



A-level

HISTORY

Component 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

7042/1C

Tuesday 19 May 2020 Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **PAPER REFERENCE** is 7042/1C.
- Answer **THREE** questions.
In **SECTION A** answer Question 01.
In **SECTION B** answer **TWO** questions.

INFORMATION

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- 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:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A**Answer Question 01.****EXTRACT A**

Henry VIII was the dominant force in the making of what is best called the King's reformation; religious policy was essentially the King's. Henry saw himself as God's lieutenant whose divinely ordained mission was to purify the Church. In the campaign for the divorce, in the break with Rome, in the making of the articles of religion, in the dissolution of the monasteries, and sometimes in the destruction of opponents, Henry's role was full and decisive. Henry overcame substantial opposition, from Thomas More and John Fisher, from the bishops, and in the Pilgrimage of Grace. What the King sought, he largely achieved. Time and again, Henry was cautious in pursuing his aims, not least over the break with Rome itself. He not only found highly able servants to carry out his wishes – Cromwell, Cranmer, Norfolk – but he also managed to get them to take the blame for what was done.

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Adapted from G Bernard, *The King's Reformation*, 2005

EXTRACT B

During the 1530s, the English Church broke from the Papacy and was placed under the control of the Crown in Parliament. The changes to religion were not only the result of the need to secure the King's divorce. From 1529, Parliament itself had begun to attack the Church. Some of the more outspoken MPs managed to keep alive the bitter memories of the Hunne case. There were many critics in the House of Commons who demanded changes. The Commons attacked canon law and church administration and said that the bishops and archbishops thought nothing so important as the continuation of every privilege and source of income. It was stated that clergy took everything from their parishioners; that they would take a dead man's cow and turn his children into beggars. Bills to reform the Church were debated in the House of Commons on a daily basis. With remarkable speed, a whole series of statutes were passed through Parliament to break with Rome and to reform the Church.

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Adapted from AG Dickens, *The English Reformation*, 1964

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EXTRACT C

Reform of the Church in England did not begin with Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon. In the years when Henry was still the Pope's loyal 'defender of the faith', small but increasing numbers of English men and women had begun working for a transformation of the Church. What was new in the views of these 'evangelicals' was that salvation came through faith alone, formed by reading the Bible. Monasteries, chantries, masses, vows, pilgrimages, veneration of saints and confessions to priests, were a distraction from the Church's true mission of proclaiming God's word. The divorce campaign transformed the opportunities for those who held such views and their persecution came to an end. By the early 1530s, a number of evangelical sympathisers came to occupy positions of real political influence. Thomas Cromwell managed the business of the Reformation Parliament and was promoted to the new post of Vicegerent in Spirituals. Thomas Cranmer, the surprise candidate for Archbishop of Canterbury, remained at the heart of government until Henry's death.

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

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to religious changes from the late 1520s to the death of Henry VIII. [30 marks]

[Turn over]

SECTION B

Answer TWO Questions.

0 2 ‘Ending support for rival claimants to the throne was the greatest success of Henry VII’s foreign policy.’

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

0 3 To what extent, by 1571, had Elizabeth I solved the religious problems which had faced Edward VI and Mary I? [25 marks]

0 4 ‘England was transformed both economically and socially in the last twenty years of the reign of Elizabeth.’

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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