Solutions

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

2.1

- any three of: existing criticism of church practice; a scholarly method for checking texts; printing; rulers with reasons to support a challenge

2.2

- it made the argument readable outside the clergy, so laypeople could take part in a dispute previously confined to Latin specialists

2.3

(a)

- control of church appointments and church wealth in his realm

(b)

- it explains why some challenges survived and others did not, which a purely religious account cannot

3.1 B

- Latin confined the dispute to the trained

3.2 B

- appointments and wealth passed to the crown

3.3

(a)

- it narrates events rather than naming conditions

(b)

- the conditions in place beforehand, each with a statement of what it made possible

3.4

(a)

- for example: cheap German pamphlets and woodcut cartoons reached readers across the Holy Roman Empire within weeks; Luther's German New Testament (1522) let lay people read scripture themselves

(b)

- for example: Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy (1534) made him head of the English church and let him seize monastery lands; Frederick the Wise of Saxony protected Luther, and German princes gained control of church property and appointments

(c)

- for example: the Council of Trent (1545–1563) reaffirmed Catholic doctrine and reformed clergy training; the Jesuits (1540) founded schools and missions; the Index of Prohibited Books banned Protestant works