



**General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced**

473/02

**HISTORY – HI3
UNIT 3
IN-DEPTH STUDY 2
THE GREAT REBELLION,
c. 1637-1658**

P.M. FRIDAY, 11 January 2008
(1 hour 30 minutes)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

THE GREAT REBELLION, c. 1637-1658

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

1. The causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1642.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘On the 23 July 1637, being Sunday, the service book was begun to be read in St. Giles Church, Edinburgh, where there were present many of the King’s council, the archbishops and other bishops, the lords in sessions, the magistrates of Edinburgh, and a very great gathering of all sorts of people. Amongst the multitude there appeared no sign of trouble, but no sooner was the book
5 opened by the Dean of Edinburgh than a number of the meaner sort, most of them women, with clapping of their hands raised such a barbarous hubbub that nobody could either hear or be heard. The Bishop of Edinburgh stepped into the pulpit to try to appease the tumult by reminding them of the place in which they were and by calling on them to desist from that horrible disrespect. He was met with as much irreverence as the Dean, and with more violence in so much that if a stool aimed
10 to be thrown at him had not been diverted, the life of that bishop would have been endangered, if not lost. The Archbishop of St. Andrews and Lord Chancellor tried to appease the multitude but they too were met with such bitter curses that the provost, bailiffs and others of the city council were forced to come down from the gallery and thrust out of the church these disorderly people. Yet the outcries, rapping of the doors, throwing of stones at the windows by the crowd outside was
15 so great that the bailiffs were forced to go and deal with the rage of the people.’

[From Walter Balcanquhall, Dean of Durham and King’s Commissioner in Scotland, writing in a report to the King, *A large declaration concerning the late tumults in Scotland* (1639)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘the service book’ (line 1). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the problems facing Charles I? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1642? [20]

(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

2. The Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-1653.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘For those of the nobility, gentry and commons of Ireland who have not taken part in this rebellion, they shall and may expect the protection of the English state for their goods, liberties and lives which the law gives them; and in their farming, merchandizing, manufacturing and trading whatsoever the same. They, behaving themselves as becomes honest and peaceable men, testifying
5 their good affections upon all occasions to the service of the state of England, shall have equal justice done them as is granted to the English. They shall bear in equal proportion with the people of England the taxes demanded of them by the state. If the soldiery be harsh and insolent upon them then on proper complaint and proof set before a legally constituted court of law, the guilty will be punished with the utmost severity and the guiltless shall be protected in law as the equal of
10 Englishmen. And having said this, and intending honestly to perform it, if this people seek the advice and counsel of their prelates and clergy and other of their leaders, I cannot be blamed for the misery and desolation, blood and ruin, that shall happen to them. I will rejoice in being free to exercise my power and authority to the utmost severity against those who either oppose or fail to seek the protection of the state of England.’

[From a proclamation issued by Oliver Cromwell as the Parliamentary Governor of Ireland,
*A declaration of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the undeceiving of
deluded and seduced people (1650)*]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘clergy and other of their leaders’ (line 11). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about Cromwell’s attitude to the Irish? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-1653? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

SECTION B

Answer one question.

3. The Civil Wars, 1642-1649.

Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘About one o’clock in the afternoon the battle did begin and continued until it was very dark; the field was very great and large and the King’s forces came down a great long hill. They had the advantage of ground and wind, and they gave a brave charge and did fight very valiantly; they had 15 Regiments of Foot and 60 Regiments of Horse, our Horse were under 40 Regiments. Our soldiers did many of them run away with all the speed they could out of the battle.’

[From Captain Edward Knightley, a Parliamentarian commander, writing in his official report of the Battle of Edgehill (1642)]

Source B

‘The Cavaliers rode up into the town with the Earl of Denbigh being in the front, singing as he rode. They shot at every door or window where they could spy any looking out, then hacked, cut or pistolled all they met without distinction. Having thus possessed themselves of the town, they ran into every house, cursing and damning, threatening and terrifying the poor women most terribly, setting naked swords and pistols to their breasts.’

[From an eye-witness account of the sacking of Birmingham by a Royalist force under Prince Rupert (1643)]

Source C

‘It all began in Pembroke. Here, in January 1648, the mayor, John Poyer, a merchant who had held the town for Parliament in the first war, refused to give up the town and castle to Colonel Fleming, who had been sent to replace him. Poyer insisted that his officers and men be first given their arrears of pay. He repulsed all attempts to remove him.’

[From David Fraser, an academic historian, writing in his school history text-book, *The Adventurers: Wales in History 1485-1760* (1970)]

Source D

‘I have considered your complaint and my own duty; and without meaning to threaten, must tell you that if, for the sake of some, this offer of pardon be refused, then misery and ruin shall befall the poor soldiers and people with you. I know where to lay the charge if blood be spilled. I expect your answer within two hours. Send no more to me about the subject unless it be surrender.’

[From Oliver Cromwell, in a letter to his former ally John Poyer, the mayor holding out in Pembroke Castle (1648)]

Source E



[A contemporary illustration called *The Welsh Man's Postures* showing Parliament's contempt for the Welsh soldiers serving the king. The Welsh soldiers were thought to behave timidly in battle in the seventeenth century (1645)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views of the behaviour of royalist forces? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Second Civil War in Wales? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the Civil Wars, 1642-1649? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)

4. Radicalism and the Protectorate.

Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘They are to suppress all insurrections, rebellions or other unlawful assemblies, use their best endeavours to find thieves, highwaymen, and other dangerous persons, and the places they frequent. They must have a strict eye to horse-races, cock-fighting, stage plays or any unlawful assembly as upon such occasions much evil and wickedness is committed. They shall take account of what proceedings have been put upon the ordinance for ejecting ignorant, insufficient ministers and schoolmasters.’

[From Cromwell’s Instructions to the Major Generals (1655)]

Source B

‘The Puritans are a deceitful people; they speak fairly, and offer long prayers but much of what they do amounts to very little.’

[From Morgan Llwyd, a Fifth Monarchist army officer and critic of Cromwell, writing in his book *Llyfr y Tri Aderyn (Book of the Three Birds)* (c.1654)]

Source C

‘I suppose you have heard of the address made by one hundred Officers to his Highness (Cromwell) yesterday that his Highness would not hearken to the title of King because it was not pleasing to his army, and was a matter of scandal to the people of God, of great rejoicing to the enemy; that it was hazardous to his own person, and of great danger to the three nations; such an assumption making way for Charles Stuart to come in again.’

[From the diary of Thomas Burton, an MP and a supporter of Cromwell (1657)]

Source D

‘Within the freedom and tolerance afforded by the government of the Protectorate in respect of its broad interpretation on religion, there sprang up a bewildering array of sects differing from each other in matters of doctrine and church rules – Seekers, Ranters, Baptists, Quakers and the most radical of all, if not the most realistic and tolerant, the Fifth Monarchists.’

[From Christopher Hill, an academic historian, writing in his specialist history book about the experience of the poet Milton during the English Revolution, *Milton and the English Revolution* (1977)]

Source E

[A half-crown coin issued in 1658. The inscription reads ‘Oliver, by the grace of God, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland’.]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C show differing views of the role and power of Cromwell? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying religion during the Protectorate? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Radicalism and the Protectorate? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)