

A-level HISTORY

Component 2D Religious conflict and the Church in England, c1529–c1570

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 7042/2D.
- 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.

Source A

From a letter to Peter Martyr from John Jewel, March 1559. Both were leading theologians in the reign of Edward VI and went to Switzerland during Mary I's reign.

The bishops are a great problem for us. As you know, they are among the leading men in the Upper House and there is no one on our side to expose their lies. The bishops dominate the House either by their numbers or by their reputation for learning. The Queen, meanwhile, though she openly favours our cause, is afraid to allow any changes. This is partly due to the advice of her own friends, and partly to the influence of Count Feria, a Spaniard and Philip's ambassador. She is however, firmly and piously following her own purpose, though somewhat more slowly than we could wish. And though at the beginning our cause seemed somewhat unfavourable, there is now, nevertheless, hope that all will be well. 5

The Queen regards you most highly. She made so much of your letter of support that she read it over with the greatest eagerness a second and third time. 10

Source B

From a report written in April 1559, to the Mantuan ambassador in Brussels by Schifanoja, a citizen of Mantua, Italy, who lived in London and regularly wrote of events.

Even while Parliament is debating a religious settlement, there has been a proclamation for everyone to take Communion in both kinds. On Easter Day, Her Majesty appeared in Chapel, where Mass was sung in English, according to the service used by her brother, King Edward, and the Communion was received in both kinds. Since that day things have returned to what they were when Queen Mary was alive. Though, unless the Almighty intervenes, this may not be for long. These accursed preachers, who have come from Germany, have persuaded certain rogues to destroy the shrine of the Most Holy Sacrament in St Mary le Bow, and throw the most precious consecrated body of Jesus Christ to the ground. They have also destroyed the altar and the images, breaking everything into a thousand pieces. 5

I do not believe the report that the Queen, seeing the opposition to her title 'Supreme Head' has decided to reject it. Things continue as usual in the churches. Many have taken Communion in the usual manner. 10

Source C

From the Act of Uniformity, 1559.

Be it enacted: That all ministers shall be bound to say and use the Matins, Evensong, Lord's Supper and administration of each of the Sacraments in the form as is mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer, as authorised by Parliament, in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King Edward the Sixth. The only alteration being that the instruction that the host be received as both a memorial and the body of Christ, be added in the delivery of the Sacrament to the communicants. 5

Be it also enacted: Such ornaments of the Church and of the ministers shall be retained and be in use, as was in the Church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth. The Queen's Majesty may ordain and publish such further ceremonies or rites for the advancement of God's glory, the edifying of his Church and the due reverence of Christ's holy mysteries and sacraments. 10

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the religious settlement of 1559.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

- 0 2** 'The most significant demands for reform of the Church by 1529 came from Humanists.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**
- 0 3** To what extent was the dissolution of the monasteries, in the years 1536 to 1540, a result of Henry VIII's need for money? **[25 marks]**
- 0 4** 'The persecution of Protestants was the most important reason for opposition to Mary I.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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