



AS

HISTORY

Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603–1702

**Component 1D Absolutism challenged: Britain,
1603–1649**

7041/1D

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

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

[Turn over]

BLANK PAGE

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.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

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

James I had some serious defects of character and judgement that limited his success as a king. He had a consistent view of monarchy and of kingly power – that kings derived their authority directly from God and were answerable to God alone. But James also believed that, in practice, he had to rule according to the law and with parliament. While James was a visionary king, particularly in his desire for a Union, he was also a failure in achieving his aims. However, his greatest failings were not intellectual or political but moral and personal. He was an undignified figure and disorganised and he showed a lack of self-control at his court and in his management of finances.

5
10

Adapted from J Morrill, Stuart Britain, 1984

EXTRACT B

Many of James' subjects found him contradictory. For example, his approach to kingship created suspicion because he was a very firm believer in the theory of the Divine Right of Kings but he was balanced in his practical approach to kingship. Yet overall James was not without some personal attributes which were an advantage to him in ruling. He was clever and had confidence in his own ability. When he set his mind to it, James was capable of displaying great skill as a political operator. He possessed flexibility and patience, but his greatest political asset, and why he was a success, was his ability to make quick and accurate judgements of individuals and situations.

Adapted from C Durston, James I, 1993

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 James' kingship in the years 1603 to 1625? [25 marks]

[Turn over]

BLANK PAGE

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

EITHER

02

‘Foreign policy was the main reason for division between Crown and Parliament in the years 1618 to 1629.’

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.
[25 marks]**

OR

03

‘The development of Puritan radicalism, in the years 1633 to 1649, was a reaction to the policies of Charles I.’

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.
[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

BLANK PAGE

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team.

Copyright © 2022 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

IB/M/AP/Jun22/7041/1D/E1



2 2 6 A 7 0 4 1 / 1 D