



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2010

## History

## HIS2D

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

Wednesday 20 January 2010 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 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.
- 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.

HIS2D

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

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

**Source A** Distrust of Charles encouraged Pym and his supporters to insist that the royal prerogative must be reformed. In particular, they asserted that Charles should be required to surround himself with ministers of whom parliament approved. As early as December 1640, there were reports that negotiations were taking place for Bedford and Pym to enter Charles's government. Bedford's death ended this 'bridging scheme'. For many, however, the demand that the king should appoint as ministers only those approved by parliament amounted to a breach in the traditional constitution. Increasingly uneasy about the aims and the methods of the group led by Pym, many of the political nation began to lend their support to Charles.

Adapted from GE SEEL, *Regicide and Republic, England 1603–1660*, 2001

**Source B** The Grand Remonstrance of November 1641 shows the extent to which relations between Charles and the Long Parliament had worsened. It was designed by Pym to flush out Charles I's supporters. Ultimately, it consolidated Charles's 'party'. The Remonstrance shows the breadth and depth of religious grievances and extent to which the royal prerogative was being eroded. The printing and publishing of the Grand Remonstrance was especially inflammatory. Pym did this without, as was customary, seeking the consent of the Lords. Moderates saw and feared it as an appeal to the people.

Adapted from D MURPHY, I CARRIER and E SPAREY, *Britain 1558–1689*, 2002

**Source C** The majority of those who rallied to Charles in 1642 wished to preserve the existing structures and practices of the Church of England. But this was only one aspect of a wider attachment to established forms of government in both Church and State. Many joined the king out of an almost feudal sense of honour and a hatred of rebellion. For others, this sense of honour and personal loyalty to the King was less important than a belief that he was a far more convincing guardian of the constitution and the rule of law than his opponents. Many of those who became Constitutional Royalists rallied to Charles because Pym's 'junto' now seemed to present a greater threat to the rule of law than Charles.

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

(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 role of Pym in the Long Parliament in the years 1640 to 1642. (12 marks)

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

How important was division in Parliament in the years 1640 to 1642 as a reason for the outbreak of civil war in England in 1642? (24 marks)

**EITHER**

- 2 (a) Explain why Charles I collected Tonnage and Poundage in 1625 and 1626. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'Parliamentary radicalism was the most important reason for the collapse of the relationship 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 the Scots rebelled against Charles I in 1637. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'His financial policies were the most important reason for opposition to Charles I in England in the years 1629 to 1640.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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Question 1 Source B: D MURPHY, I CARRIER and E SPAREY, *Britain 1558–1689*, Collins, 2002

Question 1 Source C: DL SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1603–1707*, Wiley-Blackwell, 1998

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