



**GCE AS/A level**

1232/02

**HISTORY – HY2**

**UNIT 2**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 2**

**REBELLION AND REPUBLIC, c. 1629-1660**

A.M. TUESDAY, 22 January 2013

1 ½ hours

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

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

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball point pen.

Answer **one** question.

### **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 assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.**

## UNIT 2

## IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

## REBELLION AND REPUBLIC, c. 1629-1660

*Answer one question.*

1. *Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.*

**Source A**

‘The Archbishop [Laud] has long ceased to command the respect of the citizens of this nation. He is a closet papist and is not fit to lead the Church. He is the creature of the King and does his bidding in all things, no matter how corrupt and sinful they may be.’

[Henry Burton, a church rector, author and pamphleteer, commenting on Archbishop Laud in his pamphlet, *For God and King* (1637)]

**Source B**

‘The Star Chamber has long been regarded as the Crown’s instrument of censorship and terror during the Personal Rule. This is unfair. The judges were free to act as they saw fit and were rarely subject to pressure from either the Crown or its ministers. Indeed, as far as the Somerset gentry were concerned it was one of the most respected courts in the kingdom.’

[T.G Barnes, an academic historian and specialist in local history, writing in a local history study, *Somerset, 1625-1640: A County’s Government during the Personal Rule* (1961)]

**Source C**

‘Parliament is and hath ever been the place where the rights, laws and liberties of the people of this nation have been protected from tyrants and evil-doers. To close this noble assembly will lead to the destruction of true government, for without it, this kingdom will descend into chaos.’

[Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, a leading member of the House of Lords, in a parliamentary speech opposing the dissolution of the Short Parliament (1640)]

**Source D**

‘Laud was no saint, nor was he immune to the flattery and bribery of those who sought his aid in securing a place at Court. However, he was far from the inefficient, irresponsible and irreligious leader of the Church that he has been portrayed by his enemies. He was able, talented, deeply religious and, above all, loyal, especially to the King.’

[W.A. Shaw, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth-century religious history, writing in a specialist textbook, *A History of the English Church during the Civil Wars and under the Commonwealth* (1900)]

**Source E**

‘For its manifest evil, corruption and wrongdoing the Court of Star Chamber is, by an Act of this Parliament, abolished. Justice and mercy is restored. My earnest hope is that those whom the Star Chamber oppressed may petition this House for restitution of their losses if it be proved they were deliberately wronged.’

[William Strode, an MP and critic of Charles I, in a Commons speech praising the passing of the Act for the Abolition of the Court of Star Chamber (1641)]

- (a) Study Source B. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Personal Rule”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources C and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the role of Parliament up to 1642. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and D. How reliable are these sources in explaining the reputation of William Laud? [16]
- (d) Study Sources B and E. How far does Source E support or contradict the interpretation of the Star Chamber given in Source B? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the causes and events of the Civil War? [32]  
*(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)*

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

‘Cromwell believed that the King must be made to accept the will of Parliament and accept its advice in the appointment of ministers. He felt that the passing of the Grand Remonstrance was a matter of life and death and that if it had been rejected he would have sold all he had the next morning and never have seen England again. He knew that there were many other honest men of the same mind.’

[Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, an MP in the Long Parliament reporting on a conversation with fellow MP Oliver Cromwell, published in *The History of the Great Rebellion* (1702)]

**Source B**

‘As for the choice of our councillors it is not right to deny kings that natural liberty which all freemen have. It is the undoubted right of the Crown to call such persons to our counsels as we think fit. We are very careful to make selection of such persons for office against whom there can be no complaint or just cause of exception.’

[The King’s personal response in Parliament following the *Petition Accompanying the Grand Remonstrance* (1641)]

**Source C**

‘Pride’s Purge demonstrated that Parliament had beaten the King but lost to the New Model Army. The ideals of liberty, justice and toleration were abandoned in favour of oppression, corruption and tyranny. Royal despotism was replaced by military dictatorship. Colonel Pride had made a nonsense of everything that men like John Pym had stood for and striven so hard to achieve.’

[J.H. Hexter, an American academic historian and specialist in political history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Reign of King Pym* (1941)]

**Source D**

‘Colonel Thomas Pride stands as a beacon of light in the darkness. He has rid the nation of a corrupt Parliament and has restored to the people their ancient liberty and freedom. Nothing now stands in the way of ensuring that the King will get the justice he deserves.’

[Vavasor Powell, a radical Welsh preacher and Fifth Monarchist, writing in a private letter to Sir Thomas Myddleton, a former Parliamentary commander and MP purged by Pride (1648)]

**Source E**

‘In public the King’s response to Parliamentary pressure to accept their nominees for office was restrained and respectful. He took the time to explain why he could not accept their Petition. In private he was seething and seeking revenge on those MPs responsible for the Petition. When the time was right they would be arrested and prosecuted for treason.’

[G.E. Aylmer, an academic historian and specialist in political history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The King’s Servants* (1961)]

- (a) Study Source C. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “The New Model Army”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of the Grand Remonstrance. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and E. How reliable are these sources in explaining the attitude of the King to Parliament? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of Pride’s Purge given in Source C? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the causes and events of the Civil Wars? [32]  
*(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)*