Solutions

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

2.1

- taxation; justice; armed force

2.2

- any two of: professional officials paid by the crown; standing or semi-permanent armies; marriage alliances

2.3

(a)

- nobles kept land, privileges and courts, and representative bodies retained rights over taxation

(b)

- a formulation describing centralisation as a direction of travel rather than an achieved condition

3.1 B

- paid by the crown, he owes his position to it

3.2 B

- inheritance transfers territory without conquest

3.3

(a)

- that royal power over taxation was still limited

(b)

- build revenue sources that do not require consent, such as customs or crown lands, which reduces the need to summon the body at all

3.4

Centrally paid officials strengthen royal administration through dependence on the crown rather than local patrons; negotiating taxation shows an assembly constraint; centralisation can advance unevenly, so administrative change does not establish unlimited taxing authority.

3.5

(a)

- for example: their marriage (1469) united Castile and Aragon; they used the Santa Hermandad as a royal police force against noble violence, set up the Spanish Inquisition (1478) under crown control to enforce religious unity, and conquered Granada (1492)

(b)

- for example: he banned private armies (laws against livery and maintenance), used the Court of Star Chamber to try powerful nobles without local juries, and made nobles give bonds (recognisances) that they would lose if disloyal

(c)

- the Concordat of Bologna (1516) let Francis I nominate France's bishops and abbots, giving the crown control of Church appointments and their income; earlier, the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges (1438) had limited papal power in France