

General Certificate of Education  
January 2008  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 2**

**HS2N**

**Alternative N: Henry VII and the Establishment of a  
Secure Monarchy, 1483–1515**

Friday 11 January 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS2N.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** The need for stability went far beyond Henry VII's accession and marriage. After Bosworth, Henry's independence and security needed to be consolidated and defended, a task that took many years. Enforcement was the key to Henry's policy – enforcement of political and financial obligations to the Crown, as well as law and order. Henry VII's ministers were all personally selected by the king for their ability and loyalty. All vital matters, such as finance, the exploitation of Crown lands and enforcing the good behaviour of political opponents, were dealt with by the king and his inner circle.

Adapted from K MORGAN (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain*, 1986

**Source B** Adapted from a report to the Duke of Milan from his ambassador in England, Raimondo Soncino, August 1497

There has been firmly concluded the marriage between the daughter of the King of Spain and the eldest son of the King of England. And the King of Scotland, and his whole army, accompanied by the one who calls himself the Duke of York, invaded England but the King of Scotland was put to flight; and the English pursued the Scots and followed up their victory, so that the kingdom may be considered much strengthened and secure. And his Majesty has also sent out a Venetian, who is a very good seaman, and he has succeeded in discovering large and fertile new islands to the west. Next spring his Majesty intends to send him again with fifteen or twenty ships. The kingdom of England has never for many years been so obedient as it is at present to His Majesty the King.

**Source C** Henry VII had the reputation of being a rich king, but this was only because he lived within his income. He could not afford the extravagances of his fellow monarchs, especially the extravagance of war. When Henry VIII later attempted to pursue more ambitious policies, he swiftly exhausted Henry VII's inheritance. Recognition of Henry VII's achievements in restoring the royal finances must not obscure the fact that by the standards of continental Europe the English Crown had limited wealth, had little freedom of action and was dependent on the acceptance of its subjects.

Adapted from R LOCKYER, *Henry VII*, 1993

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- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly what is meant by ‘marriage’ (line 1) in the context of Henry VII’s claim to the English throne. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence about the power and authority of Henry VII in 1497? *(7 marks)*

- (c) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

‘Henry VII consolidated his grip on power swiftly; his government was secure long before 1497.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

**EITHER 2** Read the following source material and answer the questions which follow.

A brief text extract from A GRANT, *Henry VII*, Routledge, 1985, pp 40-41, discussing Henry VII's diplomacy with foreign powers - not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Comment on 'his own experience' (line 1) in the context of Henry VII's attitude to foreign powers at the beginning of his reign. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Henry VII established peaceful relations with France in 1492. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of marriage treaties, in relation to other factors, in shaping Henry VII's policies towards Spain and Scotland in the years 1489 to 1509. (15 marks)

**OR 3** Read the following source material and answer the questions which follow.

Was anti-clericalism rife? Where anti-clericalism can be seen most clearly is in areas where the interests of the clergy and the laity came into conflict. The financial demands of the Church were an obvious source of tension. Nevertheless, it is wrong to assume the country was ripe for a popular religious revolution.

Adapted from JAF THOMSON, *The Transformation of Medieval England, 1370–1529*, 1983

- (a) Comment on 'financial demands of the Church' (lines 2 and 3) in the context of the English Church in the early sixteenth century. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why there was anti-clericalism in England in the years 1485 to 1515. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of Henry VII's religious policies, in relation to other factors, in explaining the stability of the English Church in the years 1485 to 1509. (15 marks)

## END OF QUESTIONS

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