

AS **HISTORY**

Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603–1702 Component 1D Absolutism challenged: Britain, 1603–1649

Wednesday 15 May 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/1D.
- Answer two questions.

In Section A answer Question 01.

In Section B answer either Question 02 or Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

IB/M/Jun19/E4 7041/1D

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Extract A

There is clear evidence that by 1640 very large numbers of men, in the gentry and other classes, had a clear and firm belief that there had been almost a royal tyranny during the Personal Rule. The King, albeit as a result of evil advisors, had misused his powers. The complaints were not about monarchy but very specifically about the misgovernment of Charles I and about the misuse of agreed powers, rather than the attempt to create fresh powers. The King was not accused of trying to make law outside parliament. What was widely argued and believed was that the King had used approved powers in inappropriate circumstances. He was most criticised for raising emergency taxation in non-emergency situations.

Adapted from J Morrill, Religious Context of the Civil War, 1984

Extract B

The Personal Rule was in some ways a period of inefficiency: the men with the concept of 'Thorough' were very few. Since 1629 the debt had been slowly growing, and the household expenditure had also increased. There were only the beginnings of absolute government during the Personal Rule; a straining of the accepted constitutional rights. A government that was hardly tyrannical which failed to execute a single political offender. Without a standing army, with a tiny civil service, with its prevailing conservative regard for the law, the government of Charles I during the Personal Rule had none of the tyrant's powers with which to face the mounting tide of criticism.

Adapted from C George, The Stuarts. A Century of Experiment, 1603–1714, 1973

0 1 With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of Charles I's Personal Rule?

[25 marks]

5

5

Section B

Answer either Question 02 or Question 03.

Either

0 2 'Disputes over religion were a serious challenge to the authority of James I in the years 1603 to 1625.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Charles I was responsible for the failure of settlement in the years 1640 to 1649.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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