



AS

HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

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

7041/1C

Wednesday 13 May 2020

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

[Turn over]

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.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO
DO SO**

SECTION A

Answer Question 01.

EXTRACT A

In the 1530s, the King's long-standing claim to have ultimate power became law. Henry VIII was both king and supreme head of the Church, and from him flowed all authority, spiritual and temporal. Obviously, Christ's vicar on earth could owe his place to no-one but God. Henry was responsible to God alone for the exercise of those powers which he had acquired with the removal of the Pope. Henry, as supreme head, held a personal and unlimited authority over the Church. Parliament did not share in the creation of the supremacy over the Church. Only in terms of taxation and

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legislation, was the King limited by the need to seek parliamentary consent.

Adapted from GR Elton, Reform and Reformation England, 1509–1558, 1977

[Turn over]

EXTRACT B

One of the most important developments during the 1530s concerned the role of Parliament. Originally, Parliament had existed for the granting of direct taxation. It had no role in the decisions of policy, either foreign or domestic. Henry's need for support over his Great Matter changed that. Parliament now legislated on the succession and the role of the Church. The Act of Appeals and Act of Supremacy changed the status of Parliament completely. Parliament changed from an occasional assembly only called by the King for certain limited purposes. By the late 1530s Parliament was essential. A result, not anticipated by Henry, was that the power of Parliament limited the power of the Crown.

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

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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 changing power of the Crown in the 1530s? [25 marks]

[Turn over]

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

EITHER

0 2

‘The marriages of his children to foreign powers were Henry VII’s greatest achievements in foreign policy.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [25 marks]

OR

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‘The most important reason for popular discontent in England, in the years 1525 to 1547, was religious change.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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