



A-level
HISTORY

Component 2E The English Revolution, 1625–1660

7042/2E

Friday 9 June 2023

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

MATERIALS

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

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A

Answer Question 01.

SOURCE A

From the 'Remonstrance of the New Model Army', written by Commissary-General Henry Ireton, November 1648. This was presented to Parliament as the opinion of the Army.

We have fought to give freedom and enlargement to the Gospel and to take away the corrupted forms of popish ignorance and idolatry that have been used to hold the people in chains and darkness. We have fought to take away the dependence of the clergy upon a monarch. Charles Stuart maintained a war for many years against the people with the spilling of much blood and desolation for the kingdom. He has tried by all means, by divisions and parties stirred up within, and invasions from abroad, to lengthen this war out longer. After he was subdued and wholly in our power and at our mercy, he renewed war. He did this merely to uphold the interest of his will and power against the common interest of the people. We should impose exemplary punishment, upon the Leader first, and then those nearest to him. Thereafter there should be no King other than upon the decision and trust of the people through their representatives in parliament.

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SOURCE B

From the pamphlet, ‘The Legal Fundamental Liberties of the People’, by John Lilburne, June 1649. Lilburne wrote this for the people, while he was imprisoned in the Tower of London.

The Cavaliers were furious with me about the beheading of the King. Yet I had refused to give my consent to be one of his judges. I declared at Windsor in 1648 to the leading officers, that I was against the manner and time of their intended dealing with the King. I argued stiffly that upon their own principles they would be no better than murderers in taking away the King’s life in such a way, though he was guilty of the crimes they charged upon him. For justice to be done, especially for the blood shed, their proceedings would be murder in the eye of the Law, if they did it without any legal authority. Therefore, at Windsor I pressed them again and again, that they would postpone his trial until a new Representative, based upon the Agreement of the People, could be chosen, and then try him. They have beheaded the King for a Tyrant, yet they walk in his oppressing steps, if not worse.

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SOURCE C

From an anonymous pamphlet, ‘The Bloody Court. A true narrative of the designs, wicked plots, and bloody conspiracies of the most vile, usurping tyrants’, published in 1660 after the Restoration.

Cromwell prevented General Fairfax from stopping the Court of Justice from proceeding against the King until prayer was done. In the meantime, Cromwell privately sent Ireton from Whitehall to the Painted Chamber to those there drawing up the Sentence against the martyr King to finish it, seal it, and forthwith disperse themselves. Whilst Ireton went, Cromwell kept Fairfax at prayer, and held him there upon his own, almost two hours, until Ireton returned. Then Cromwell, who prayed all that while, drew to a conclusion. Cromwell then pretending to be in all haste, made to go to the Court of Justice, to stop the proceedings against the King, but was told by Ireton, in the General’s hearing, that they had already signed the Sentence against the King and were then dismissed and gone to their several homes. Cromwell pretended then to Fairfax that this act was Providence and nothing could be done to stop justice against the King.

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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 the execution of Charles I in 1649. [30 marks]

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SECTION B

Answer TWO questions.

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‘The religious policies of Charles I met with no significant opposition in England during his Personal Rule.’

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

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To what extent was Charles I in a stronger position in August 1642 than he had been when he called the Long Parliament in November 1640? [25 marks]

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‘The main weakness of Oliver Cromwell’s rule as Lord Protector, in the years 1653 to 1658, was his religious radicalism.’

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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