Solutions

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

2.1

- intellectual; social; political

2.2

- visible success where an older method failed; institutions able to carry it

2.3

(a)

- the mechanism – who read what, where, with what power to act

(b)

- a version naming a channel and an actor, e.g. “Ministers educated in these arguments used them to justify codification a crown already wanted”

3.1 B

- success plus a channel

3.2 B

- the mechanism is the explanation

3.3

(a)

- a stated criterion, e.g. which cause the outcome could not have occurred without

(b)

- a ranking with a genuine concession to the other cause

3.4

(a)

- for example: Frederick II of Prussia abolished most torture and allowed religious toleration; Joseph II of Austria issued the Toleration Patent (1781) and abolished serfdom

(b)

- for example: Paris salons hosted by women such as Madame Geoffrin; Diderot’s *Encyclopédie*; coffeehouses, newspapers and lending libraries

(c)

- for example: after Pugachev’s revolt (1773–1775) Catherine II strengthened the nobles’ power over serfs; nobles resisted Joseph II, and many of his reforms were withdrawn after his death