

AQA 

AS

HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

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

7041/1C

Wednesday 17 May 2023 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

MATERIALS

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 early years of his reign, much of Henry VIII's energy, and the wealth inherited from his father, was wasted in the futile attempt to reproduce the victories of Henry V in France. The complicated diplomacy and numerous military campaigns of this period seem to have brought no lasting benefit to the country. Henry was also excessively aggressive in domestic matters. Henry was young and ambitious and responded ruthlessly to any threat to his position. Henry had his father's councillors, Empson and Dudley,

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arrested in April 1509 and executed a year later. In 1513 he ordered the execution of Edmund de la Pole and in 1521 had the Duke of Buckingham executed.

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Adapted from D Grossel, Henry VIII 1509–1529, 1994

[Turn over]

EXTRACT B

In 1509, Henry VIII was a young, untried king, keen to prove himself on the battlefield. This behaviour was expected of a monarch. Not only were the nobility keen to fulfil their primary role of supporting their King in war, but other monarchs of Europe judged their rivals by performance in battle and Henry's invasion of France impressed Emperor Maximilian. However, Henry's real success came in Scotland. In times of peace, Henry's priorities were hunting and jousting in which activities he was supported by young nobles. Before the mid-1520s, Henry intervened in domestic policies only as he felt inclined, sometimes showing surprising knowledge of issues, but

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by and large he let others get on with governing the country.

**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 Henry VIII in the early years of his reign?

[25 marks]

[Turn over]

SECTION B

**Answer EITHER Question 02 OR
Question 03.**

EITHER

02

**‘Henry VII was successful in promoting
trade and exploration.’**

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

OR

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‘In the years 1533 to 1547, Henry VIII completely changed religion in England.’

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

END OF QUESTIONS

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