



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2014

## History

## HIS2D

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

Thursday 22 May 2014 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 **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.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** In 1641, the most likely way Charles would regain moderate support was through religion. He distanced himself from Archbishop Laud, whom he allowed to be imprisoned and whom he did nothing to help. In 1641, Charles promoted several bishops and appointed several new ones – almost all opponents of Laud. He made a number of statements critical of the Church policies of the 1630s; but he strongly defended the Elizabethan Church Settlement itself, with bishops and the Book of Common Prayer. Charles followed up this religious propaganda with accounts of himself as a now humbled, wiser and moderate man. He also claimed that Parliament had been taken over by an organised group of fanatics. 5

Adapted from Christopher W Daniels and John Morrill, *Charles I*, 1988

**Source B** Until the summer of 1641, Charles was virtually helpless, since his only reliable supporters were a minority of royalist hardliners. From then onwards, however, it is possible to watch a slow drift of the moderates away from Parliament and back to the King. The conversion of the moderate reformers of 1640 into reluctant royalists is not difficult to understand. They were reacting against the political radicalism of Pym. They were also reacting, as members of the propertied classes, against the threats to law and order: to the enclosure riots and the non-payment of rents; to the mobs which surged around Parliament at moments of crisis; to the wilder excesses of a totally unrestrained press; and to the emergence of a host of weird religious sects. 5 10

Adapted from Lawrence Stone, *The Causes of the English Revolution, 1529–1642*, 1986

**Source C** Only a minority of parliamentarians outside London really desired the more drastic political changes demanded in the Nineteen Propositions. The primarily defensive attitude of both moderate parliamentarians and constitutional royalists is the main reason why the war was so long in coming about. They could not see why their differences could not be overcome by negotiation. It was only the slow realisation that the king and the parliamentary leadership were never going to agree that made them accept, with dismay, the need for military preparations. 5

Adapted from Austin Woolrych, *Britain in Revolution, 1625–1660*, 2002

0	1
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Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

How far do the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the development of royalist support?

[12 marks]

and

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

How important were the actions of Charles I in the years 1640 to 1642 to the outbreak of civil war in England?

[24 marks]

**Either**

**Question 2**

0	3
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Explain why there was hostility to the Duke of Buckingham in the years 1625 to 1628.

[12 marks]

and

0	4
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'Arminianism 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 Laudianism was a cause of concern in the years 1633 to 1636.

[12 marks]

and

0	6
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'The actions of Charles I in the years 1637 to 1640 were the main reason for the collapse of the Personal Rule.'

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: Christopher W Daniels and John Morrill, Charles I, Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Question 1 Source B: Lawrence Stone, The Causes of the English Revolution, 1529–1642, 2nd Edition, Routledge, 2001.

Question 1 Source C: Austin Woolrych, Britain in Revolution, 1625–1660, Oxford University Press, 2002.

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