



AS HISTORY

Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603–1702

Component 1D Absolutism challenged: Britain, 1603–1649

Wednesday 17 May 2017 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** 02 **or** 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 A

Answer Question 01.

Extract A

For many contemporaries the impact of the 1640s could be captured in the image of the world turned upside down, instigated by Parliament. As the decade progressed, Parliament's destruction of the structures of Charles I's authoritarian government was paralleled by popular destruction of enclosures and challenges to the authority of the landed classes and Parliament's destruction of Laudianism by the defacing of churches by people and troops. Parliament's claims for greater powers were accompanied by popular demands for greater religious and political liberties. The collapse of censorship allowed an unprecedented discussion in public and in print. The decade ended in political revolution and the rise of radical groups demanding a new constitution and a radical extension of the people's rights.

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Adapted from J Walter, 'The Impact on Society: A World Turned Upside Down?', in J Morrill, (ed.), *The Impact of the English Civil War*, 1991

Extract B

The attack on the authority of the Church from 1640 led to religious and political radicalism. The collapse of censorship gave access to a free press so that radical arguments could be openly debated. Lay preachers appeared in London. The outbreak of war also heightened visionary ideas of a struggle between good and evil, and the victories of Parliament's armies encouraged the belief that God approved their cause. Little could be done in wartime conditions to control the activities of radicals. In the 1640s religious radicalism began to challenge the foundations of society and to develop new political ideas, helped by the emergence of a radical political movement in London and the strength of radical ideas within the New Model Army.

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Adapted from A Anderson, *The Civil Wars, 1640–1649*, 2002

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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 reasons for the emergence of political and religious radicalism in the 1640s?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2 'The deterioration in relations between Crown and Parliament in the years 1604 to 1625 was due to James I's views on the monarchy.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Charles I's religious policies in England in the 1630s were successful.'

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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