

AS HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

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

Wednesday 14 May 2025 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 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 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.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Extract A

Henry and Cromwell had the support of most of the people in the 1530s. Only the concerns of the common people, with regard to religion, presented a challenge. Even the factions formed among leading politicians, although they seemed serious at the time, showed only limited opposition to Crown policies. Loyalty and obedience to the King, the guardian of peace and order and the symbol of the state, dominated everything. The one major protest against Cromwell's revolution, the Pilgrimage of Grace, which seemed threatening at the time, was confined to the backward and barbarous North. The dissolution of the monasteries at the end of the decade not only enriched the Crown, it gained the support of the self-interested landed classes. 5

Adapted from GR Elton, *England under the Tudors*, 1991

Extract B

In the 1530s, religious changes, enclosure and the dissolution of the monasteries were unpopular with the common people. Also, the nobility felt that their interests were not considered. They were angered by royal commissioners and other government agents whom they saw as interfering in the traditional social and religious lives of their regions. The nobility directed their resentment against individuals, who had secured the benefits of royal favour, and especially against Cromwell, whom they saw as an evil influence on the King. The gentry were angered by the Statute of Uses, which had been passed to enforce strict limitations on land holding. The northern nobility complained, with some justice, that the North was seriously under-represented in Parliament. 5

Adapted from DM Loades, *Politics and the Nation*, 1999

- 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 responses of different social groups to the government of Henry VIII in the 1530s?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0	2
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'Henry VII's use of parliament was the main way in which he consolidated his authority in the years 1485 to 1509.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0	3
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'There was little demand for the reform of the Church in England in the years c1500 to 1529.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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