Solutions

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

2.1

- co-religionists across borders shared a grievance, so support could be recruited beyond a ruler's own territory

2.2

- alliances that crossed confessional lines, which cannot be explained by religion alone

2.3

(a)

- that Europe would not be religiously united

(b)

- it ended the fighting by making the division territorial rather than contested

3.1 B

- cross-confessional alliance requires another motive

3.2 B

- the division was fixed rather than resolved

3.3

(a)

- alliances and conflicts that cut across confessional lines

(b)

- dynastic and territorial interests, which operated alongside confession throughout

3.4

(a)

- for example: thousands of Huguenots were killed in the St Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572); Henry IV converted to Catholicism and issued the Edict of Nantes (1598), giving Huguenots limited toleration

(b)

- for example: Catholic France under Cardinal Richelieu paid and later joined Protestant Sweden against the Catholic Habsburgs, to weaken Habsburg power

(c)

- for example: the Peace of Augsburg (1555) let each prince choose Lutheranism or Catholicism for his territory (*cuius regio, eius religio*); the Peace of Westphalia (1648) added Calvinism and confirmed the princes' independence