



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.**

[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

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. 5

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 10

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. 15

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.

Adapted from J Lotherington, The Tudor Years, 1994

[Turn over]

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 5
 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 10
 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 15
 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

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 Henry VII's relationship with the nobility?

[25 marks]

[Turn over]

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

EITHER

02

‘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

BLANK PAGE

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team.

Copyright © 2022 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

IB/M/CD/Jun22/7041/1C/E1

