



A-level

HISTORY

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

7042/1D

Tuesday 19 May 2020 Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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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:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A**Answer Question 01.****EXTRACT A**

Charles I was ill-suited to cope as monarch. Possessing none of the subtlety of his father, he shared to the full James' views on the divinity of kingship; he also had a total conviction of his own correctness. While it would be foolish to conclude that the Civil War occurred simply because Charles was king, it would be equally foolish to underestimate the part played by his personality. Charles' attitude had immediate political consequences. He failed to appreciate the need to explain his actions. His short speeches to his Parliaments reveal not only his awkwardness but also his vision: he demanded conformity, not argument. Charles' incomprehension that any could honestly differ from their King led him to turn his councillors into a body of yes-men. Charles far preferred the private worlds of art collecting, hunting and family. Charles' character led him, under stress, into what sometimes looked uncomfortably like sheer dishonesty.

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**Adapted from D Hirst, Authority and Conflict:
England 1603–1658, 1985**

EXTRACT B

By 1649 Charles I had failed in all his primary responsibilities. Some part of those failures must be attributed to conscious decisions he made and to his personality. But Charles was also a victim. He was a victim of the hostility among the English to his Scottish descent, and among the Scottish to his English upbringing. He was a victim of a fiscal system that impoverished the Crown with each succeeding decade. He was a victim of an upsurge of anti-Catholic bigotry. He was a victim of a changing attitude among many of the political elite about the relationship between subject and sovereign. And in the end he has been a victim of a false picture that has defined his personality and his failures. Charles I was not an uncompromising, authoritarian, untrustworthy king. Charles was a king who went to his execution rather than betray his Church, his laws and his rights, and can thus be described as uncompromising. He can, however, just as accurately be described as principled.

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Adapted from M Kishlansky, Charles I: A Case of Mistaken Identity, 2005

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EXTRACT C

This extract has been removed due to third-party copyright restrictions. The extract is adapted from A Woolrych, Britain in Revolution 1625–1660, 2002

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to Charles I. [30 marks]

SECTION B

Answer TWO Questions.

0 2 To what extent did James I's favourites undermine his relationship with his Parliaments in the years 1604 to 1625? [25 marks]

0 3 'In the years 1660 to 1678, Charles II dealt with religious issues more successfully than Oliver Cromwell had done as Lord Protector in the years 1653 to 1658.'

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

0 4 How far was the Political Nation able to assert its influence over the Crown in the years 1678 to 1702? [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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