



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

History

HIS2D

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

Tuesday 22 January 2013 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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

By the end of the 1629 Parliament there was overwhelming evidence to justify the deepest suspicion of Charles among the political nation. In 1626 Charles dismissed Parliament to save Buckingham. In 1626 and 1627 Charles levied a Forced Loan and opposed recalling parliament. In 1628, Charles falsified the legal record to
5 establish a precedent for prerogative imprisonment. In 1629 Charles went against the parliamentary order for the proper printing of the Petition of Right. It was also clear that he was promoting the rise of Arminianism. Buckingham's financial and foreign policy failures had combined with a fundamental conflict over religion to produce a constitutional breakdown. Thus, in 1629 those excluded by the inner
10 circle of the court were forced into opposition.

Adapted from L J REEVE, *Charles I and the Road to Personal Rule*, 1989

Source B

The concern aroused by Arminianism by 1629 can be exaggerated. Moderate parliamentary leaders were still anxious not to force a breach with the king but they failed because of MPs like Eliot and the king himself. Evidence of widespread opposition to the Crown in 1626 and 1627, to the Forced Loan, foreign policy and
5 Buckingham, does not necessarily mean that opposition was maintained. There is some evidence of a royalist backlash in reaction to the attack on the Crown by Eliot in 1628 and 1629. After 1629 many critics of the Crown were willing to work in central and local government. In the period after the 1629 dissolution, it was not yet clear that Charles's unapproachability, his financial policies, and especially his religious beliefs,
10 would eventually make it impossible for people to be loyal to the Crown.

Adapted from B COWARD, *The Stuart Age: England 1603–1714*, 1994

Source C

A passage by C Durston about the crisis in 1629, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

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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 the extent of the breakdown between Crown and Parliament by 1629. (12 marks)

and

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

How far was the conflict between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629 due to Charles's foreign policy? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

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 Explain why Charles failed to stop the Scots Rebellion in the years 1637 to 1640.
(12 marks)**and**

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 'Charles's religious policies in England during the Personal Rule provoked little opposition.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

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 Why did attempts at a settlement between Crown and Parliament in April–May 1641 fail?
(12 marks)**and**

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 'The most important reason for the outbreak of civil war in England in August 1642 was increasing support for the King from May 1641.'
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: L J REEVE, *Charles I and the Road to Personal Rule*, Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Question 1 Source B: BARRY COWARD, *The Stuart Age: England 1603–1714*, Pearson Education Limited. © Pearson Education Limited 1980, 1994, 2003.

Question 1 Source C: CHRISTOPHER DURSTON, *Charles I*, Routledge, 1998.

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