

AS HISTORY

Spain in the Age of Discovery, 1469–1598

Component 1B The Establishment of a ‘New Monarchy’, 1469–1556

Wednesday 16 May 2018 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/1B.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 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.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

The Inquisition continued to contribute steadily to the enormous nationwide system of repression during Charles' reign. The inquisitors went about the business of God's vengeance and God's judgements could be cruel. In the words of an inquisition supporter, they were cutting away a rotten limb from the body of Spain. 'Once the evil men are liquidated, God will bring His mercy.' There were thousands of cases involving often innocent, ordinary people awaiting trial and punishment. The Church encouraged secret accusations of heresy and imprisonment without trial in this increasing reign of terror. The task was huge, especially after 1519 with the challenge of Protestantism and New World expansion. The Inquisition dominated all aspects of Spanish society, its ruthlessness provoking fear.

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From James Reston Jr, Dogs of God, 2006

Extract B

By the standards of its time, the Spanish Inquisition was positively progressive and approached its work in Charles' reign with popular support against *conversos*. It was after 1530 that the Spanish Inquisition turned its attention away from the traditional challenge and towards the new Protestant Reformation. The Spanish people and Charles were determined that Protestantism would not spread in Spain as in Germany and France. The Inquisition's methods remained both legal and limited. The main aim of the Inquisition was re-conversion not burning. Executions and torture remained rare. The Spanish people loved their Inquisition. It stood guard against error and heresy, protecting the faith of Spain and ensuring the favour of God.

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From Thomas F Madden, The Truth about the Spanish Inquisition, 2003

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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 the work of the Inquisition in the reign of King Charles of Spain?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2 'Political unity was not achieved in Spain in the years 1492 to 1516.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Despite Charles' absences, Spain was governed effectively in the years 1529 to 1556.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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