

A



**A-level
HISTORY**

Component 2E The English Revolution, 1625–1660

7042/2E

Wednesday 5 June 2019

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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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.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A**Answer Question 01.****SOURCE A****From the Petition of Right, 1628.**

**It was declared by King Edward I that no tax should
 be levied by a King without the assent of
 Parliament. Yet, nevertheless, of late your people
 have been in diverse places assembled and
 required to lend money to your Majesty. Some of 5
 them, upon their refusal so to do, have been
 constrained to make an appearance before your
 Privy Council. Others have been imprisoned. By
 the Magna Carta it is declared that no man may be
 imprisoned but by the lawful judgement of his 10
 peers by the law of the land. Yet, when they were
 brought before your justices, by your Majesty's
 writs of Habeas Corpus, they were returned back to
 prison, without being charged with anything to
 which they might make answer according to law. 15
 We do, therefore, humbly pray your most excellent
 Majesty, that no man hereafter be compelled to
 make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence or tax,
 without common consent of Parliament and that
 none be imprisoned for refusal thereof. 20**

SOURCE B

From a private letter from an MP to a friend in the country in late 1628.

Yesterday was a day of desolation among us MPs in Parliament, and this day we fear will be the day of our dissolution. Eliot moved that if we intended to provide the King with money, we should also supply him with advice. So he desired that there might be a statement to the King of the danger wherein the kingdom stood by the decay and contempt of religion, the weakness of the King's councils, the exhausting of the King's finances, the many and powerful enemies England faces and the few and poor friends we have abroad. Coke spoke, not knowing whether ever he should speak in this House again, stating that he would now do it freely. He argued that the author of all miseries at home and abroad was Buckingham and that Buckingham should be named in any statement by Parliament. Then the King sent a message to MPs that the House should end its debates until tomorrow morning. What we shall expect this morning God of Heaven knows.

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[Turn over]

SOURCE C

From the King's Declaration outlining the causes of his dissolution of Parliament, 10 March 1629.

Princes are not bound to give an account of their actions, but to God alone; yet for the satisfaction of the minds and affections of our loving subjects, we have thought good to set down this Declaration, that we may appear to the world in the sincerity of our actions. We will not undermine the good intentions of those moderate men, the majority of the Commons. We have been careful for the settling of religion and quieting of the Church, and we were not unmindful of the preservation of the just liberties of our subjects, which we secured to them by our gracious answer to the Petition of Right. We are not ignorant how much some few MPs hath of late endeavoured to extend their privileges. These provocations of evil men have not changed our good intentions to our subjects. For as well as we maintain our subjects in their liberties, so we expect that they yield as much submission and duty to our royal prerogative.

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0 1 With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying relations between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629. [30 marks]

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SECTION B

Answer TWO questions.

0 2 ‘Wentworth was successful in Ireland.’

Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1633 to 1639. [25 marks]

0 3 ‘The most important reason for Parliament’s victory in the First Civil War was Scottish support.’

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

0 4 How far was Cromwell’s failure to achieve a settlement due to the military basis of his power as Lord Protector in the years 1653 to 1658?
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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