

AS HISTORY

Religious conflict and the Church in England, c1529–c1570

Component 2D The break with Rome, c1529–1547

Tuesday 23 May 2017 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 7041/2D.
- 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 AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

From a letter of 1541 from the English religious reformer, Richard Hilles, to Heinrich Bullinger. Bullinger was a leading Protestant reformer based in Zurich and a follower of Zwingli.

In Parliament, the King published a general pardon by which he forgave the nobility, and others of his subjects, all heresies and crimes against statutes of the realm committed before 1 July 1540. However, many were exempted from this pardon, and soon after the dissolution of Parliament on 30 July 1540, six men were executed. Three of these were popish priests who continued to refuse to acknowledge the King's title as Supreme Head of the Church and his authority over the clergy. The remaining three were preachers of the gospel. I could never discover why these reformers were executed. I can only guess that the King wanted to please the clergy and obstructive members of the nobility.

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Source B

From an Act for the Advancement of True Religion which was passed in 1543 in an attempt to end the differences of opinion which had arisen as a result of encouraging the laity to read the Bible.

Those books of the Old and New Testaments in English, which are false translations by William Tyndale, and are contrary to the doctrine laid down since 1540, shall be abolished. No printer or bookseller shall distribute such books. No persons shall retain any English books or writing concerning matters against the holy and blessed sacrament of the altar. There shall be no annotations or preambles in Bibles or New Testaments in English. The Bible shall not be read in English in any Church. No women, apprentices, serving men of the degree of yeoman or under shall read the New Testament in English. Nothing shall be taught, or maintained, contrary to the King's instructions.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining Henry VIII's attitude to religion in the years 1540 to 1543?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2 'Opposition to Henry VIII's attempts to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon was stronger at home than abroad.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Henry's need to increase his income was the main reason for the dissolution of the monasteries in the years 1535 to 1540.'

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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