

A-level HISTORY

Component 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Henry VII's character, silent and jealous, resulted in a steady drift towards absolute royal control. Although he based his right to the throne solely on parliamentary title, his main concern was the accumulation of treasure which would relieve him of the need to call parliament. Henry was both grasping and mean, and money was hoarded. A wide range of sources of income was exploited; benevolences were revived, and Morton extorted gifts to Henry's Exchequer. So successful were these efforts that at the end of his reign Henry was able to bequeath a hoard of two million pounds to his successor. 5

Furthermore, Henry VII broke the power of the magnates; limits on retaining were enforced with the utmost severity, as seen when the Earl of Oxford, a significant supporter of the King, was fined £10 000. Henry VII also revived the criminal jurisdiction of the Royal Council and enabled justices of the peace to try without juries. 10

Adapted from JR Green, *A Short History of the English People*, 1874

Extract B not reproduced here due to third party copyright restrictions.

Extract C

Henry VII was never an absolute monarch. He may have wished to rule in the manner which he had observed whilst in exile in Brittany and France, and to impose formality on the Court, but his power and authority in England were limited by custom and law. Even if he had wished to sweep away these barriers, he could not have done so. He had no police force and no standing army. In times of danger, even more than in times of peace, he was dependent on the support of property owners. Equally, his administration was decentralised rather than concentrated in the capital. The facts of geography and poor communications were largely responsible for this and compelled the King to devolve responsibility to men on the spot. The Council could advise, encourage, warn, and threaten, but in the last analysis, in local government, Henry was dependent on the co-operation of the political nation.

Adapted from R Lockyer, Henry VII, 1997

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to Henry VII.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 'In the years 1515 to 1540, policy was decided by ministers rather than by the monarch.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

0 3 'Social and economic grievances, rather than religious discontent, were the main causes of rebellion in the years 1549 to 1569.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

0 4 How successful was Elizabeth I's foreign policy in the years 1568 to 1589? **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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