



**A-level  
HISTORY**

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

**7042/1D**

**Wednesday 6 June 2018      Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

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

**[Turn over]**

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## 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:
  - 60 minutes on Question 01
  - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

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

**The Glorious Revolution was followed by major constitutional changes. These included the establishment of regular parliamentary elections, and institutional developments, such as the foundation of the Bank of England. In combination they led to a significant transformation in the power of the monarchy and, more significantly, the British state. The constitutional changes brought a sense of accountability for monarchs. Though monarchs and their ministers could still hope to employ government patronage to create a reliable parliamentary majority, their control over Parliament was not secure. Government policies were now scrutinised carefully and many parliamentarians prized their independence from Crown interference, while the need to consider their electorate, however small, also affected many MPs. The parliamentary problems of William forced him to abandon his ministers and lessened his international credibility. The need to win parliamentary support encouraged monarchs and ministers to adopt policies that appeared acceptable to Parliament. Monarchs also needed at least one senior minister who had the confidence of the Commons, the body that voted parliamentary taxation.**

**5**  
**10**  
**15**  
**20**  
**25**

**5**

**Adapted from J Black, A Military Revolution?  
Military Change and European Society,  
1550–1800, 1991**

**[Turn over]**

**EXTRACT B**

The monarchy, after 1688, proved unexpectedly powerful and independent, while Parliament was its old chaotic, disorganised and ineffectual self. The monarch's regular army after the Revolution steadily increased in size and efficiency, and consequently, many of England's 'liberties', indeed the whole constitution, depended on the willingness of the monarch and his ministers to observe conventions which were strictly non-enforceable. If we are to find an element of continuity or control, we must seek it in the Lords. The prestige of the English peerage was accentuated by economic factors working in their favour. The growing corruption of the electoral system increased the peerage's power. The system of finance which evolved, eroded the importance of the Commons' control of taxation. The House of Lords was the forum of the nation. What was founded in 1688 and confirmed in 1701 was not parliamentary monarchy but aristocratic monarchy.

**Adapted from J Kenyon, Stuart England, 1978**

**EXTRACT C**

William III's reign witnessed a decline in the popularity, and hence the influence, of the monarchy. This may seem paradoxical given the popular welcome William received as a saviour of Protestantism. Popular support for his replacing James as king, however, was another thing. 5

William did not have the character, nor did he make much effort, to bond with his ordinary subjects. Disliked as a foreign usurper, William added to his unpopularity by his limited respect for the Church 10 to which the people were fiercely loyal. Most damaging to his popularity were the heavy taxes which were seen as lining the pockets of foreigners. William remained distant from the English people and they from him. By the end of 15 William's reign the mystery of monarchy and the bond between king and people had been eroded. In addition, and partly as a consequence, attention had shifted away from the person of the king and the monarchy to the State. 20

**Adapted from K Sharpe, Rebranding Rule, 2014**

- 01** Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the influence of the Crown after 1688. [30 marks]

**[Turn over]**

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**SECTION B**

**Answer TWO questions.**

**0 2** 'The personalities of the early Stuart monarchs were responsible for a breakdown in relations between Crown and Parliament in the years 1604 to 1629.'

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

**0 3** How significant were religious divisions to political instability in the years 1640 to 1660?  
**[25 marks]**

**0 4** 'The Restoration Settlement was a failure.'

**Assess the validity of this view of the years 1660 to 1685. [25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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