
A-level HISTORY

The English Revolution, 1625–1660

Paper 2E

Specimen 2014

Morning Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **2E**.
- 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 two questions in Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

Adapted from William Allen's recollections of the Windsor Prayer Meeting in April 1648. Allen was a soldier in the New Model Army.

And in this path the Lord led us to see not only our sin but also our duty; and this so unanimously weighed on each heart that none of us was able to speak a word to each other for bitter weeping. We felt shame at our wickedness of unbelief, at the negotiations with the King having been based on our wisdoms and not on the word of the Lord, which is the only true way to wisdom, strength and safety.

Yet we were helped to a clear agreement amongst ourselves, not any one dissenting, that it was our duty, with the forces we had, to go out and fight against those potent enemies which that year appeared against us everywhere, with a humble confidence in the name of the Lord that we would destroy them. Then, we came to a very clear and joint resolution, on many grounds debated between us, that, if ever the Lord brought England back again to peace, it was our duty to call Charles Stuart, that man of blood, to account for all the blood he had shed and the mischiefs he had done against the Lord's cause and against the people.

Source B

Adapted from exchanges between the presiding judge and the King at the trial of Charles I, January 1649.

Judge Bradshaw: You, instead of answering the charges, interrogate this court!

Charles I: Well, let me tell you, you have legal authority which will satisfy no reasonable man.

Bradshaw: Sir, I must interrupt you. It seems you are entering into arguments and disputes concerning the authority of this court. You must not do it!

Charles I: Sir, by your favour, I do know law and reason, though I am no lawyer professed. I know as much law as any gentleman in England, and, Sir, I stand for the liberties of the people of England more than any of you.

Source C

Adapted from 'Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson', by the Colonel's wife, Lucy Hutchinson. Her memoirs were written in the 1660s, but not published until 1806.

The gentlemen that were appointed his judges saw in the King a disposition bent on the ruin of all that opposed him, and of all the righteous and just things they had contended for. It weighed upon the consciences of many of them that, if they did not execute justice upon him, God would call them to answer for all the blood and desolation which would ensue by their allowing him to escape. Some of them afterward, for excuse, belied themselves and said they were under the awe of the army and had been over persuaded by Cromwell and the like; but it is certain that all were left to the free liberty of acting; they were neither persuaded nor compelled. As for Colonel Hutchinson, he was firm in his judgement concerning the case but, being called to an extraordinary action whereof many were of divided minds, he addressed himself to prayer. After serious debate with his own conscience, and with other upright and unbiased persons, he found a confirmation that it was his duty to act as he did. Thus he proceeded to sign the sentence against the King and therefore cast himself upon God's protection.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the regicide of 1649.

[30 marks]

Section BAnswer **two** questions.**0 2**

'Religion was the main reason for conflict between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**0 3**

'Charles I's Personal Rule was a financial success.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**0 4**

'Cromwell's personality was the main reason for the political instability of the years 1649 to 1658.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

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