



AS HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

Component 1C Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547

Wednesday 17 May 2017 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7041/1C.
- Answer **two** questions.
 - In **Section A** answer Question 01.
 - In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Some notable aspects of the life of the Church are worth special attention: its wealth and its unpopularity as an institution in the eyes of some laymen. The wealth of the Church was one reason for anti-clericalism. Laymen who saw the pomp and splendour of worldly bishops had a reasonable case when they contrasted the lifestyles of the upper clergy with those of Christ and the Apostles. Lay criticism was made of the ecclesiastical courts, of pluralism and of tithes. There was a ferocious example of anti-clericalism in the early years of Henry VIII's reign, which started when Richard Hunne, a substantial London merchant, refused to pay a mortuary fee to the priest who had buried his infant son. 5

Adapted from AGR Smith, *The Making of a Nation State*, 1984**Extract B**

The institutions of the Church were not fundamentally corrupt in the early sixteenth century, nor the religion of the people wholly superstitious. There was no swelling tide of discontent against lordly bishops, grasping monks and tyrannical Church courts. Arguably the strength of the Church was its flexible and adaptable nature, its ability to accommodate people of different levels of intellect and social status. There was, in the early sixteenth century, no shortage of enthusiastic devotion and committed lay piety, as the provision of religious books suggests. Nevertheless, it is possible to find reasons why the Church in England might have been vulnerable in the face of a new style of religious devotion being offered by early Protestant reformers. 5

Adapted from P Marshall, *Reformation England 1480–1642*, 2003

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of attitudes to the Church in the years 1500 to 1529?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2 'The establishment of Henry VII's authority in the years 1485 to 1509 was due to his financial policies.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'The main aim of English foreign policy in the years 1509 to 1547 was to secure the succession.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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