

A-level HISTORY

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

Time allowed: 2 hours 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 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**.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

James I was certainly extravagant. He was unable to restrain his desire to spend money on himself and his friends. Before 1607 he spent £68,000 on gifts, £30,000 on pensions and lost £174,000 in debts owed to the Crown, that he could have collected. By 1610 his annual expenditure on servants and courtiers was £80,000. This was £50,000 a year more than Elizabeth I had spent. James was also very lavish in gratifying his own pleasures. For example, he had spent £185,000 on jewels by 1612. His enthusiasm for hunting was costly. The Court was also run on a much more lavish scale, costing 33% more than under Elizabeth. Furthermore, the creation of Henry, as Prince of Wales, and the grant of various concessions to Parliament, cost James £48,000 a year. Despite the work of Cecil, especially in the years 1608 to 1610, by 1618 the royal debt was £900,000. Cranfield's attempts to restrict James' generosity also failed. Spending on pensions increased by 22% between 1621 and 1624. 5 10

Adapted from D Thomas, *Financial and Administrative Developments*, 1983

Extract B

James I worsened his financial problems, but he did not cause them. They were deeply embedded in seventeenth-century economic theory and practice. Thus, James no sooner arrived in England than he faced a financial crisis. The doctrine that, in time of peace, the king should 'live of his own' – that is, from the revenues of the royal estate and the income derived from the granting of privileges – stretched back to the 1300s. It was a principle that James I had to deal with, but with less crown land for income, as Elizabeth I had sold land off. James continued to sell off land to meet his expenses. Cecil, despite reducing the debt and increasing impositions, did nothing to solve the underlying problem. This could be addressed only in Parliament and thus the failure of Cecil's Great Contract forced James to rely even more on short-term solutions from his prerogative income. After 1618 James also sought to avoid involvement in the European war due to its cost. 5 10

Adapted from M Kishlansky, *A Monarchy Transformed. Britain, 1603–1714*, 1996

Extract C

The worst aspects of James' extravagance were not that he wasted large quantities of cash which could and should have been employed for more useful ends, but rather that he made it much harder for the majority of MPs to appreciate that there was an underlying problem with the public finances. He thus gave a small minority, who might privately have acknowledged that there was a defect, the perfect excuse not to take necessary corrective action. James' MPs became increasingly sceptical about his claims of poverty and determined not to consider any course of action which might enable him to squander even greater sums. As a consequence, while his ministers ensured that James avoided ruin, none of them was to make changes that would have restored the monarchy to financial health. As James was able to avoid war this allowed him to avoid complete financial disaster before 1625, but it did not solve the underlying problem.

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Adapted from C Durston, James I, 1993

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to James I's financial problems in the years 1603 to 1625.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 To what extent was Charles I's character and views the main reason for his failures as king in the years 1625 to 1646? **[25 marks]**

0 3 'Charles II's successes, in the years 1660 to 1681, were due to his own political skills rather than the work of his ministers.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

0 4 In the years 1681 to 1702, how far did power shift from the Crown to the Political Nation? **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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