

A-level HISTORY

Component 2D

Religious conflict and the Church in England c1529–c1570

Wednesday 13 June 2018 Afternoon 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 7042/2D.
- 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:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From a London Chronicle. This is a contemporary account written by a private individual continuing a chronicle started by monks at Greyfriars.

Item September 1547: All images were pulled down throughout England and all churches new white limed with the commandments written on the walls.

Item 17 November 1547: At night was pulled down the rood in St Paul's with the statues of Mary and John. All images in the church pulled down throughout all the King's dominions. Every preacher preached in their sermons against all images. 5

Item 1548: In this year all the chantries were put down.

Item July 1548: A priest from Cornwall was drawn from the Tower of London unto Smithfield and was there hanged and beheaded and quartered for slaying of Mr William Body who was suppressing Chantries in that county.

Item 20 June 1549: Corpus Christi day. In some places in London it was kept as a holy day, but in many parishes it was not kept and people went about their work. In some churches there were services, in some none, such was the division. 10

Source B

From 'A Treatise of Certain Things Abused' written by Peter Moone, an extreme Protestant tailor of Ipswich in 1548.

The priesthood believed that the Mass was itself sufficient
To pacify God's anger for our misery.

Forgiveness of sins, even for those who were unrepentant,
Could be received at the Mass; this was their doctrine
For long years we were blinded by this popish line. 5

Making us pay for the holy consecration
Like thieves that were insatiable, they robbed soul and body.
Without the knowledge of God's Word which today is our salvation.

Let us forsake all ceremonies which to Scripture are not constant
Forget the traditions of our ancestors in which we have been led 10
And with the lively Word of God let us now be conversant,

For there we shall see what lies we were fed,
Deceived by the Pope's laws, forsaking Christ, our Head,
Heaping upon ourselves the greater damnation
Thus were traditions and ceremonies maintained instead 15
Of God's true and Holy Word, the light of our salvation.

Source C

From an Act for the abolishing and putting away of divers books and images, 1550.

The King's most excellent majesty hath, of late, set forth and established by the authority of parliament, a uniform and godly order for common prayer. This book, entitled 'The Book of Common Prayer', is much more consistent with the beliefs of his loving subjects than other versions of service which have been used in past years. Be it therefore enacted that all other books or writings whatsoever that have been used for services in the Church shall be, by authority of this present act, clearly and utterly abolished, extinguished and forbidden for ever to be used or kept in this realm.

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And be it further enacted that if any person or persons that now have, or hereafter shall have, in his, her or their custody, such books or writings of the sort aforesaid, or any images of stone, timber, alabaster, or earth, graven, carved or painted which heretofore have been taken out of any church, such articles are to be burnt, defaced or destroyed.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying religious changes in England.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 To what extent was the Church in England under threat c1529? **[25 marks]**

0 3 'Mary Tudor's persecution of heretics was the main obstacle to the restoration of Catholicism in England in the years 1553 to 1558.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

0 4 'The Religious Settlement had neither support from Catholics nor Protestants in the 1560s.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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