

## A-level HISTORY

### Component 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

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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 7042/1C.
- 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:
  - 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**

Having established the Religious Settlement in 1559, even if it did not exactly match her own personal preferences, Elizabeth successfully resisted any major attempt to change it. Sometimes she would have to do this directly, as when she tried to prevent angry Protestant gentry in the House of Commons from trying to re-start the debate on Church reform. More often, she would act indirectly, using her bishops as barriers against change. The bishops were put in increasingly awkward positions as the Queen's attitude hardened towards Protestant non-conformity. She appeared to be personally conservative. The Queen left her Archbishops of Canterbury, Parker and Grindal and their colleagues, with the uncomfortable task of bringing fellow Protestants into line, with little official backing. Following furious public disputes around the Advertisements, opposition gradually crumbled leaving a legacy of bitterness. The death of Archbishop Grindal in 1583, also marked the death of any possibility of moving the English Church beyond the beginnings made by Cranmer.

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Adapted from D MacCulloch, *The later Reformation in England, 1547–1603*, 2001**Extract B**

Of the external threats presented to the Settlement, that of Catholicism remained insignificant for a decade. It then assumed menacing proportions. The papal bull of 1570 excommunicated Elizabeth and urged her subjects to depose her. Earlier in 1569, when a Catholic rebellion had arisen, it had completely failed to engage more than a small section of northern England and did not even come close to capturing York. In the 1560s, Catholic recusancy had scarcely existed. English Catholicism, which challenged the Settlement, was recreated from the early 1570s by the adventurous labours of priests educated on the continent. As individuals, these men were true heroes and martyrs. Yet the fact remains that they were sent by superiors and rulers with every intention of using their work as a basis for the forcible imposition of a foreign Catholic monarch upon England. The practical difficulty before the government was to distinguish between the small minority of Catholics who planned murder plots against the Queen and the majority who were loyal to Elizabeth.

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Adapted from AG Dickens, *The English Reformation*, 1964

**Extract C**

It is clear that right from 1559 there was significant discontent and dissatisfaction with the established Church. The established Church was threatened from Protestants as well as Catholics. Puritan criticisms which developed during the 1560s, continued to grow and become more intense. Most Puritans wanted to stay within the Church of England. They hoped eventually to reform it, and in the meantime, they offered active or passive resistance to the authorities as they tried to impose uniformity of doctrine and worship. In the 1570s, a new and more dangerous element emerged – English Presbyterianism. The danger existed that Presbyterians might dominate the whole Puritan movement with their demands for fundamental reform of the Church. The leaders of the Church reacted vigorously against the Presbyterians and the Puritan body as a whole. By the end of the 1570s, the resistance of the establishment was hardening and the leadership of the Church was increasingly in the hands of men who had no sympathy for the Puritan cause.

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Adapted from P McGrath, *Papists and Puritans under Elizabeth I*, 1967

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the challenges during Elizabeth's reign to the Religious Settlement of 1559.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for Section B**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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**0 2** 'By 1509, Henry VII had established his authority across the whole of England.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

**0 3** How successful was Henry VIII's foreign policy in the years 1509 to 1529?

[25 marks]

**0 4** 'Exploration, trade and colonisation beyond Europe were responsible for economic growth in England in the reign of Elizabeth I.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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