

## A-level HISTORY

### Component 1B Spain in the Age of Discovery, 1469–1598

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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 7042/1B.
- 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**.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

Philip II faced serious challenges to his authority from various parts of his empire. This opposition took a variety of forms. Although Castile was the foundation of Philip's power, the Castilian Cortes frequently challenged his demands for taxation and, as the reign progressed, also challenged his imperial policies. This had a significant impact on his ability to rule effectively. Elsewhere opposition took an even more serious form. Rioting and protests against taxation disrupted government in most corners of the Empire. He faced more of this significant opposition in Spain itself; the Morisco Revolt in 1568 and the Aragonese Revolt of 1590/91 shook the King's authority to its core, revealing the weak grip he had over his non-Castilian subjects. However, the most serious and exhausting challenge to Philip's rule took place in the Netherlands, where rebellion dragged Spain into a bitter and prolonged conflict that resulted in defeat and financial ruin.

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Adapted from D McKinnon-Bell, Philip II, 2001

**Extract B**

Despite his physical distance from his people, Philip suffered only two serious uprisings against him in Spain. Trouble in Granada flared when laws dating back to the 1520s, which prohibited Moorish customs, dress and laws, were finally put into force in 1567. The rebellion that resulted was not completely quelled until November 1570, but the delayed arrival of royal troops led by Don John ensured a swift and decisive victory against the beleaguered Morisco forces. The authority of the Crown had never been in doubt during the rebellion. After this point, the Morisco population was firmly suppressed and would never again pose a threat to Philip's rule. In Aragon, the presence of the fugitive ex-royal secretary Perez sparked a rebellion by unruly nobles, which required military intervention. However, the loyalty of Aragon's leading aristocratic families helped ensure a rapid and complete royal victory in 1592. As a result, Aragon lost much of its autonomy, and Philip's absolutism was confirmed.

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Adapted from J Hunt, Spain 1474–1598, 2001

**Extract C not reproduced here due to third party copyright restrictions.**

**0 1**

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to opposition faced by Philip II in the years 1568 to 1598.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for Section B**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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**0 2** 'The economy of Spain was significantly strengthened in the years 1492 to 1516.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

**0 3** To what extent had Charles V achieved religious unity in Spain by 1556?

[25 marks]

**0 4** 'In the years 1571 to 1598, Phillip II failed to achieve his aims in foreign policy.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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