



A-level HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

Paper 1C

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-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 **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.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Extract A

There was religious compromise among the elites and apathy, or even indifference, among the mass of the population towards religious change and it is increasingly doubtful whether Protestantism had taken much of a hold in England by 1553. Indeed, it is now popular to suggest that Catholicism had wide popular support among the lower orders in both the towns and the countryside and that, had Mary lived longer, England would probably have remained Roman Catholic. Possibly there was much less hostility between English Catholics and Protestants than was previously believed. It is true that there were extremists on both sides, however, the vast majority of people were very moderate in their outlook at least initially. However, 1570 was a turning point with the excommunication of the queen. After that the Settlement was rigorously enforced and fines for non-attendance were raised. The authorities became less tolerant of dissident Protestants (Puritans) and of recusants (Catholics) and displayed a greater degree of ruthlessness in their pursuit of Jesuits and evangelists.

Adapted from R Turvey and N Heard, **Change and Protest 1536-1588**,
2012

Extract B

A habitual, conventional Catholicism took a whole generation to die out and in some parishes mass was said more or less openly in defiance of the law. Only a small core of men were prepared however to take the more positive step of refusal to attend their protestant parish church, once the generation of Marian priests had died out and maintaining catholic practices had come to involve harbouring illegal, foreign-trained, priests. Elizabeth's reign in fact saw the development of a popular, aggressive anti-Catholicism and which was further fostered by increasingly strained relations with Spain. Even so, pockets of Catholicism survived in what the Puritans called 'the dark corners of the realm'. Even more annoying to the zealots was the continuing indifference of many people to religious matters; the poor, it was complained, seldom went to their church to hear their duties. Not all Elizabethans were obsessed by sin and salvation, although those who were disproportionately influential.

Adapted from C S L Davies, **Peace, Print and Protestantism**, 1988

Extract C

There was much in common between the squire, the lawyer, the merchant and the yeoman. They were all men of the new age and they tended to become protestant alike from self-interest and also from conviction. They evolved an essentially middle-class religion. The tendency of Protestant doctrine was to exalt the married state, and to dedicate the business life, in reaction against a medieval doctrine that the true religion was celibacy and monastic separation from the world. These ideas and practices were by no means confined to extremists – they were the practice of Anglican families who loved and fought for the new Prayer Book. Protestantism and reading the bible became a social custom common to all English protestants. The martyrs recorded in Foxe's book provided a moral basis for the new national religion beginning to emerge out of the chaos. When Elizabeth came to the throne, the bible and Prayer Book formed the intellectual and spiritual foundation of a new social order.

Adapted from G M Trevelyan, **English Social History**, 1946

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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 change in the years after 1547.

[30 marks]

Section BAnswer **two** questions

0 2

‘Despite the need to secure his dynasty, it was the desire to expand England’s overseas trade that underpinned Henry VII’s foreign policy.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**0 3**

‘The King’s ministers served Henry VIII well, but served themselves even better.’

Assess the validity of this view in the context of the years 1515 to 1540.

[25 marks]**0 4**

How far were the problems of poverty in England successfully addressed during Elizabeth’s reign?

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

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