

General Certificate of Education  
June 2006  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HISTORY**

**HS2O**

**Unit 2**

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

Wednesday 7 June 2006 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 HS2O.
- 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.
- All questions carry 25 marks.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

**Advice**

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

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

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

**Source A** James was convinced of the rightness of his claim to be called King of 'Great Britain'. All that James wanted was formal acknowledgement of what God had already given him, but the Commons had declined to consider a new royal title until they understood fully what sort of state  
**5** 'Great Britain' would be. James therefore issued a proclamation 'to assume the name of King of Great Britain by force of our kingly prerogative'.

Adapted from R LOCKYER, *James VI & I*, 1998

**Source B** Adapted from King James's speech to Parliament, 21 March 1610.

The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon earth: for the kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth, and sit upon God's throne, but even by God himself they are called gods. In the scriptures kings are called gods, and are compared to fathers of families: for a king is truly  
**5** the father of his people.

Kings are justly called gods, for they exercise divine power upon earth. God hath the power to create, or destroy, to give life or send to death. God judges and is judged by none. Kings have the same power.

Yet a king is bound to protect his people and the laws of the kingdom.  
**10** A king in a settled kingdom degenerates into a tyrant if he does not rule according to his laws.

**Source C** Hostility to the Union proved impossible to overcome. MPs opposed it on religious, legal, economic and political grounds. They also expressed a distaste for the Scots. For James and MPs, the first session of the 1604 Parliament powerfully shaped attitudes for the rest of the reign. It must be  
**5** emphasised, however, that there was misunderstanding rather than outright hostility over James's plans.

Adapted from P CROFT, *King James*, 2003

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

Explain briefly what is meant by 'kingly prerogative' (line 6) in the context of the authority of James I. **(3 marks)**

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

How useful is **Source B** as evidence of James's ideas about his authority as king? **(7 marks)**

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

'James I's desire for a union between England and Scotland was the most important cause of conflict between him and his First Parliament (1604 to 1611).' Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. **(15 marks)**

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

The breakdown of the 1621 Parliament stemmed from a misunderstanding over whether James actually wanted MPs to debate foreign policy and Prince Charles's marriage.

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

- (a) Comment on 'Prince Charles's marriage' in the context of James's foreign policy in the years 1618 to 1625. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why James wanted to bring peace to Europe after 1618. (7 marks)
- (c) Were James's foreign policy aims the most important reason for opposition to him in the Third (1621 to 1622) and Fourth (1624 to 1625) Parliaments? Explain your answer. (15 marks)

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

James frequently granted monopolies to unscrupulous courtiers. They exploited these at the expense of ordinary people.

Adapted from P CROFT, *King James*, 2003

- (a) Comment on 'monopolies' in the context of James's sources of income. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why James's methods of raising finance caused discontent. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of incompetent ministers, in relation to other factors, in explaining the failure of James to achieve financial solvency during his reign. (15 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source A: R LOCKYER, *James VI and I*, Pearson Education Limited, 1998.

Question 1 Source C: P CROFT, *King James*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

Question 2: DL SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles 1603–1707*, Blackwells, 1998.

Question 3: P CROFT, *King James*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

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