



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2009

History

HIS2D

Unit 2D Britain, 1625–1642: the Failure of Absolutism?

Friday 16 January 2009 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 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 HIS2D.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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 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 Between 1640 and 1642 the broadly unified parliamentary opposition to Charles I became divided and support for the king developed. Three issues seem especially to have created parliamentary division and hence support for the king. Firstly, there was a significant suspicion of the influence of the Covenanter Scots, as well as others who were enthusiastic about alliance with them. In the second place, the slow progress of religious reform contributed to the emergence and spread of radical religious groups, especially in London. Many conservatives were alarmed by this and the radical religious upsurge helped to strengthen loyalty to an ‘Anglican’, not Laudian or Puritan, church. This led some to support the king as head of the church. Finally, many feared the revolutionary extensions of Parliament’s powers.

Adapted from A HUGHES, *The Causes of the English Civil War*, 1998

Source B What made men like Hyde become ‘constitutional royalists’ were the revolutionary parliamentary claims to choose the king’s advisers, control the army, and enact legislation without the king. All were unacceptable constitutional innovations and their consequences more to be feared than the actions of Charles I. Others who became royalists had more than constitutional concerns about the direction of events. For them the political crisis was associated more and more with the breakdown of order and with huge political demonstrations. These fears were skilfully exploited by the king to gain support through his reply to the parliamentary Nineteen Propositions in June 1642.

Adapted from B COWARD, *The Stuart Age*, 1997

Source C Adapted from a speech by the parliamentary Major-General John Lambert on the royalist-parliamentary divisions of 1642

Supporting the King were Papists, bishops and all such as had places or titles of honour or profit under the Crown, and generally all the dishonest people. These were known as royalists. Supporting Parliament were the honest, sober, serious people, that groaned under crown oppression, but followed the Scriptures. These were the reformed party of the nation, that had no ulterior motives and expected no advantage from the King or from the court.

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

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the reasons for the development of support for the king. *(12 marks)*

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

How important was religion as a reason for the outbreak of civil war in England in 1642? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why Arminian influence over the Church of England grew in the years 1625 to 1628. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘Buckingham was the main reason for the conflict between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why Charles I’s methods of raising income caused concern in the years 1629 to 1634. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘Charles I’s authority was never seriously threatened in England in the years 1629 to 1638.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Source A: A HUGHES, *The Causes of the English Civil War*, Macmillan, 1998. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

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