

Past-paper walk-through

The Enlightenment ■ 4.3

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 2 Q3
- 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 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.

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.