

History HIS2B

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

Thursday 19 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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.
- 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.

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Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.

Question 1

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

Source A

Source A, a passage by J J Scarisbrick on Henry's relationship with Anne Boleyn, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

Source B

The relationship between Henry and Anne Boleyn only became serious after the decision had been made to divorce Catherine. Henry no longer wanted Anne as a mistress, but as a wife. The King began to shower Anne with gifts, which meant only one thing: Henry and Anne had an understanding – they were betrothed. Henry and

Anne were expecting to marry within months. If Charles V had not been in a position to force the Pope to delay his decision; and if Mary had not already been heir to the throne; and if Henry had had the courage of his convictions, then he could have married again immediately. This was because a first marriage which was null and void left a man free to marry again.

Adapted from E IVES, Anne Boleyn, 1986

Source C

All through 1530, the King was concentrating on resolving the divorce issue. No sense of a plan emerges and it may be that Henry had little idea what to do. He was certainly not planning to break with Rome at this point. There was little else that Henry could do by the autumn of 1530 other than to put some kind of pressure

on the Pope. He did this by attacking the clergy with the powers he already had in law. Despite the pressure, Henry made little headway and his patience was wearing thin. The third session of Parliament met in January 1532 and would prove to be significant.

Adapted from DG Newcombe, Henry VIII and the English Reformation, 1995

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

How far do the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Henry's decision to marry Anne Boleyn? (12 marks)

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

How important was the King's Great Matter to the Break with Rome in the years 1529 to 1533? (24 marks)

EITHER

Question 2

0 3 Explain why, by 1536, there was criticism of the monasteries. (12 marks)

1 'The Pilgrimage of Grace was a serious challenge to the government of Henry VIII.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR

Question 3

0 5 Explain why, in 1540, Thomas Cromwell was removed from power. (12 marks)

The years between 1541 and 1547 saw a return to conservative religious policies.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: J J Scarisbrick, Henry VIII, Yale University Press, 1968.

Question 1 Source C: D G Newcombe, Henry VIII and the English Reformation (p45), Routledge, 1995.

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