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# AS HISTORY

Spain in the Age of Discovery, 1469–1598

Component 1B The establishment of a 'New Monarchy', 1469–1556

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Wednesday 18 May 2016      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 7041/1B.
- Answer **two** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 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.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

Charles I built upon the work of his grandparents and put in place mechanisms to ensure that royal control was exercised even when he was not there. Aragon, of course, was used to absentee rulers and the system of councils which Ferdinand had employed was now applied throughout Iberia. The Council of Castile continued to deal with judicial matters, the Council of Finance with revenue and the Council of State with general policy. A new council was established in 1524 to supervise the Indies. Following the hostility to his Flemish advisers demonstrated by the comuneros, Charles took care to make use of Spanish ministers. The nobles remained loyal. 5

Adapted from Jocelyn Hunt, *Spain 1474–1598*, 2001**Extract B**

Victory over the comuneros at Villalar established the Habsburg succession in Spain and set Spain on a path radically different from that which the Catholic Kings had followed. But it would be a mistake to regard it as a victory for absolutism. Like the Catholic Kings before him, Charles only sustained his authority over the aristocracy and the towns by collaborating with them and making it unnecessary for them to claim more power than they already had. If there were no further revolts by the privileged classes in Spain it was because their interests were directed to lucrative careers in the rapidly expanding court and bureaucracy of the worldwide monarchy. 5

Adapted from Henry Kamen, *Spain 1469–1714: A Society of Conflict*, 1983

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these extracts provides the more convincing view of the authority of the Spanish monarchy under Charles I in the 1520s?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

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

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**Either**

**0 2** 'The religious policies of Isabella and Ferdinand had harmful consequences for Spain.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view of the years 1474 to 1516.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3** 'Spain gained little from its American Empire in the years 1519 to 1556.'

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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