



**GCE AS/A level**

473/02

**HISTORY – HI3**

**UNIT 3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 2**

**THE GREAT REBELLION c. 1637-1658**

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2008

1½ hours

**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 or 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 Civil Wars, 1642-1649.**

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

‘Good Sir,

It is commanded to me to give the thanks of our City of Bath, and all its inhabitants, to you and your good care and concern in providing your own company to come here, and thereby preventing such disorder as does often happen under soldier-like quarterings. Your troop behaved well, as it was expected your good direction did so endeavour they should. Major Hewlet got in the levies as commanded, in such manner as the rate observed all over the west. Many citizens had no money ready, and were threatened with pillage. Eighteen horses were provided at the market house, and delivered up, as you desired; but the men required were excused on your desiring, nor was any seizure made, or plunder, except in liquors and bedding. The town house was filled with troops that came from Marlborough in their march westward. God preserve our Kingdom from these sad troubles much longer. Our meal was taken by the Marlborough troop, but they restored it again to many of the poorer sort. Our beds they occupied entirely, but no greater mischief has happened as yet. We have no divine service as yet; the Churches are full of troops, furniture and bedding. Pardon my haste, as I have sent this by a poor man who may suffer if he is found out, and I dare not send a man on purpose on horseback, as the horse would be taken.’

[From a letter written by Robert Jones, a leading citizen of the City of Bath, to Parliamentary Captain John Harington, after his company had based themselves in the city (1646)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘the levies’ (line 5). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the attitude of the soldiers towards civilians in wartime? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the Civil Wars, 1642-1649? [20]  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)*

## 2. Radicalism and the Protectorate.

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

‘Since we are assured of our creation in the image of God, and of an interest in Christ equal unto men, as also of a proportionable share in the freedoms of this commonwealth, we cannot but wonder and grieve that we should appear so despicable in your eyes as to be thought unworthy to petition or represent our grievances to this honourable House. Have we not an equal interest with  
5 the men of this nation in those liberties and securities contained in the Petition of Right, and other of the good laws of the land? Are any of our lives, limbs, liberties, or goods to be taken from us more than from men, but by due process of the law and conviction of twelve sworn men of the neighbourhood? And can you imagine us to be so stupid as not to perceive, or not to be wholly sensible when daily those strong defences of our peace and welfare are broken down and trod  
10 underfoot by force and arbitrary power?

Therefore, we earnestly entreat you to review our last petition and not to slight things therein contained because they are presented to you by the weak hand of women, it being a usual thing with God by weak means to work mighty effects.’

[From *The Women’s Petition*, a radical proposal presented to Parliament (1649)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘the Petition of Right’ (line 5). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the position of women in society? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of Radicalism and the Protectorate? [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 causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1646.

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

#### Source A

‘When Judge Weston came to speak of Ship Money, the audience which had before listened but with ordinary attention did then listen with great diligence, and after his declaration I saw a kind of dejection in their very looks. Some held that the declaration the judges had made was fully to the point and that the King had full right to impose it, and all concluded that if a Kingdom were in jeopardy it ought not to be lost for want of money.’

[Sir Roger Twysden, writing in an official report for Parliament on the court judgement against John Hampden’s attempt to have Ship Money declared illegal (1638)]

#### Source B

‘Be it therefore enacted by this present Parliament that the said charge commonly called Ship Money is contrary to and against the laws and statutes of this realm, the right of property, the liberty of the subjects and the Petition of Right made in the third year of the reign of His Majesty.’

[From an Act of Parliament declaring Ship Money to be illegal (1641)]

#### Source C

‘Mr. Speaker, when I first heard of a Remonstrance, I imagined we should hold up a glass to represent unto the King the wicked counsels of destructive councillors, the restless turbulence of Papists, the bold innovations and some superstition brought in by some Bishops and the rotten part of the clergy. I did not dream that we should remonstrate downwards, tell stories to the people and talk of the King as of a third person.’

[Sir Edward Dering, a pro-royalist M.P., speaking in Parliament during the debate on the Grand Remonstrance (1641)]

#### Source D

‘We all agree upon this; that a Reformation of Church government is most necessary but not to strike at the root nor to attempt a total alteration. I am confident that for every Bishop we put down in a diocese, we shall set up a Pope in every parish.’

[Lord George Digby, a critic of Laud and of royal policy, making a speech in Parliament during the debate on the Root and Branch Petition (1641)]

## Source E



[From a contemporary anti-royalist illustration entitled *Laud and Prynne's Ears*.  
It accuses Archbishop William Laud of being a traitor (late 1630s)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting attitudes to Ship Money? [8]
- (b) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence to an historian studying the role of Archbishop Laud? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1646?  
(*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.*) [24]

#### 4. The Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-1653.

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

##### Source A

‘By my faith I do declare that the Ministers to be found in Wales are generally taken to be drunken, debauched, ignorant and illiterate. They are not fit to be trusted to keep a kennel of hounds.’

[From a report by Hugh Peters, one of the commissioners employed to enforce the Act for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales (1650)]

##### Source B

‘Mr. Peters is uncalled for, unspent for, and unconcerned for the common sort. There will shortly come forth a paper from one of those he criticised to let Mr. Peters know they are not so illiterate and ignorant as he would render them.’

[From an anonymously published pamphlet, *News from Wales* (1650)]

##### Source C

‘The members of this Barebones Parliament were a pack of weak, senseless fellows; much the major part of them consisted of inferior persons, of no quality or name, artificers of the meanest trades, known only by their gifts in praying and preaching. They sat, they prayed and they did nothing.’

[From the pro-royalist Earl of Clarendon, writing in his survey of the Civil War, *History of the Rebellion* (1667)]

##### Source D

‘What is surprising to those accustomed to the image of Barebones Parliament as a complete flop is both the efficiency with which it went about its business and its practical achievements. In some respects it acted more efficiently than normal Parliaments. In just over five months it passed over thirty statutes and many more bills were in the pipeline when it ended in December 1653.’

[From Barry Coward, an academic historian writing in a specialist book, *Stuart England 1603-1714* (1997)]

## Source E



[From the title page of a pamphlet entitled *The Ranters Ranting* (1651)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting views of ministers of religion in Wales? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Barebones Parliament? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-53?  
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]