

General Certificate of Education  
June 2006  
Advanced Level Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 5**

**HS50**

**Alternative O: Monarchy Challenged, Rejected, Restored  
and Restrained, 1625–1714**

Monday 19 June 2006 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 blue or black ink or 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 HS50.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) or 2(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

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Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.

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### SECTION A

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

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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

**Source A** The events of 1649 were the climax of the English Revolution, not only because a king was publicly tried and executed and a republic established, but also because people from outside the governing class – soldiers, women and the middle ranks of society – intervened in the great affairs of politics and religion. Their radicalism was not simply a reaction to the breakdown of the old constitution and ecclesiastical order in the first civil war, or merely forced on them by the actions of Charles I in causing the second civil war. It arose from long held and deeply felt hopes and expectations of profound changes for the better in their world: in other words, they were revolutionaries.

Adapted from B MANNING, *1649: The Crisis of the English Revolution*, 1992

**Source B** Unlike the French or Russian Revolution there was no hint of any mass popular enthusiasm for the English Revolution. There was no popular rejoicing on 30 January 1649. Ironically Charles I was more popular at his death than at any other time in the 1640s. The English Revolution was carried out by a minority, whose decisions to become regicides were taken at a very late stage. The two men who took the lead in bringing the king to trial, Ireton and his father-in-law, Cromwell, had been fully committed only a year before to securing a monarchical settlement. They were driven to become regicides by a combination of ‘functional’ (political) and ‘ideological’ (religious) pressures. This is what Cromwell meant by ‘necessity’ and ‘providence’.

Adapted from B COWARD, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, 1997

**Source C** A cold resolve swept the army after the Second Civil War. The royalist risings had been directed against them as much as against Parliament. The experience of their prayer meetings was less of lofty ideals than of basic revenge. Biblical texts highlighted the retribution of the Old Testament rather than the mercy of the New Testament. Charles Stuart, ‘that man of blood’, would be made to pay for his crimes.

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

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

To what extent do **Sources A** and **B** agree on the role of the people in the revolution of 1649? *(10 marks)*

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

‘Charles I was executed for political rather than religious reasons.’  
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

**OR**      **2** Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** Court factionalism intensified as government stabilised and the spoils of power increased. Clarendon remained the focus of opposition, especially as his health began to fail. His hold over the king was based on his strengths as a politician but the two had no emotional ties. The Dutch war needed a scapegoat and Clarendon had outlived his political usefulness. He was unpopular in Parliament and unpopular with the people.

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

**Source B** Beneath the pomp with which he surrounded himself, Clarendon's position was essentially insecure. He lacked the vision and dynamism needed to be a creative administrator, and his stuffy, pompous, self-righteous personality ensured that he was never widely popular. Above all, he failed to understand the need to build up a network of clients at court, in the Privy Council and in Parliament. In this he was a victim of his own profound loyalty to the Crown. Sufficiently passive to give his enemies a chance to mobilise their own supporters, yet sufficiently prominent to be easily blamed for unpopular policies, Clarendon provided a natural scapegoat once the initial euphoria that had greeted the Restoration had worn off.

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

**Source C** Clarendon was a generation older than the king, bossy, solemn and not a little boring. He continually told Charles to devote more time to the business of government and was deeply distrustful of innovation. Charles, however, was determined to enjoy himself and was open to the possibility of change and progress. Charles was not weighed down by ambitions or clear principles. Charles's main concern was to look after himself.

Adapted from J MILLER, *The Stuarts*, 2004

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

To what extent do **Sources A** and **B** agree on the weaknesses of the political position of Clarendon? (10 marks)

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

‘Clarendon's removal from office was more the result of Charles II's instincts for political survival than of the failings of Clarendon in the years 1660 to 1667.’  
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

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**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

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- 3 To what extent was the deterioration in relations between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629 more to do with finance than with foreign policy? *(20 marks)*
- 4 'Charles I's religious policy rather than his financial policy was the main reason for the unpopularity of the Personal Rule.'  
Assess the validity of this judgement with reference to the years 1629 to 1640. *(20 marks)*
- 5 To what extent was the outbreak of civil war in England in 1642 caused by the failures of Charles I's rule in Scotland and Ireland from 1637? *(20 marks)*
- 6 'Monarchy returned not because of its own strengths but because of the weaknesses of the regimes it replaced.'  
Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1658 to 1660. *(20 marks)*
- 7 To what extent were Anglo-Dutch relations in the years 1660 to 1685 shaped more by economic than by political factors? *(20 marks)*
- 8 'The greatest obstacle to Danby's success was Charles II rather than factional opposition.'  
Assess the validity of this judgement with reference to the years 1673 to 1678. *(20 marks)*
- 9 'The political and religious changes of 1688 and 1689 were far from revolutionary.'  
Assess the validity of this statement. *(20 marks)*
- 10 To what extent did the expansion of colonial overseas settlements bring economic and social benefits to Britain in the years 1629 to 1713? *(20 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Source B: B COWARD, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, Longman, 1997.

Question 1 Source C: M KISHLANSKY, *The Penguin History of Britain: A Monarchy Transformed, Britain 1603–1714: Volume 6*, Penguin Books, 1996. Copyright © Mark Kishlansky, 1996.

Question 2 Source A: *ibid*

Question 2 Source B: DL SMITH, *A History of the Modern British Isles 1603–1707*, Blackwell, 1998.

Question 3 Source C: J MILLER, *The Stuarts*, Hambledon and London, 2004.

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