

## A-level HISTORY

Component 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

---

Friday 9 June 2017

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7042/1C.
- 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.

---

**Section A**Answer Question 01.

---

**Extract A**

We may at once define the fundamental issue of these decades; that of the continuity, security and power of the Tudor Monarchy. The theme of ensuring security is constant; whether this takes the form of Henry VIII's frantic quests to stabilise the succession to the throne following the birth of Edward in 1537, or of Edward VI, a sickly boy destined never to achieve adulthood, or, finally, of Mary, 'the Spanish Tudor', the most tragic of them all. 5

Throughout these years the security of the monarchy was directly reflected in their religious policies and international relations. The security and power of the Crown were affected by these issues and by financial and economic problems. The monarchs were beset by the perpetual fear that any one or combination of these issues, might give rise to civil strife. It is this integral relationship between the different factors, which gives the crisis a certain unity. It was a crisis of both the dynasty and society. 10

Adapted from W Jones, *The Mid-Tudor Crisis*, 1973**Extract B**

Historians have become rather too fond of inventing crises and are in danger of devaluing the word. There was no general crisis of authority in the mid-Tudor years. Nor was there any economic or social crisis which was peculiar to this period. Serious inflation dates from about 1545 and was largely the result of Henry's policy of debasement, but was short-lived. Social and agrarian problems certainly existed and had been building up for half a century. In terms of national security there was a bad scare in 1539, but no real threat of an invasion. The rebellions were spectacular but relatively harmless. The effect of the changes on the Church, on the other hand, seems to present a more convincing argument. Exposed to dramatic change by the creation of a Royal Supremacy from 1533; it was forced through a protestant revolution between 1547 and 1549 only to be forcibly re-catholicised by Mary. But such a period of protracted and fundamental change can hardly be called a 'crisis'. 5

10

Adapted from D Loades, *The Mid-Tudor Crisis*, 1992

**Extract C**

There is obviously something to be said for the view that the years 1536 to 1558 were a period of crisis for the people of England. These years saw unprecedented rapid changes in the economy and in religion, arguably the two areas which affected most intimately the lives of ordinary Englishmen. Historians are now emphasising the profound psychological shocks which these upheavals must have meant for hundreds of thousands of men and women who had been accustomed to much less volatile conditions. It is doubtful, on the other hand, if the Tudor State was ever in quite such serious difficulties as the word 'crisis' implies. It was occupied successively by a sick and rapidly aging bully, a boy who was too young to rule and a woman with limited political abilities. In these circumstances what is significant and remarkable is not the weakness of government but its relative strength.

5

10

Adapted from AGR Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State*, 1997

0	1
---	---

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the crises faced by the Tudors in the years 1533 to 1558.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for the next question.**

---

**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

---

**0 2** 'Henry VII had successfully established monarchical authority by 1509.'

Assess the validity of this view.

**[25 marks]**

**0 3** To what extent was England's government fundamentally transformed in the years 1509 to 1547?

**[25 marks]**

**0 4** 'The Elizabethan religious settlement was successfully established in the years 1558 to 1603.'

Assess the validity of this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**Copyright information**

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third party copyright material will be published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk) after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2017 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.