

AS HISTORY

Spain in the Age of Discovery, 1469–1598

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

Wednesday 15 May 2019 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** 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.

Extract A

Isabella had always had a personal desire to eliminate the Jewish faith. The 1492 Edict for the expulsion of the Jews was designed to speed up the existing process of conversion to Christianity throughout Spain. Ferdinand and Isabella guaranteed the personal safety of Jews but equally placed harsh restrictions on them. The guarantees were limited, the restrictions, rigorously enforced. Jews became the target of robbery and violence. Isabella's promises of protection had little meaning for those who, out of greed or religious hatred, exploited the Jews over the next decade. The elimination of the Jewish faith remained a significant part of Isabella's Christian crusade.

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Adapted from G Tremlett, *Isabella of Castile*, 2017**Extract B**

Attitudes towards the Jews in Spain derived from religious, economic, political and anti-Semitic views. Ridding society of Jews was seen to help secure religious unity which created a sense of common identity based on *limpieza de sangre*, (purity of blood), whilst strengthening the domestic authority of the Spanish monarchy. There was hatred of Jews and suspicion of conversos, although Ferdinand and Isabella were not anti-Semitic and gave Jews and conversos positions at court. Many Christians profited financially from expulsions in the last decade of the 15th century. The Crown benefited from confiscations and sale of Jewish property, but the Crown lost more than it gained from the expulsion in economic terms.

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Adapted from M Carr, *Blood and Faith. The Purging of Muslim Spain 1492–1614*, 2017

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of attitudes towards the Jews under Ferdinand and Isabella?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2

'The Catholic Monarchs strengthened the economy of Spain in the years 1492 to 1516.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

Or

0 3

'In the years 1527 to 1556 Spain became a Great Power.'

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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