

A-level HISTORY

Component 2E The English Revolution, 1625–1660

Wednesday 3 June 2020 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 Cromwell's speech to the representatives of the second Protectorate Parliament, 13 April 1657.

I am a man standing in the role of Lord Protector; a role which I undertook not so much out of the hope of doing any good, as out of a desire to prevent mischief and evil, which I did see was imminent in the nation. We were running headlong into confusion and disorder and would necessarily have run into blood. I profess I had not thought when I undertook the Protectorship, that I could do much good, but I did think I might prevent imminent evil. I am ready to serve not as a king, but as a constable if you like! For truly I have, as before God, thought it was often that I could not tell what my role was, nor what I was as Lord Protector, save comparing myself to a good constable set to keep the peace of the parish. And truly this hath been my aim and satisfaction in the troubles that I have undergone, that you have peace.

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Source B

From 'The World's Mistake in Oliver Cromwell' by the republican Slingsby Bethel, printed in 1668.

By lying, Cromwell gained the good thoughts of his masters, the Long Parliament. By his apparent spiritual gifts, he got a good opinion from his soldiers so that he could impose what belief he pleased upon them. He made use of the favour he had with each to abuse both, by many vile practices, for making himself popular, and the Parliament and army hateful to one another. Because the practices he used are too many to number, I shall list a few: his obstructing the House in their business by long drawling speeches, and then complaining of the House to his soldiers that he could not get them to do anything that was good; his fair words to everyone, without keeping promise with any, except for his own advantage; his deserting his Major-Generals, criticising them himself when he had set them at work. What he did, being for his own personal advancement, leaves him a person to be truly admired for nothing but ambition.

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Source C

From a report to the government of Venice by the Venetian Ambassador in England, 1656.

At this point I must speak of Oliver Cromwell's religion. While in general he displays a most exemplary exterior, yet it cannot be known what religion he actually follows. In the late troubles he professed himself to be an Anabaptist. This cult denies sovereignty and claims obedience to God alone, and to these Independents belonged the majority of the Parliament which passed sentence on the King. The moment Cromwell was elevated to power, he not only broke off with the Independents, but condemned and persecuted them. Thus he has changed his views in accordance with his personal interests, and he thinks it suits his policy that 246 religions should be professed in London, all alike in hostility to the Pope, but differing greatly from each other and incompatible. This division into so many sects makes them all weak, so that no one is strong enough to oppose him. 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 Oliver Cromwell. **[30 marks]**

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2

'Charles I's style of rule was the main source of conflict between Crown and Parliament in the years 1625 to 1629.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3

How important was the impact of events in Ireland in 1641 to the outbreak of civil war in England in August 1642?

[25 marks]

0 4

How significant were the actions of individuals in bringing about the restoration of monarchy in the years 1658 to 1660?

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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