

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Level Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 5**

**HS50**

**Alternative O: Monarchy Challenged, Rejected, Restored  
and Restrained, 1625–1714**

Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black 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 HS50.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.
- 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.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) or Question 2(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw upon an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

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Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.

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**SECTION A**

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

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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

**Source A**

A brief text extract adapted from L STONE, *The Causes of the English Revolution 1529-1642*, 1972, discussing the significance of Puritanism in providing the opposition with the ideas, organisation and leadership that were necessary to challenge the Crown and to ultimately bring about the Revolution. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

**Source B** It is a characteristic of an opposition that it is united by some common body of beliefs, which it does not share with members of the government. However such an ideological gulf between government and opposition is impossible to find in Parliament before 1640. There was tension between Crown and Parliament.

- 5 There were many disagreements on policy, often profound ones, but these were divisions which also split the Privy Council itself. Before 1640 there appear to have been no important issues of principle which divided members of the so-called opposition from their friends in the Council. The English gentry were not a divided society.

Adapted from C RUSSELL, *Unrevolutionary England, 1603–1642*, 1990

**Source C** Even though by September 1641 the king had agreed to all of Parliament's demands, the reforming zeal of some members of parliament nevertheless remained. To a significant extent this was because the royal concessions had been granted with a bad grace, raising a concern as to how far Charles could be trusted

5 not to try to regain what he had conceded. Indeed this fear was crystallised in May 1641 when Pym revealed the Army Plot. In order to secure the concessions already obtained, Pym and his Junto therefore sought, from May to November 1641, not simply to restrain the royal prerogative but to transfer to parliament key aspects of it. These measures led some to support the king.

Adapted from GE SEEL and DL SMITH, *Crown and Parliament 1558–1689*, 2001

- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

To what extent do these sources agree on parliamentary opposition to the Crown?

*(10 marks)*

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

‘Division in Parliament was more important than the actions of Charles I in causing civil war in England in 1642.’

Assess the validity of this statement with reference to the years 1640 to 1642. *(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

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**OR 2** Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** The Revolution Settlement of 1688–1689 was a pragmatic compromise that sought to re-establish political stability by consciously appealing to as wide a range of opinion as possible. In general it achieved this aim very successfully and only the two extreme ends of the ideological spectrum were left alienated. On the one hand  
5 were those Tories who still regarded James as the rightful king. At the other extreme stood the commonwealthmen, or ‘True Whigs’, frustrated republicans who lamented the failure of the Revolution Settlement to impose limitations on the Crown. They felt that a great opportunity had been missed to change the nature of the constitution rather than just the ruler. In between, the moderate majority could  
10 live with a compromise settlement. This gained broad support by making it possible to believe different things about the events of 1688–1689, especially about the extent to which James had been lawfully resisted and how far his successors were bound by a contract.

Adapted from DL SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1603–1707*, 1998

**Source B**

A brief text extract adapted from G M TREVELYAN, *The English Revolution 1688-89*, 1938, discussing the establishment of the rule of law which was brought into being by the Revolution Settlement. It goes on to talk about the Declaration of Right under which the conditions of the rule of William and Mary were detailed. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

**Source C**

A brief text extract adapted from J MORRILL, *The Nature of the English Revolution*, 1993, stating the falsifications of the settlements brought into being by the Sensible Revolution of 1688-1689. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

To what extent do these two sources agree on the nature of the Revolution Settlement of 1688–1689?

*(10 marks)*

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

‘The 1688–1689 settlement was driven more by James II’s religious policies than by his political policies.’

How valid is this judgement?

*(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

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**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

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- 3 'Parliament was more to blame than Charles I.'  
How valid is this assessment of the causes of the deterioration in the relationship between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629? *(20 marks)*
- 4 How far was opposition to Charles I in the years 1629 to 1640 generated by political rather than by religious fears? *(20 marks)*
- 5 'The division between Parliament and the army was more important than the role of religion in bringing about the regicide.'  
How valid is this assessment? *(20 marks)*
- 6 Following the execution of Charles I, why did it prove so difficult to achieve an acceptable religious and political settlement in the years 1649 to 1659? *(20 marks)*
- 7 To what extent was Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector more successful than Charles II in foreign policy? *(20 marks)*
- 8 'Clarendon's real failure was at court rather than in his policies.'  
Assess the validity of this view of Clarendon's fall from power. *(20 marks)*
- 9 To what extent was the Exclusion crisis of 1678–1683 political rather than religious? *(20 marks)*
- 10 How important was the influence of events in Ireland and Scotland on England in the years 1649 to 1689? *(20 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Source A: L STONE, *The Causes of the English Revolution 1529–1642*, Routledge, 1972

Source B: C RUSSELL, *Unrevolutionary England, 1603–1642*, Hambledon Press, 1990

Source C: G E SEEL and D L SMITH, *Crown and Parliament 1558–1689*, Cambridge University Press, 2001

Question 2 Source B: G M TREVELYAN, *The English Revolution, 1688–89*, OUP, 1938. By permission of Oxford University Press, Inc.

Source C: J MORRILL, *The Nature of the English Revolution*, Longman, 1993

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