

General Certificate of Education  
June 2007  
Advanced Level Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 5**

**HS50**

**Alternative O: Monarchy Challenged, Rejected, Restored  
and Restrained, 1625–1714**

Monday 18 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**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 HS50.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.
- 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.
- 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.
- In answering both Questions 1(b) or 2(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

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Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.

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**SECTION A**

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

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

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

**Source A**

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**Source B** In 1637 there seemed scarcely a ripple on the calm surface of politics. The monarchy for the first time in decades was solvent. The country was at peace and there were no enemies posing a serious threat to security. It appeared that Charles could go on governing without a parliament and long usage would probably have resigned the majority to his most contentious reforms in the Church.

In the absence of Parliament, which was the main forum for voicing political opposition, there was very little opportunity to express any disagreement with royal policies. People might dislike government policies but there was no effective way of combining to express that dislike. It was by indirect means that people could indicate their unhappiness with events, but with such muted expression Charles could withdraw into the isolation of his court, supremely indifferent or merely ignorant of the effects of his policies. A parliament would have warned the king about the depth of dissatisfaction in the country. He did not call one until he was so deeply committed to unpopular policies in Scotland that no easy retreat was possible.

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

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**Source C** From 1629 the absence of Parliament did not in itself signal financial disaster, because scarcely one tenth of royal revenues came from parliamentary supply during the early seventeenth century. The Crown could not wage war without the taxes voted  
5 by Parliament, but it could manage without them in a period of peace. Charles devised a series of financial measures to increase his annual income, reduce the royal debt and balance the peacetime budget.

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

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

To what extent do these two sources agree on the success of Charles's Personal Rule? (10 marks)

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

'It was Charles's religious policy, rather than his financial policy, that created most opposition to his Personal Rule.'  
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

**Turn over for the next question**

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**OR**            2 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** The fundamental weakness in Danby's approach was that he lacked the wholehearted support of the King, to the extent that Charles often seemed to be following an alternative policy to that of his chief minister, especially in diplomacy. Charles  
5 retained control in dealing with Parliament, for he could prorogue it at will and did not hesitate to do so. Charles also continued his flirtations with France, scorning Danby's efforts to appease parliamentary opinion by seeking a Dutch alliance.

10 Danby also found himself thwarted in financial policy by Charles's continuing wastefulness, even though Danby needed a good two years of rigorous savings to put his policy into effect. At the same time, Danby failed to secure the good relations with Parliament which he had promised the King.

Adapted from R WILKINSON, *Years of Turmoil, Britain 1603–1714*, 1999

**Source B** Danby followed distinct policies aimed at restoring the crown's financial position and at establishing permanently good relations between Crown and Parliament by returning to 'Cavalier' policies: unqualified support for the Church of England,  
5 persecution of the Protestant and Catholic dissenters, and hostility to France. He was not wholly unsuccessful in either of these aims. During his tenure of the treasureship the total revenue of the crown increased dramatically. Moreover, the Crown's critics in the four parliamentary sessions held between  
10 1675 and 1678 did not have any impact on government policy.

15 Yet Danby did not improve the overall financial position of the Crown; nor did he reduce parliamentary distrust of the Crown. An analysis of the reasons for Danby's failure suggests that his task was hopeless from the start. After 1670–1673 the political situation changed dramatically and permanently. Danby had to accept the consequences of the fact that the heir to the throne was now a Catholic. Nor could he detach the king from his preference for an alliance with France.

Adapted from B COWARD, *The Stuart Age*, 1980

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**Source C** The greatest problem that confronted Danby's fiscal policies was Charles's reckless extravagance. Charles's excessive spending had the dual consequence of making him more dependent upon Parliament and Parliament less inclined to co-operate with him.

- 5 At the same time Charles's position was weakened by a series of French military successes against the Dutch which provoked growing parliamentary pressure for a pro-Dutch, anti-French foreign policy. Despite the eventual signing of a Dutch alliance, many still feared that Charles would try to govern without
- 10 Parliament given the chance. Such anxieties were reinforced by the King's desire to retain close contact with Louis XIV.

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

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

To what extent do these sources agree on the reasons for the failure of Danby's policies? (10 marks)

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

'Fear of Charles II's intentions rather than his actual policies was more responsible for the breakdown of Crown and Parliament relations.'

Assess the validity of this view of the years 1675 to 1678. (20 marks)

**Turn over for the next question**

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**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

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- 3 To what extent were personalities more important than policies in causing the collapse of the relationship between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629? *(20 marks)*
- 4 ‘The outbreak of civil war in England in 1642 was caused more by the radicalism of Parliament than by the actions of Charles I.’  
How valid is this assessment? *(20 marks)*
- 5 ‘Religion was more important than politics in driving radicals to kill their king.’  
How valid is this view of the crisis of 1647–1649 and its outcome? *(20 marks)*
- 6 ‘Religion was the main cause of the social and political instability of the Interregnum.’  
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*
- 7 ‘Charles II was more successful in dealing with financial than with religious problems in the years 1660 to 1673.’  
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*
- 8 ‘The Exclusion movement was defeated not by Charles II’s own actions but by the failure of his opponents.’  
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 9 ‘The revolution of 1688–1689 was a religious not a political revolution.’  
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 10 How extensive were the changes in the economic and social structure of Britain during the years 1625 to 1714? *(20 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Source C: D L SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1603–1707*, Blackwell, 1998.

Question 2 Source A: R WILKINSON, *Years of Turmoil, Britain 1603–1714*, Hodder and Stoughton, 1999. Reproduced by permission of Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.

Source B: B COWARD, *The Stuart Age*, Longman, 1994.

Source C: D L SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1603–1707*, Blackwell, 1998.

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