



A-level

HISTORY

Component 1D

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

7042/1D

Wednesday 24 May 2023

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

MATERIALS

For this paper you must have:

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

[Turn over]

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:**
 - **1 hour on Question 01 from SECTION A**
 - **45 minutes on each of the TWO questions answered from SECTION B.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

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

In 1625 the religious anxieties of James I's subjects ran high. This was not the fault of his domestic religious policies but the impact of the religious aspects of his foreign affairs. Charles I's approach to the power of the bishops made tensions worse. James had supported the privileges of the clergy, but Charles so promoted the status of bishops that the Church became wealthier and more prominent, relying on the support of Charles' prerogative powers. Rather than a change from James' approach, an intensification

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of what had gone before gathered momentum through the 1630s. It was not Arminian theology but the increasing power of the bishops and Charles' prerogative that caused concern. As a result, Protestant perceptions of religious policy moved, in the years 1625 to 1645, from frustration to suspicion and then to simmering anger. By the late 1630s there was a widespread belief in a 'popish plot', and trials, petitions and angry debates brought a bitter war in the 1640s.

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Adapted from J McCafferty, The Churches and the Peoples of the Three Kingdoms, 2000

[Turn over]

EXTRACT B

The Laudian vision of the Church that came to dominate from 1625 to the early 1640s increasingly differed from the Church of James I. Despite the long-standing protestant hostility to idolatry, Laud aimed to restore visual symbols – stained glass, an altar at which worshippers would kneel. He sought through the ‘beauty of holiness’ to develop reverence, and through his insistence on a shared parish worship to build community spirit in the parishes. But he could not do this without political cost. His programme was enforced not only through determined visitations of the dioceses by the two busy archbishops and their officials, but also by some well-publicised legal actions in the 1630s. But coercion

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had its limits. The ‘beauty of holiness’ cost money, and money demanded for alterations that many churchwardens saw as idolatrous and popish was not easily collected. 25
Laud’s programme thus divided communities and came under challenge, especially by Puritans in the 1630s until they destroyed it in the years 1640 to 1645. 30

Adapted from D Hirst, England in Conflict, 1603–1660, 1999

[Turn over]

EXTRACT C

In 1625, moderate Puritans had suffered no particular harassment and a broad theological consensus had been reached. A form of anglicised Calvinism allowed Puritan preachers to rise in the Church. This did not last under Charles I, as Puritans immediately came under attack. Charles' regime pressured some into conformity, and drove a few into exile, but the main effect of his religious policy was to energise a dying Puritanism. Laud drew up a list of churchmen, marking Puritans with the letter, P. However, Puritans themselves divided people into two groups, identifying themselves as the 'godly' and the rest as the 'profane'. While there was no one Puritan manifesto in the years 1625 to 1645,

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no unifying body of principles and beliefs, many Puritans shared the view that the Reformation had been undermined from 1625. Religious developments under Charles appeared to increase the threat of Catholicism and plunged Puritans either into pessimism, or, after 1640, into activism.

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Adapted from D Cressy, Charles I and the People of England, 2015

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the development of religious divisions in the years 1625 to 1645. [30 marks]

[Turn over]

SECTION B

Answer TWO questions.

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‘Parliamentary opposition was the main reason for the deterioration in relations between Crown and Parliament in the years 1604 to 1625.’

**Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]**

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To what extent did religious issues weaken royal authority in the years 1660 to 1681? [25 marks]

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How successful was the Political Nation in asserting its influence over the Crown in the years 1681 to 1702? [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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