



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2013

## History

## HIS2B

**Unit 2B The Church in England: The Struggle for Supremacy, 1529 – 1547**

**Wednesday 22 May 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm**

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

### **Time allowed**

- 1 hour 30 minutes

### **Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2B.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.  
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

### **Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- 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 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.  
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

### Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** In 1536, each of the different groups of the commons in the Pilgrimage of Grace tried to recruit leaders from the higher nobility and the gentry because they felt that the Pilgrimage ought to be led by them. Lord Darcy and Lord Hussey, who were involved in the Pilgrimage, were prominent members of the Aragonese faction at Court, keen to support Princess Mary's claim to the throne. Some of the leaders were simply symbolic representatives of ancient families. Even Robert Aske, although a lawyer, had noble connections. Many higher gentry became leaders because they saw it as their duty to maintain law and order. The Pilgrims generally did not allow the clergy to take an active fighting role in their armies.

Adapted from A FLETCHER AND D MACCULLOCH, *Tudor Rebellions*, 2008

**Source B** The Pilgrimage of Grace came overwhelmingly from the ordinary people and was spontaneous. The force behind the rising in all areas lay with the commons. The rising was not organised by a court faction. The gentry were first persuaded into offering leadership and then tried hard to establish their grip over the movement.

5 The determination of the commons to rise came from two sources. First there were rumours of an attack on parish churches (the confiscation of church goods and the taxation of baptism) which circulated in the summer of 1536, and second the news of a rising elsewhere. By the end of October, the gentry had secured control of the movement and tried to gain concessions for the commons.

Adapted from R HOYLE, *The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Politics of the 1530s*, 2001

**Source C** The rebel leaders, whether noblemen, gentlemen or clerics, thought the defence of true religion was an issue likely to rouse the commons. There had been an enormous amount of investment of time and pride, as well as of money, in the local parish churches. With the fabric, furnishings and practice of those churches under attack, the defence of true religion became a central and emotive part of the general protest. In that sense, the Pilgrimage of Grace was a religious movement.

Adapted from C S L DAVIES, 'The Pilgrimage of Grace', 1992

**0 1** Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the leadership of the Pilgrimage of Grace. (12 marks)

and

**0 2** Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was religion as a cause of the Pilgrimage of Grace? (24 marks)

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**EITHER****Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why Parliament was called in 1529. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'Corruption within the Church was the main reason why the Church in England faced criticism in 1529.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why England was at war with Scotland in the years 1542 to 1547. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'The only achievement of the war against France, by 1546, was the payment of the French Pension.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source A: A FLETCHER AND D MACCULLOCH, *Tudor Rebellions*, Pearson Education Limited. © Pearson Education 1968, 2008.

Question 1 Source B: R HOYLE, *The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Politics of the 1530s*, Oxford University Press, 2001.

Question 1 Source C: CSL DAVIES, 'The Pilgrimage of Grace', in *Early Modern History*, April 1992.

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