

AS HISTORY

Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603–1702

Component 1D Absolutism challenged: Britain, 1603–1649

Wednesday 15 May 2024 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.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

James I's extravagance was the main reason for the Crown's financial weaknesses. In the first five years of his reign James' expenditure on clothes increased significantly. Some increase in the giving of gifts by a new monarch was inevitable but the scale of James' gifts and pensions was excessive. The Crown debt had risen to £597 000 by 1608, when Cecil succeeded in extracting a public promise from James to end his gifts of land. He also got James to promise not to sell any Crown land without the Privy Council's permission. James failed to keep to these promises. After the failure of Cecil's Great Contract, James listened to anyone who had a scheme to raise non-parliamentary revenue.

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Adapted from B Coward, *The Stuart Age*, 1980**Extract B**

The problems relating to Crown finances under James I were serious, but not all his fault. The Crown's income, especially that from feudal rights, was unpopular with the Political Nation. Yet James was far from willing to consider some alternative arrangement to these methods. The main problem was that inflation had caused the Crown's income to decline by 40% and James had inherited a royal debt from Elizabeth I. The Crown therefore needed adequate financial compensation if James were to surrender particularly profitable sources of feudal income. This was all the more necessary because James' family made his household more expensive than that of Elizabeth I.

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Adapted from DL Smith, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1603–1707*, 1998

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the financial weaknesses of the Crown in the reign of James I?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2

'Arminianism was the main reason for the religious divisions of the years 1618 to 1629.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3

'The failure to reach a political settlement, in the years 1640 to 1649, was due to parliamentary radicalism.'

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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