

AS HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

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

Wednesday 18 May 2016 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** 02 **or** 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

In 1504, Henry required those noblemen that retained men to apply for a licence. However, Henry VII never attempted to outlaw retaining entirely as, in the absence of a permanent army, retaining provided him with much needed men in times of crisis. In fact, the problem of maintaining authority had no simple solution and Henry used a variety of moderate methods. The Star Chamber was set up in 1487, but it is impossible to estimate its effectiveness. The Council Learned was involved in drawing up Bonds and Recognizances, in effect keeping a check on the nobility. These were probably the most effective of the instruments which Henry employed to impose order. Yet, these methods were mainly old, established ones. 5

Roger Lockyer, *Tudor and Stuart Britain 1471–1714*, 1985**Extract B**

Henry VII's whole reign was a prolonged exercise in deliberately stripping away the independence of the nobility. First he marginalised them, excluding them from offices of the highest importance. The Stanley family, including the king's step-father, the Earl of Derby, was required to pay heavy bonds as a guarantee of good behaviour. Bonds and Recognizances of this sort proved a highly effective means of weakening mighty subjects and were levied against more than half of England's nobility. The few nobles who dared to oppose Henry were simply destroyed. Half-forgotten laws – that the nobles had found convenient to ignore when the Crown was weak – were dusted off and used to cripple the great families into absolute submission. 5

G J Meyer, *The Tudors*, 2011

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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 Henry VII's attempts to consolidate royal authority in the years 1485 to 1509?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2

'The desire to increase his international prestige was the most important motive behind Henry VII's foreign policy.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3

'Despite the Break with Rome, Henry VIII never seriously abandoned the Catholic faith in the years 1529 to 1547.'

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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