



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2009

## History

## HIS2D

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

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the new numbering system and new AQA answer book

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 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.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- 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.

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

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** Laud was willing to trample on those who opposed religious policy because he believed in the positive aspects of the programme he pursued. It was Laud who insisted upon the policy of restoring English churches and who led the appeal for the restoration of St Paul's Cathedral in London. It was Laud who poured money into the universities for  
5 the encouragement of scholarship. It was Laud who insisted upon a better-educated and better-paid ministry and who challenged both the Crown and the governing elite to pay their share. After decades of careless management, he attempted to bring order to religion. At court, however, Laud sought to limit Catholic influence.

Adapted from M KISHLANSKY, *A Monarchy Transformed, Britain 1603–1714*, 1996

**Source B** While Laud has carried much of the blame for Charles's religious policies, they were in fact very much the King's own. Charles would not tolerate those who opposed his religious policy. Laud's instructions regarding the placing of altars were intended to be merely recommendations – it was Charles who made them compulsory. While  
5 Laud attempted to restrict the Queen's influence, Charles appointed Catholics like Treasurer Weston to the Privy Council. Laud opposed the arrival of the Papal Agent, George Con, and advised the King to proceed more slowly with changes in the Church. Charles responded in 1637 by imposing a version of the Anglican Prayer Book on the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Adapted from R WILKINSON, *Years of Turmoil. Britain 1603–1714*, 1999

**Source C** Charles and Laud appear to have been in agreement on all fundamental questions of religious policy. The surviving evidence suggests a close collaboration between them, rather than a relationship in which one consistently led and the other followed. Each year, Laud submitted minutely detailed reports on the state of the Church, and  
5 the equally meticulous King worked carefully through them, making comments in the margin. It is clear that the uniformity, formality and ceremonies of Laudianism were highly attractive to Charles, and formed the ecclesiastical counterpart of the order and ritual which he promoted at Court. Hence, when Laud's policies were strongly criticised, Charles was prepared to use the full power of the State against the culprits. The 1630s  
10 saw a series of show-trials in Star Chamber.

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

**0 1** 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 role of Laud in the religious reforms of the 1630s. *(12 marks)*

**0 2** Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was opposition to religious reforms in the years after 1633 in bringing an end to the Personal Rule of Charles I? *(24 marks)*

**EITHER**

**Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why Charles I called for a forced loan in 1626. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'Foreign policy was the main cause of conflict between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR**

**Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was executed in May 1641. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'Charles I was the most important cause of the English Civil War.'  
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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Question 1 Source A: Adapted from *The Penguin History of Britain: A Monarchy Transformed, Britain 1603–1714: Volume 6* by MARK KISHLANSKY (Penguin Books, 1996. Copyright © Mark Kishlansky, 1996

Source C: DL SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1603–1707*, Blackwell, 1998