



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2011

History

HIS2D

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

Thursday 20 January 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 In financial terms, ship money was a considerable success. The first demand, which applied to maritime towns and counties, raised well over 90% of the £80 000 requested. In subsequent years it was extended to cover the whole country and up to 1640 it became, in effect, an annual tax, worth the equivalent of almost four
5 subsidies. Well over £800 000 of the total assessment of around £1 000 000 was collected and only in 1639–40 did non-payment on the final account amount to more than 20%. These figures do conceal a good deal of reluctance and delay as some sheriffs took three years or more to gather their money in; but, even so, by early modern standards, ship money was a remarkably successful tax.

Adapted from R CUST, *Charles I*, 2006

Source B The lack of vocal, principled opposition to ship money should not be taken to mean its general acceptance. In the absence of parliament there was no forum for anyone to express constitutional concern without exposing themselves to royal anger. It is difficult to judge the extent and seriousness of the opposition to ship money before
5 1638. Opposition on constitutional grounds was not very apparent before that date, and between 1634 and the end of 1638, 90% of the tax was paid. Even so, there are indications in Cheshire and Kent that ship money was discussed as an attack on parliamentary liberties.

Adapted from B COWARD, *The Stuart Age*, 1994

Source C By 1637, the monarchy had balanced its income against its expenditure although little had been done to reduce debts. More importantly, a period of prolonged peace had benefited trade, so that revenue from custom duties had risen by more than 50%, promising a possible route to long-term financial security. The situation
5 was still finely balanced, and there is no doubt of the discontent felt by some, but opposition had little opportunity for open expression. There was clearly some resentment of ship money, of the failure to call Parliament and of the changes in the Church, but little hope of reversing them. The leaders of the Puritan faction were considering emigration as their only way out. Charles appeared to be in control.

Adapted from R WILKINSON, *Years of Turmoil*, 1999

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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 ship money. (12 marks)

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

How far can Charles I's Personal Rule be regarded as a success? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why Arminianism was a source of tension in 1625–1626. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'Charles I was the main 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 Explain why the Root and Branch Petition of December 1640 caused concern for some MPs. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'The Irish Rebellion of October 1641 was the main cause of civil war in England in 1642.'
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: R CUST, *Charles I*, Pearson Education, 2006.

Question 1 Source B: B COWARD, *The Stuart Age*, Pearson Education, 1994.

Question 1 Source C: R WILKINSON, *Years of Turmoil, Britain 1603—1714*, Hodder Arnold, 1999. Reproduced by permission of Edward Arnold (publishers) Ltd.

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