerpt, respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one argument made in the passage.
- (b)** Describe one relevant context in which the sermon was delivered.
- (c)** Explain one way in which views such as those expressed in the passage were challenged later in the 1600s.

Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one argument made in the passage. (1 point) — accept any: The king has the greatest power.; The king's authority comes from God.; The power of the king is superhuman and divine.; The wishes of the king should be treated as commands.; The power of the king does not come from the people he rules.

Solution 2

(b)

Mark scheme

- Describe one relevant context in which the sermon was delivered. (1 point) — accept any: The development of new monarchies/more centralized states.; The emergence of absolutist theories of monarchy.; Religious conflicts between Catholics and Protestants and between Protestant sects.; Disputes in England between the Crown and Parliament.; Attempts by the Stuart monarchy to consolidate power.; The Church of England had the monarch at its head.

Solution 2

(c)

Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which views such as those expressed in the passage were challenged later in the 1600s. (1 point) — accept any: Emergence of ideas of popular sovereignty during the early Enlightenment (John Locke) led political thinkers to challenge the notion of the power of monarchy.; During the early Enlightenment some scientists and intellectuals became more critical of monarchical absolutism.; The English Civil War overthrew the monarchy and executed the king.; The Glorious Revolution overthrew the existing monarchy and established parliamentary supremacy.