



AS

HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

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

7041/1C

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

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

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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**

The chief problem for Henry VII was his relationship with the nobility. In his control of the nobility for the preservation of order, Henry was at his most ruthless and unpopular. Henry prevented the re-emergence of powerful nobles by his refusal to distribute royal estates in return for support. Under Henry, no aristocrat enjoyed a regional power base which could threaten the monarchy. His refusal to distribute peerages showed that he believed in the importance of service to the Crown rather than in hereditary titles. Henry's use of Acts of Attainder against disloyal nobles was both severe and uncompromising. Acts passed against retaining were successful and the King's supremacy over the nobility was secured.

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10
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Adapted from J Lotherington, The Tudor Years, 1994

EXTRACT B

The powerful nobility were the leaders of political society and had far too much power to be ignored. Henry VII was happy to use all those nobles who were prepared to work with him. With the exception of the Stanleys, none of the existing nobility received special favours, and apart from Northumberland's short-lived disgrace, none was singled out for punishment. Even the restoration of the disgraced family of the Duke of Norfolk began under Henry. Henry did not rely on the gentry rather than the nobles for his government. Such a policy would have been unworkable. It was the nobility who remained important both in advising the King and in controlling the shires.

Adapted from C Carpenter, *The Wars of the Roses: Politics and the constitution in England, c.1437–1509*, 1997

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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 Henry VII's relationship with the nobility? [25 marks]

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

EITHER

0 2

‘It was Cardinal Wolsey, rather than Henry VIII, who controlled government and policies in the years 1515 to 1529.’

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

OR

0 3

‘Henry VIII failed to achieve any of his aims in foreign policy in the years 1536 to 1547.’

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

END OF QUESTIONS

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