

A-level HISTORY

Component 1D Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603–1702

Time allowed: 2 hours 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 7042/1D.
- 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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Little sense will be made of the political divisions between the Exclusion Crisis and the end of William III's reign in 1702, with its intra-party divisions and shifting political alliances, if the parties of the period are viewed as fixed and inflexible. The Whigs and Tories were not centralised political organisations. Rather, the labels Whig and Tory should be understood to denote two broad and mutually hostile political traditions that continued to develop after 1681, rather than defined political groupings that split the Political Nation to 1702. From 1688 to 1702, William III was willing to employ anyone, irrespective of their party allegiance. The result was administrations in which men in office shared power uncomfortably with others of violently opposed principles. Under William, the Whigs never gained a monopoly of office. Even at the height of their dominance, in 1697, there were still some thirty Tory placemen in the Commons, and an administration which included men of both parties also contained men of none.

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Adapted from C Rose, *England in the 1690s*, 1999**Extract B**

The rise of a 'moneyed interest' can be dated from the 1680s, causing, perhaps, the first real cracks to appear in what had been until then the ruling class of the Political Nation. Social status and political power had been long associated with land, and financiers and professionals had always bought country estates and tried to marry their children into the gentry. However, from the 1680s, when it became easier to make a fortune in the City of London financial world, land became a less attractive investment; profits were likely to be low, and land could be heavily and accurately taxed. So, while land still determined social status, it was no longer the sole source of political power. Poor landed gentlemen were squeezed out of borough seats in favour of those belonging to the 'financial classes'. This new financial class divided the Political Nation, in the years to 1702, far more than the fluid political groupings of Whigs and Tories.

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

Extract C

The political divisions of the later Stuart period must be seen in the context of the legacy of the Civil War and the various religious and constitutional problems that had been left unresolved by the Restoration Settlement. The rise of the party in the late 1670s, with the emergence of organised court and country groupings in Parliament, fed into the Tory–Whig divide after the Exclusion Crisis. The party division, therefore, can be seen as centring around constitutional issues, such as the relative powers of the Crown and Parliament. However, fear of popery also played a crucial role in the beginning of party division. Religion continued to be one of the major causes of political division to 1702, as popery was associated with arbitrary government. There was also an increasingly distinctive class dimension to party divisions after 1688, with Court Whigs drawing their support mainly from the rich moneyed interests in London.

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Adapted from T Harris, *From Rage of Party to Age of Oligarchy*, *Journal of Modern History*, 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 divisions within the Political Nation from the late 1670s to 1702.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 How serious was the threat posed by Catholics and Puritans to the authority of James I in the years 1603 to 1625? **[25 marks]**

0 3 'Charles I's views on monarchy were the main reason for political division in the years 1629 to 1649.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

0 4 'Neither Cromwell, as Lord Protector in the years 1653 to 1658, nor Charles II, as King in the years 1660 to 1678, provided stability in England.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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