

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2

HS20

**Alternative O: James I and the Making of the Stuart
Monarchy, 1603–1625**

Wednesday 6 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or 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 HS20.
- 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 maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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

Source A The reforms which the godly urged on James in the Millenary Petition of 1603 were scarcely an attack on the church, let alone the state. English presbyterianism had declined significantly long before 1603 and James's general moderation towards English puritans showed he recognised this.

5 James's ideal church lay between presbyterianism and catholicism. The king's 'middle way' was clearest in Hampton Court's most famous product, the new translation of the Bible.

Adapted from D HIRST, *England in Conflict, 1603–1660*, 1999

Source B Adapted from a letter to Robert Cecil from James I, 1603

I have always hated extremes in religion, but I would not like to see Catholics become so numerous that they might be able to force their principles upon us. Yet I am so far from any intention to persecute them. I regard their church as our mother church, although it is filled with

5 corruptions.

Source C James's ecclesiastical policies exhibited a politically wise mixture of idealism and realism. His ideal was to preside over a uniform Church which was to be brought about by compromise and persuasion, and not by force. Under James the Church remained broad enough to include, without much

5 friction, the religious differences within English protestantism.

Adapted from B COWARD, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, 1997

(a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly what was meant by 'presbyterianism' (lines 3 and 5) in the context of the religious groupings of James's reign. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence of James I's approach to Catholicism in the years 1603 to 1606? (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A, B and C** and your own knowledge.

'James's moderation was the main reason for his success in dealing with both Puritans and Catholics in the years 1603 to 1625.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

By the 1620s, disillusion with the crown's handling of its finances made obtaining adequate parliamentary funds an increasing problem. The uncertainty of supply made pursuit of an active foreign policy difficult because only parliament could grant the sums necessary to maintain an army.

Adapted from K BRICE, *The Early Stuarts, 1603–1640*, 1994

- (a) Comment on 'parliamentary funds' (line 2) in the context of the sources of income available to James I. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why James was heavily in debt by 1621. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of finance, in relation to other factors, in explaining the conflict between James I and his Third (1621–22) and Fourth (1624) Parliaments. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Adapted from James's speech to Parliament on 2 May 1607

The Union is perfect in me; that is, it is a Union in my blood and title.

Adapted from D L SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles 1603–1707*, 1998

- (a) Comment on 'it is a Union in my blood' in the context of James's arguments for the Union of the two kingdoms. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why James's idea of a Union was opposed by most English MPs. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of constitutional disputes, in relation to other factors, in explaining the conflict between James I and his First Parliament (1604–11). (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: D HIRST, *England in Conflict, 1603–1660*, Arnold, 1999. Reproduced by permission of Edward Arnold Publishers Ltd.

Source B: I CARRIER, *James VI and I*, Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Source C: B COWARD, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, Longman, 1997.

Question 2: K BRICE, *The Early Stuarts, 1603–1640*, Hodder Education, 1994. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton.

Question 3: DL SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles 1603–1707*, Blackwell, 1998.

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