



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

History

HIS2D

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

Thursday 19 May 2011 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.
- 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.

Question 1

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

Source A

- The religious situation inherited by Charles I from his father, James I, was one of consensus within a largely united Protestant church. The new king, however, displayed a decisive bias towards Arminianism, shown by his appointment of Montagu as a royal chaplain in 1625. At the York House Conference it became clear
- 5 that the Duke of Buckingham, who always supported Charles' position, was inclined towards Arminianism. Charles' choice of Laud to preach at the opening of the 1625 and 1626 parliaments, and to supervise his coronation service, was a further indication of the king's religious beliefs. Charles was personally responsible for the direction of the church which, in the 1620s, shifted distinctly away from Calvinism.
- 10 As a result, throughout the parliaments of 1625 to 1629, the Commons, led by John Pym, vigorously attacked the rise of Arminianism.

Adapted from D NEWTON, *Papists, Protestants and Puritans*, 1998

Source B

- There is little evidence that Arminianism played a significant role in the early years of the reign of Charles I. The dominant issues were the continued progress of the war, the Forced Loan by which it was financed, and the political dominance of Buckingham. Arminianism did become an issue in the Parliament of 1628, certainly
- 5 for John Pym, but this was only after the definition of Arminianism had been widened to include not merely 'popery', but also 'a plot to introduce arbitrary government'. It is thus a matter of debate whether Pym's concern was religious or constitutional. Royal policy in 1628 actually reflected, above all, Charles's hopes for a harmonious relationship with his third Parliament. Before his assassination, Buckingham
- 10 attempted to conciliate those who had opposed him, and throughout the king remained outspokenly hostile to Arminianism.

Adapted from P WHITE, *Predestination, Policy and Polemic*, 1992

Source C

- Because the wars of the 1620s were so unsuccessful, it is too readily forgotten that they were seriously intended, and prepared for on such a scale as to create a severe administrative burden. The burden of war was imposed on an administration already at breaking point. It was imposed by the Duke of Buckingham whose purpose,
- 5 and even whose enemy, was not obvious. War and Buckingham brought relations between central and local government, and hence between King and Parliament, to the point of collapse in 1629.

Adapted from C RUSSELL, *Parliaments and English Politics, 1621–9*, 1979

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 Arminianism. (12 marks)

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

How important was the Duke of Buckingham in the deterioration of the relationship between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629 ? (24 marks)

EITHER

Question 2

0	3
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Explain why Ship Money caused concern in the 1630s. (12 marks)

0	4
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‘Opposition to Charles I’s Personal Rule in England was unsuccessful.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR

Question 3

0	5
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Explain why the Grand Remonstrance caused division in the Long Parliament. (12 marks)

0	6
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‘Religion was the main cause of the English Civil War.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view of the years 1640 to 1642. (24 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: D NEWTON, *Papists, Protestants and Puritans*, Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Question 1 Source B: P WHITE, *Predestination, Policy and Polemic*, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

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