

## A-level HISTORY

Component 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

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Tuesday 21 May 2019      Afternoon      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 7042/1C.
- 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:
  - 60 minutes on Question 01
  - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

Henry VII was a strong and independent king, ready to assert the powers of the English Crown. The centre of Henry VII's government was the King himself, assisted by those with whom he chose to surround himself – that is, his Council. This included great nobles, great prelates and great administrators. Generally speaking, Henry's councillors were office holders, but many of the offices were minor. Naturally, there were grades and distinctions among them, even, up to a point, signs of differences of responsibilities. The one qualification which embraced them all was that the King had chosen them; they were his men and did his will. It should be made plain, once and for all that there was never more than one Council in existence at the centre; there was only one body to which men called councillors could belong. The Council's function was three-fold. It existed to advise the King in matters of policy, to administer the realm and to adjudicate on cases brought before it in petition.

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Adapted from G R Elton, *England Under the Tudors*, 1977**Extract B**

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Adapted from S B Chrimes, *Henry VII*, 1972

**Extract C**

The need in Henry VII's reign was less for new legislation than for the means to enforce existing law. Henry's most significant contribution to government was his shift towards direct reliance on lesser gentry as Justices of the Peace. The role of Justices of the Peace in local government was crucial to maintain law and order. Henry VII needed to appoint reliable men with local knowledge, legal expertise and sufficient social standing to command authority. Henry sought to weaken the ties which traditionally linked the local interests of the nobility and gentry and which resulted in the corruption of justice. To increase the Crown's control of law and order he appointed Justices of the Peace who were middling gentry, including professional lawyers and even men who did not have property in a shire. By the end of his reign, Henry had not fully established his authority in the localities, however, Justices of the Peace had superseded the sheriff and the feudal lord as the Crown's administrative agents.

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Adapted from J Guy, Tudor England, 1988

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to Henry VII's methods of government.

**[30 marks]****Turn over for Section B**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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**0 2** 'The Church in England in 1547 was little different from what it had been in the late 1520s.'

Assess the validity of this view.

**[25 marks]**

**0 3** How far, in the years 1547 to 1569, did concerns over the succession threaten the stability of England?

**[25 marks]**

**0 4** How effectively did Elizabeth deal with the threat from Spain in the years 1558 to 1589?

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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