

General Certificate of Education
January 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2

HS20

**Alternative O: James I and the Making of the Stuart
Monarchy, 1603–1625**

Friday 12 January 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS20.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate. The legibility of your handwriting and the accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be considered.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A England was governed by a personal monarchy, but this was not the same thing as an absolute monarchy. English monarchs did not have unlimited powers to make laws and raise taxes without getting the consent of parliament. The superior legislative authority in England was the king-in-parliament. Acts of parliament were far more powerful than royal proclamations.

Adapted from B COWARD, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, 1997

Source B Adapted from a letter to the Privy Council by King James, at the time of the dissolution of the First Parliament, December 1610.

We are sure no House but the House of Hell could have made so many complaints as they have already done. We are sorry about our ill-fortune in England. We do not know how we are supposed to have misbehaved. Spite and ill-will have been used against us. The Lower House has endangered our health, wounded our reputation, encroached upon many of our rights, and plagued our finances with their delays.

Source C Like most who wanted to reduce spending, Cranfield was opposed to the cost of a war, but he had also tried to maintain the king's support by introducing another handsome young man to court while Buckingham was in Madrid. The subsequent impeachment campaign against Cranfield, and the requirement of the 1624 Subsidy Act that expenditures be accounted for to treasurers appointed by parliament, were closely connected to conflict between factions at court. If there was an 'opposition' it was in a very real sense Charles and Buckingham who were the driving force behind Cranfield's impeachment.

Adapted from D HIRST, *England in Conflict, 1603–1660*, 1999

(a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly what is meant by 'royal proclamations' (lines 5 and 6) in the context of James's authority. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence about the authority of the king in relation to parliament in the years 1604 to 1611? (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A, B and C** and your own knowledge.

'Parliament successfully opposed James throughout his reign.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

The king was supreme governor. The English Church was episcopal in structure.

Adapted from M KISHLANSKY, *The Penguin History of Britain: A Monarchy Transformed, Britain 1603–1714*, 1996

- (a) Comment on ‘supreme governor’ in the context of the religious authority of James I. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why religious issues appeared to threaten James’s authority in the years 1603–1604. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of persecution, in relation to other factors, in explaining James I’s attempts to deal with the problems presented by Catholics and Puritans in the years 1604 to 1625. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

It was hard to keep income from feudal dues rising in line with inflation, not least because they fell on the most politically influential members of the population, who were strongly represented in Parliament.

Adapted from J MILLER, *The Stuarts*, 2004

- (a) Comment on ‘feudal dues’ (line 1) in the context of James’s forms of income. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the Great Contract of 1610 failed. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of James’s extravagance, in relation to other factors, in explaining the difficulties James I faced with his finances in the years 1611 to 1625. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: B COWARD, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, Longman, 1997.

Question 1 Source C: D HIRST, *England in Conflict, 1603–1660*, Arnold, 1999. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton.

Question 2: M KISHLANSKY, *The Penguin History of Britain: A Monarchy Transformed, Britain 1603–1714: Volume 6*, Penguin Books, 1996.

Question 3: J MILLER, *The Stuarts*, Hambledon and London, 2004.

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