



AS HISTORY

The English Revolution, 1625–1660

Component 2E The origins of the English Civil War, 1625–1642

Monday 19 May 2025 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/2E.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From the 'Humble Petition of Diverse Citizens of London', presented to parliament in early 1641.

At the first sitting of this parliament, we hoped that we should soon have our grievances removed and the troublemakers of the kingdom and oppressors of our liberties speedily and publicly punished and all things so perfectly settled that security might appear and trade return as before. Yet, after five months' sitting of this parliament, we see no person punished, no man's estate confiscated. The Earl of Strafford himself, though a man charged by all three kingdoms, remains a threat. This is a great encouragement to the rest of the great troublemakers. Our grievances remain. The Irish popish army is not yet disbanded. The great affairs of the Church are stuck in debate.

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Source B

From the records of the House of Lords' interrogation of members of a London Baptist church, following their arrest in January 1642.

It was demanded why they would not go to their parish church, according to the law for church attendance. They answered:

- 1 That the law was not a true law, for it was made by the bishops and they would not obey it.
- 2 That they would not go to their parish churches as those churches were not true churches and there was no true church but where the faithful met.
- 3 That the king could not make a perfect law, for he was not a perfect man.
- 4 That they ought not to obey the king in civil things.

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It was also noted that some of them threatened the churchwardens and constables.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining popular radicalism in the years 1640 to 1642?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0	2
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'The main reason for the deterioration in relations between Crown and Parliament, in the years 1625 to 1629, was the legacy of James I.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

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'In the years 1633 to 1637, Charles I was successful in forcing Laudianism on England.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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