

A-level HISTORY

Component 2E The English Revolution, 1625–1660

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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

From the Memoirs of Sir John Rereby, recalling the years 1658 to 1660. Rereby wrote his Memoirs between 1679 and 1685.

Cromwell died. He was the greatest and bravest of men, had his cause been good, that the world ever produced. His son Richard, who was a gentleman that lived in the country and was not acquainted with politics, was proclaimed Protector. He was confirmed by a Parliament which he called, but this Parliament, not pleasing him, was soon dissolved. Richard did not long survive it, the officers causing the Rump to be called again. 5

I was in London, where, by the dispute between our new governors, the ambition of some and the jealousies of others, the dislike of the Parliament's proceedings on the one hand and the arrogant manner of the officers of the army on the other, it was easy to discern a door opening for the King's return into England. And yet, although the Parliament and the army were detested by the majority of the nation, they were congratulated in their new power from all foreign princes. 10

Source B

From the Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow. Ludlow, a leading republican Commonwealthman, wrote his Memoirs after the Restoration while on the continent to escape revenge by Charles II.

Different were the effects that Cromwell's death produced in the nation. Those men who had been sharers with him in the usurped authority were exceedingly troubled, whilst all other parties rejoiced at it: each of them hoping that this alteration would prove advantageous to their affairs. The Commonwealthmen were so charitable that the soldiers, being delivered from their servitude to the General, would now open their eyes and join with them, as the only means left to preserve themselves and the people. 5

Neither the sense of duty, nor the care of their own safety, could prevail with the army to return to their proper station. So that having tasted sovereignty under the shadow of their late master, it was agreed to proclaim Richard Cromwell, Protector; and so that nothing might be omitted to fortify the new government, various means were used to procure addresses of support, which were brought in great numbers from the several counties of England, Scotland and Ireland, as also from many army regiments. 10

Source C

From a report to the government of Venice by the Venetian Ambassador in England, April 1660.

The counties are proceeding briskly with the election of MPs. As those selected are not opposed to the Stuarts, confidence in his Majesty's return becomes greater. There can no longer be any doubt about it. The change in the people here is indeed miraculous. The King's name is now as much loved and acclaimed as in past years it was detested and abused. Nothing is desired with greater fervour by all the people than his return, particularly by the lower classes, who have been his most bitter enemies. Here in London there is a particular desire for the King's return. It will be a marvel to see the moment of his coming without the shedding of a single drop of blood. The desire for the King is universal; some wanted rigorous conditions, some moderate ones and some freely, without any arrangement, referring everything to the mercy of his Majesty. Many of his Majesty's enemies are now trying to get favour with him by excuses and justifications.

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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 reasons for the restoration of monarchy in 1660.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

- 0 2** To what extent was the deterioration in relations between Crown and Parliament, in the years 1625 to 1629, due to the character and aims of Charles I? **[25 marks]**
- 0 3** 'The financial policies of Charles I, in the years 1629 to 1638, were a success.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**
- 0 4** To what extent was the development of political and religious radicalism, in the years 1646 to 1653, due to weaknesses in government? **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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