

History HIS2B

Unit 2B The Church in England: The Struggle for Supremacy, 1529–1547

Thursday 10 June 2010 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 black ink or black 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 HIS2B.
- 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 marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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 45 minutes on each guestion.

HISZB

SA0123/Jun10/HIS2B HIS2B

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.

Question 1

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

- **Source A** Foreign and domestic considerations led Henry to call a halt to theological experiments. He supported, and perhaps even encouraged, a parliamentary bill designed to end differences in religion and to publicise England's doctrinal orthodoxy. This piece of legislation—The Six Articles of 1539—imposed severe punishments on anyone who
 - challenged it. However, overall, Henry's reign witnessed some movement away from Roman Catholic theology. The doctrine of papal supremacy was removed, and severe blows were dealt to the cult of the saints. A new emphasis was placed on the Word of God.

Adapted from S Doran and C Durston, *Princes, Pastors and People: the Church and Religion in England,* 1529–1689, 2003

- Source B By 1538, the time had come for Henry to lay down a few guidelines. This he did comprehensively in the so-called Six Articles of 1539. This statute was drafted by the king personally and reflects his own priorities. Each article was directed specifically against reformed teaching. Transubstantiation was reaffirmed. The marriage of the
 - 5 clergy was denounced and the vows of chastity upheld. This was a sure sign that it was written by the king.

Adapted from D Loades, Henry VIII: Church, Court and Conflict, 2007

- Source C In 1539, the Act of Six Articles re-affirmed basic Catholic theology to the extent that two Protestant bishops resigned. The Act continued to define official doctrines for the rest of the reign. The pendulum had stopped swinging towards Protestantism, but it now simply stopped. It did not swing back towards Catholicism. Even after Cromwell's fall
 - 5 in 1540, the conservative faction at court could not undermine the progress of Protestantism. Perhaps it was already impossible because any attempt to restore Catholicism might be seen by the king as a challenge to his supremacy.

Adapted from I Dawson, The Tudor Century, 1993

0 1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Henry's role in the Act of Six Articles. (12 marks)

0 2 Use Sources A, B and C and your own knowledge.

How important were the beliefs of reformers in shaping religious policy in the years 1536 to 1547? (24 marks)

EITHER

Question 2

- **0 3** Explain why Catherine of Aragon refused to accept that her marriage to Henry VIII was not valid. (12 marks)
- o 4 'The need to secure a male heir was the most important reason behind Henry VIII's decision to break with Rome.'

 Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR

Question 3

0 5 Explain why Henry VIII attacked Scotland in 1542. (12 marks)

o 6 'The lack of a clear aim limited the success of the invasion of France, 1544.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material 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.

Question 1 Source A: S Doran and C Durston, Princes, Pastors and People: the Church and Religion in England, 1529–1689, Routledge, 2003

Question 1 Source B: Extract from Henry VIII: Church, Court and Conflict, by David Loades, published by the National Archives, 2007

Question 1 Source C: I Dawson, The Tudor Century, Nelson Thornes, 1993

Copyright © 2010 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.