

A-level HISTORY

Component 2E The English Revolution, 1625–1660

Friday 16 June 2017

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7042/2E.
- 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.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

From the charges presented on behalf of Parliament against King Charles I at his trial, January 1649.

That the said Charles Stuart, being admitted King of England, and therein trusted with a limited power to govern by and according to the laws of the land, and not otherwise; yet, nevertheless, out of a wicked design to erect and uphold in himself an unlimited and tyrannical power to rule according to his will, and to overthrow the rights and liberties of the people – Charles Stuart, for accomplishment of his designs, hath traitorously and maliciously levied war against the present Parliament. All wicked designs, wars, and evil practices of him, the said Charles Stuart, have been, and are, carried on for the advancement of a personal interest. 5

By all of which, it appeareth that the said Charles Stuart hath been, and is, the occasioner, author, and continuer of the said unnatural, cruel and bloody wars; therein guilty of all the treasons, murders, burnings, damages and mischiefs to the nation, acted and committed in the said wars. 10

Source B

From 'Eikon Basilike' ('The King's Book') published by an anonymous author in 1649. The author claimed to put forward Charles' thoughts before his execution.

As King, I think myself to live in the love and goodwill of My People. My Enemies have used all the poison of falsity, and violence of hostility, to destroy the love and Loyalty, which is in My Subjects. Indeed, it is a sad fate for any man to have his Enemies to be Accuser, Parties, and Judges; but this is the most desperate, when this is acted by the insolence of Subjects against their Sovereign. Those who have had the chiefest hand, are the most guilty of contriving the public Troubles. They must, by shedding My blood, seem to wash their own hands of that innocent blood, whereof they are now most evidently guilty before God and man; and I believe, in their own conscience too. They carried on unreasonable demands, first by Tumults, and then by Armies. Nothing makes mean spirits more cowardly-cruel in managing their usurped power against their lawful Superiors, than this, the Guilt of their unjust Usurpation. 5 10

Source C

From Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, written after 1660. Clarendon had opposed the King in the 1620s, but later supported the Crown and became Chief Minister to Charles II in 1660.

The next day, 28 January 1649, after the horrid death sentence was pronounced by the court that tried King Charles I, Colonel Richard Ingoldsby went to the Painted Chamber in Whitehall where he saw Oliver Cromwell and others assembled to sign the death warrant to order his Majesty's execution, following the verdict of the court. As soon as Cromwell's eyes were upon Ingoldsby, he ran to him, and taking him by the hand, drew him by force to the table and said he should now sign that paper, the death warrant, as they had done. Which Ingoldsby, seeing what the paper was, refused with great passion. But Cromwell and others held Ingoldsby by violence; and Cromwell, with a loud laughter, taking Ingoldsby's hand in his, and putting the pen between Ingoldsby's fingers, Cromwell used his own hand and wrote 'Richard Ingoldsby', while Ingoldsby himself was making all the resistance he could. 5 10

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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 execution of King Charles I.

[30 marks]

Turn over for the next question.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 How significant was parliamentary radicalism in the breakdown of relations between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629?
[25 marks]

0 3 How seriously did Puritan opposition to Laudianism challenge the authority of Charles I in the years 1633 to 1640?
[25 marks]

0 4 'Monarchy was restored in 1660 not because of what Charles II did but because of the actions of others after the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1658.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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