
A-level HISTORY

Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603–1702

Paper 1D

Specimen 2014

Morning Time allowed: 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

There was nothing necessarily subversive to the established political order in James I's statement, 'The state of monarchy is the supremest thing on earth'. Indeed, it was a truism in a state that had rejected papal monarchy. It has long been established that James and Charles I acted within the common law framework of the constitution as they saw it. The personal exercise of royal power had long been regularised and flowed in particular channels. Royal favourites and monopolists required a legal basis to their grants, legal instruments that were challengeable in the courts. But the key phrase was 'as they saw it': others might see it differently.

Adapted from Michael Hawkins, '*The Government: Its Role and Its Aims*', in Conrad Russell (ed), *The Origins of the English Civil War*, 1984

Extract B

One of the most crucial and one of the most difficult questions of the early Stuart period is why distrust developed between Crown and parliament. It is fashionable to blame James' tendency to theorise about the doctrine of divine right, but if James' speeches are compared with those made by members of parliament, it is hard to see how the doctrine of divine right could be at fault, since MPs shared it. They did not, it is true, agree with James that his divine right gave him immunity from having his decisions questioned and it was soon apparent that James could not escape having his decisions questioned.

Though religion and money were to become the most explosive issues of the next reign, under James the issue which caused most ill feeling between the King and his parliaments was money.

Adapted from Conrad Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments: English History, 1509–1660*, 1981

Extract C

Both Crown and Parliament agreed that the King had certain prerogative rights such as the right to mint coins and create peers. What James and Charles also claimed was an absolute prerogative right to take any action outside the law which they thought necessary for national defence or national security as defined by themselves. This prerogative, the House of Commons and the common lawyers denied to the Crown, but it is the ultimate right of sovereignty to act in this way. They denied this prerogative to the King because they had no confidence that he would use it for what they regarded as the interests of the country: and they were quite correct. But from the King's point of view, they were acting in a merely negative and obstructive way.

Adapted from Christopher Hill, *The Century of Revolution, 1603–1714*, 1962

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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 between Crown and Parliament in the early Stuart period.

[30 marks]

Section BAnswer **two** questions.

0 2 To what extent were disputes over religion, in the years 1603 to 1625, due to James I?
[25 marks]

0 3 ‘Short-term success but long-term failure.’
Assess the validity of this view of Charles II’s relations with Parliament, in the years 1660 to 1685.
[25 marks]

0 4 To what extent did the power of monarchy change in the years 1688 to 1702?
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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