

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- Christian sources — the biblical text, manuscripts, the church fathers; with the aim of religious reform

2.2

- it made a corrected text available identically across Europe, so scholars could build on one another's work rather than on divergent copies

2.3

(a)

- any one: northern detail and domestic subjects against Italian classical subjects and proportion; oil against fresco

(b)

- both pursued closer representation of the visible world

3.1 B

- the method is scholarly, the object religious

3.2 B

- identical texts allow work to accumulate

3.3

(a)

- close observation of the visible and domestic world

(b)

- both traditions sought a more exact representation of what is seen, differing in subject rather than in that aim