

## AS HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

Component 1C Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547

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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 7041/1C.
- 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.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

Before 1529 every mad scheme was Henry's; sane policies almost always came from Wolsey. For fifteen years Wolsey impressed England and Europe with his grandeur, his hard work, his skill and intelligence. He often achieved what he set out to do. In contrast, Henry's lack of foresight and understanding was strikingly obvious. During the earlier stages of the divorce when Henry, having failed to grasp the one suggestion of Wolsey's which could have ensured immediate success, dreamed up all sorts of schemes without ever achieving anything. Wolsey's view was that Arthur's marriage never had been consummated and the original papal dispensation had been founded on a mistake and that the marriage was void. 5

Adapted from G R Elton, *Studies in Tudor Politics and Government*, 1974**Extract B**

The idea of a lazy king devoting himself entirely to pleasure while Wolsey got on with the hard work does not stand up to closer inspection. Admittedly Henry sometimes gave this impression. But where it is possible to follow the King at work over a period of time, for instance in the promotion of Wolsey as papal legate, or in the attempts in 1523 to gain a parliamentary subsidy for war in France, what is striking was his close attention to business, and a quickness of mind that enabled him to grasp the essentials immediately. Henry was not someone who could be easily manipulated. Wolsey rose to a commanding position because Henry chose that he should. 5

Adapted from Peter Gwyn, *The King's Cardinal*, 1990**0 1**

With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the relationship between Henry VIII and Wolsey?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

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

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**Either**

**0 2** 'Lambert Simnel presented a greater challenge to Henry VII than Perkin Warbeck.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3** 'The dissolution of the monasteries resulted in significant social change.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view of the years 1536 to 1547.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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