



A-level HISTORY

Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603–1702

Paper 1D

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-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 **1D**.
- 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 other questions answered.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Extract A

Charles I was a shy man of few words, possibly as a result of a speech defect. His contemporaries found that he was unapproachable and, what was worst, uncommunicative, especially in parliament, where his intentions and his actions often went unexplained, leaving others free to interpret them to his disadvantage. Charles also showed that he possessed none of his father's political shrewdness or flexibility. He did not appear to know the meaning of the word compromise and often adopted extreme positions. He seemed unable to understand viewpoints that differed from his own, he interpreted the slightest hint of criticism of him as sedition and in dealing with opponents he was not above using very dishonest and illegal tactics. Charles' court came increasingly to represent a narrowing range of interests. This was partly as a result of Charles' introverted character and partly of his love for order and decorum. Charles I was the most inept monarch.

Adapted from B Coward, **The Stuart Age**, 2011

Extract B

Charles I is the most despised monarch in Britain's historical memory. Considering that among his predecessors were murderers, rapists, psychotics and the mentally challenged, this is no small distinction. In most modern accounts, he is portrayed as a mean, petty and vindictive tyrant who brought misery to his subjects and ruin to his nation. However, Charles did not earn these censures by having an aberrant personality; indeed his characteristics were mostly laudable. He had refined sensibilities and loved art, music and dance. He was a religious man. Abstemious, he dined moderately and diluted his wine. Charles was a loving husband. He aspired to make England a great European power. Many contemporaries found only modest faults in his character. The process of demonisation began in the 1640s among Parliamentarians who blackened the reputation of the king. What began as propaganda has been transformed into seeming fact.

Adapted from M Kishlansky, **Charles I**, 2014

Extract C

Charles was cold, prudish, withdrawn, shifty. He was a runt, a weakling brought up in the shadow of an accomplished elder brother. Charles was short, a stammerer, a man of deep indecision who tried to simplify the world around him by persuading himself that where the king led by example and where order and uniformity were set forth, obedience and peace would follow. Charles I was one of those politicians so confident of the purity of his own motives and actions, that he saw no need to explain his actions or justify his conduct to his people. He was an inaccessible king except to his confidants. He was a silent king. He was a king assertive by deed not word. Charles was a chaste king who presided over a chaste court. By 1637 Charles was at the height of his power. He had a balanced budget, effective social and economic policies, an efficient council, and a secure title. There was a greater degree of political acquiescence than there had been for centuries.

Adapted from John Guy and John Morrill, **The Tudors and Stuarts**, 1992

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to Charles I.

[30 marks]

Section BAnswer **two** questions

0 2 To what extent were the claims of the early Stuarts to rule by Divine Right the most important reason for the breakdown of Crown and Parliament relations by 1629?
[25 marks]

0 3 'The rulers of Britain in the period 1649 to 1672 failed to address the financial problems they faced.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

0 4 'In the years 1678 to 1702 the power of the monarchy was transformed'.
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Extract C: The Tudors and Stuarts, John Guy and John Morrill, Oxford University Press, 1992

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