



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

History

HIS2D

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

Wednesday 22 May 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

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

Source A

Charles I put an end to the immorality of his father's court. He brought about administrative reforms. He could be charming and considerate. He could be an effective leader. Yet Charles brought to his rule three characteristics which were fatal in combination. First, he had alarming policies, which he pursued with alarming methods. Secondly, he was hopelessly lacking in political judgement. Thirdly, no one could trust him. Those who opposed him believed themselves to be fighting for the liberty of the subject and religion. The Civil War was not fought for religion alone. It came from both religious and constitutional conflict. These conflicts had long roots, but it was Charles whose words and deeds brought them together.

Adapted from B WORDEN, *The English Civil Wars: 1640–1660*, 2009

Source B

England's problems stemmed from having a strong monarchy but a weak king. Charles was a wholly incompetent king. He alienated powerful figures amongst the peerage and gentry by interfering in due process of law, by breaking his solemn word when it suited him, and by blundering away his political advantages in a self-imposed war with the Scots. But his greatest folly was to put himself at the head of a faction in the Church whose aims clashed significantly with the preferences and beliefs of the greater part of his subjects. Charles's government was profoundly unpopular, above all for its religious policies. What made civil war possible in 1642 was a crisis of religion.

Adapted from J MORRILL, *The Nature of the English Revolution*, 1993

Source C

When three kingdoms under one ruler all take to armed resistance within three years, it seems sensible to investigate the possibility that their actions may have had some common causes. We will not find them in constitutional development or in their social systems. However, there are two obvious types of cause which are common to all three kingdoms. One is that they were all ruled by Charles I. The other thing all three kingdoms had in common is that they were all parts of a multiple monarchy of three kingdoms.

Adapted from C RUSSELL, *The British Problem and the English Civil War*, 1987

0	1
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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 Charles I. (12 marks)

and

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

How far were developments in Scotland and Ireland from 1640 responsible for the outbreak of civil war in England in 1642? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the Five Knights' Case of 1627 raised concerns about Charles I. *(12 marks)***and**

0	4
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 'Parliamentary radicalism was the most important 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
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 Explain why Puritans believed that Charles I was supporting Catholicism in the 1630s. *(12 marks)***and**

0	6
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 'Financial failures undermined the Personal Rule of Charles I.'
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 B: Adapted from *The Nature of the English Revolution* by JOHN MORRILL, Pearson Education limited, 1993.

Question 1 Source C: Adapted from C RUSSELL, *The British Problem and the English Civil War*, Blackwell, 1987.

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