Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

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

2.1

any two, for example: Lutheran; Calvinist (Reformed, Presbyterian); the Church of England (Anglican); Anabaptist

2.2

the Church sold indulgences to pay for building St Peter's in Rome; Luther argued that only faith and God's grace, not payments, could save people; the printing press spread his ideas quickly, and German princes supported him to gain power and Church lands

2.3

Guru Nanak lived in the Punjab, where Hindus and Muslims lived together; Sikhism took belief in one God from Islam, and ideas such as rebirth and devotion from Hinduism (Bhakti); but it rejected caste and taught the equality of all people

2.4

first way with explanation, for example: the Sunni Ottomans and Shi'a Safavids fought wars such as Chaldiran (1514), each claiming to defend true Islam; second way with explanation, for example: Catholic and Protestant states fought wars of religion, such as the French Wars of Religion or the Thirty Years' War (1618–48)

3.1

(a) the basilica of St Peter (in Rome)

(b) the pope using money from the sale of indulgences paid by poor believers

(c) the printing press made thousands of copies of his writings in German

3.2

the Council of Trent (1545–63) restated Catholic teaching and ended many abuses, such as the sale of church offices; new orders such as the Jesuits founded schools and sent missionaries to Asia and the Americas; so the Church won back parts of Europe and spread Catholicism worldwide

3.3

(a) 1501

(b) to give his new state an identity different from the Sunni Ottomans; and to unite his soldiers and subjects under one faith and the shah

(c) religious communities such as Christians and Jews ran their own affairs under their own leaders; in return they paid a tax and stayed loyal, so the state ruled many peoples with few revolts

(d) the Ottomans had cannon and Janissaries with firearms; while the Safavid army relied mainly on cavalry

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(e) Iran became mainly Shi'a and the Ottoman lands mainly Sunni; so the border between them became a religious border too; which still shapes the region, for example Iran is the largest Shi'a state today

(f) a thesis that answers how far; religion: each claimed to defend true Islam, and the Ottomans persecuted Shi'a supporters of the Safavids in Anatolia; other causes: both wanted the same land in Iraq and the Caucasus and the trade routes through it

3.4

(a) 1564

(b) most of his subjects were Hindu; ending a tax on non-Muslims won their loyalty and the support of Hindu nobles

(c) many Hindus and Sikhs saw it as unfair; revolts by the Marathas, Sikhs and Rajputs grew, which weakened the Mughal Empire

(d) Henry IV gave French Protestants (Huguenots) freedom of worship in some places; this ended the Wars of Religion between Catholics and Protestants

(e) both ruled people of more than one religion; both chose tolerance to end conflict; so they made the state stronger by putting peace and loyalty before religious unity

(f) a thesis that answers to what extent; tolerance: Akbar, Henry IV and the Ottoman millets kept peace among faiths; intolerance: the Safavids forced Shi'a Islam, Aurangzeb brought back the jizya, Louis XIV ended the Edict of Nantes (1685), and Spain expelled Muslims and Jews