

Exercise walk-through

Contextualizing 16th- and 17th-Century Challenges and Developments ■ 2.1

eXercise

You must be able to

- name the conditions that made religious challenge possible
- explain how printing and vernacular literacy contributed
- state the political interests that shaped religious change
- avoid narrating the Reformation instead of contextualising it

Method — Conditions for challenge

Existing criticism of church practice, a scholarly method for checking texts against sources, a technology for spreading arguments, and rulers with reasons to support a challenge to church authority.

Method — Printing and literacy

Vernacular printing made a religious argument readable outside the clergy. That changed who could take part in a dispute that had previously been conducted in Latin among specialists.

Method — Political interest

A ruler who broke with Rome gained control of church appointments and church wealth. Recording that interest is not cynicism; it is part of why some challenges survived and others did not.

Practice 2.1 ■ 3 marks

Name three conditions that made religious challenge possible.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

any three of: existing criticism of church practice; a scholarly method for checking texts; printing; rulers with reasons to support a challenge **B3**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain how vernacular printing changed a religious dispute.

Solution 2.2

Method: Printing and literacy

Worked steps

it made the argument readable outside the clergy **B1**, so laypeople could take part in a dispute previously confined to Latin specialists **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A ruler supports a religious reformer.

- (a) State one political interest served.
- (b) State why recording it is not cynicism.

Solution 2.3

Method: Political interest

Worked steps

(a) control of church appointments and church wealth in his realm **B1**. (b) it explains why some challenges survived and others did not, which a purely religious account cannot **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Before vernacular printing, theological dispute was conducted mainly

- A** in public assemblies
- B** in Latin among specialists
- C** by royal decree
- D** in vernacular pamphlets

Solution 3.1

Method: Printing and literacy

- A in public assemblies
- B in Latin among specialists 
- C by royal decree
- D in vernacular pamphlets

Worked steps

- B. Latin confined the dispute to the trained.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A ruler breaking with Rome gained control of

- A** the papacy
- B** church appointments and wealth in his realm
- C** all European trade
- D** printing presses everywhere

Solution 3.2

Method: Political interest

- A the papacy
- B church appointments and wealth in his realm** 
- C all European trade
- D printing presses everywhere

Worked steps

B. appointments and wealth passed to the crown.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A student's context paragraph narrates Luther's actions in order.

- (a) State the fault.
- (b) Explain what should replace it.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) it narrates events rather than naming conditions **B1**. (b) the conditions in place beforehand **B1**, each with a statement of what it made possible **B1**.