
A-level HISTORY

Religious Conflict and the Church in England, c1529–c1570

Paper 2D

Specimen 2014

Morning Time allowed: 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 **2D**.
- 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 two questions in Section B.
-

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

From an account of the First Meeting of the Reformation Parliament in 1529, from *Hall's Chronicle* 1548. Sir Edward Hall was a member of the House of Commons during the Reformation Parliament.

When the Commons were assembled, they began to complain bitterly concerning their many griefs with which the Church had oppressed them, both contrary to the law of the realm and contrary to all that was right and just. They were especially moved to complain about six great causes.

The first grief was the excess fines which the clergy were demanding for dealing with the probate of wills. Sir Henry Guildford, Knight of the Garter and Comptroller of the King's House, declared on oath in the open Parliament that he and others, being executors of the will of Sir William Compton, had to pay Cardinal Wolsey and the Archbishop of Canterbury a thousand marks sterling [£666]. After this declaration, other members told of so many extortions done by the clergy for probate of wills that it would be too much to rehearse them all here.

Source B

Adapted from *The Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey* by George Cavendish. This book was written between 1554 and 1558 by George Cavendish, a courtier who had been in the service of Cardinal Wolsey.

Now let us return again to Master Thomas Cromwell, to see how he hath fared since his last departure from my lord, the Cardinal. There was to begin, after Halloween-tide, the Parliament, and Master Cromwell had devised to be one of the burgesses of the Parliament. Then, within two or three days after his entry into the Parliament, he came unto my lord the Cardinal at Esher and they talked together in secret manner. Master Cromwell said there could be nothing spoken against my lord in the Parliament but that he would answer it immediately, or else take it into the next day, by which time he would resort to my lord that night in order to know what answer he should make on his behalf. Thus he was esteemed to be the faithfulest servant to his master above all others.

Then there was brought into the Parliament House a Bill of Attainder, to have my lord the Cardinal condemned of treason; against which bill Master Cromwell spoke so discreetly and with such witty persuasion that the bill could take no effect. Then were his enemies compelled to indict my lord the Cardinal in a *praemunire*, and all was done with the sole intent to entitle the King to all his goods and possessions.

Source C

Adapted from the opening speech to the Reformation Parliament by the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, in the House of Lords, 3 November 1529, as reported in *Hall's Chronicle*, 1548.

The King is like the good shepherd who not only keeps and attends well his sheep, but also vigilantly foresees all things to preserve and defend his flock against all perils that may chance to come. So the King considered how many new enormities had sprung amongst the people, for which no laws had been made to reform them, which was the very reason why at that time the King had summoned his High Court of Parliament.

And as you see that amongst a great flock of sheep some are rotten and faulty, which the good shepherd sends away from the good sheep, so you see how the great wether sheep [Cardinal Wolsey] is of late fallen. As you all know, he craftily and untruly juggled with the King, thinking he would not see or know his fraudulent juggling. But he was deceived, for his Grace the King's sight was so quick that he saw through him, both within and without. So, according to his deserts, he hath had a gentle correction, a small punishment; but whosoever hereafter may commit such an offence will receive stern punishment.

0	1
---	---

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the fall of Cardinal Wolsey.

[30 marks]

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2

‘Henry VIII’s main concern in domestic affairs in the years between 1529 and 1535 was to secure the Tudor Dynasty.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3

How important were concerns about religion in the rebellions of 1549?

[25 marks]

0 4

How far did the Elizabethan Church Settlement reform the Church of England?

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Copyright © 2014 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved. .
