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# AS HISTORY

## The Tudors: England, 1485–1547

Paper 1C

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**ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**

1 hour 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 **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.
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**Section A**Answer Question 01

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**Extract A**

Henry VII eagerly enlarged the royal revenues and he marshalled his resources with the greatest care. Having started in debt, he balanced his accounts by 1492 and began to show a sizeable surplus from 1497 onwards. By the end, Henry VII was making large loans to other European rulers, and smaller ones to merchants. Much of the money he made was invested – mostly in jewels and plate. Henry died in possession of a treasure of 1 to 2 million, although most of this was not in cash but in jewellery and plate. But this should not be considered impressive – it only took 2 years of war under Henry VIII for all of this reserve of money to be wiped out.

Adapted from G R Elton, **England under the Tudors**, 1985

**Extract B**

Henry used every available procedure of government to get money. Some of his methods may have been improper and most were undignified, but what was at stake was politics rather than plain greed. Although Henry VII's income averaged £104,800 per year in 1502–5 he had been forced to borrow money, to raise loans and was granted benevolence by a great Council in July 1491. After his Chamber system of finance began, he purchased jewellery, plate, cloth of gold and spent magnificently on buildings. Between 1491 and 1509 he spent between £200,000 and £300,000 on jewels and plate – the safest form of investment; but at death his treasury was exhausted. Henry VIII's income had to be used to pay his father's debt.

Adapted from John Guy, **Tudor England**, 1988

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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 royal finance under Henry VII?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

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

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**EITHER**

**0 2**

‘Foreign policy was the key reason for the consolidation of Henry VII’s authority.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**OR**

**0 3**

‘Between the years 1515 and 1540 Tudor government was completely transformed.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Extract B: Tudor England, by John Guy, 1988. By permission of Oxford University Press.

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