



GCE AS/A level

1232/02

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

Rebellion and Republic, c. 1629-1660

A.M. TUESDAY, 21 January 2014

1 hour 20 minutes

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 **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each 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 2**IN-DEPTH STUDY 2****REBELLION AND REPUBLIC, c. 1629-1660**

Answer either question 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

‘Faced with the prospect of a popular uprising the King felt he had no choice but to offer up Wentworth as a sacrifice to preserve the peace and secure the Crown. In the event he achieved neither for the remaining royal advisers trusted Charles a little less while his adversaries in Parliament hated him a little more. The war was brought closer.’

[M.F. Keeler, a modern historian and specialist in seventeenth-century political history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Long Parliament, 1640-1641* (1954)]

Source B

‘I call upon this House to join me in condemning his Majesty who doth too easily offer up his trusty adviser, Wentworth, to the wolves who sought his downfall. How can we have faith in a King for whom the betrayal of one so loyal is but a whim as petty as an oath whispered in dark corners. The time has now arrived when either we make war on him or he will make war on us.’

[William Strode, an MP and an outspoken critic of the King, in a speech delivered in the Commons (1641)]

Source C

‘The Second Civil War began in Pembroke when, 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 by Cromwell to replace him. Poyer insisted that his officers and men be first given their arrears of pay. He repulsed all attempts to remove him.’

[David Fraser, an academic historian and specialist in early modern Welsh history, writing in his school textbook, *The Adventurers* (1976)]

Source D

‘The King’s escape from detention and his treaty with the Scots to make war on us are matters of some weight but I have considered your complaint, and without meaning to threaten, must tell you that if 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 blame if blood be spilled. I expect your answer within two hours. Send no more to me about the subject unless it be surrender.’

[Oliver Cromwell, in an open letter to his former ally John Poyer, besieged in Pembroke Castle (1648)]

Source E

‘About one o’clock in the afternoon the battle did begin and continued until it was very dark. The field was very large and the King’s forces came down a great hill, they had the advantage of ground and wind, and they gave a brave charge and did fight very valiantly. Many of our soldiers took fright and ran away with all the speed they could out of the battle.’

[Captain Edward Knightley, a parliamentarian commander, writing a personal account of the Battle of Edgehill for his 14 year old son (1642)]

Source F

‘Prynne was no martyr nor was he a staunch defender of the rights of the common man, much less the privileges of Parliament. Rather he was a selfish, mean-minded little man who lost his ears for his attacks on the immorality of stage plays. The brutal treatment given to him by Laud made him an unlikely hero, and he became a symbol of resistance to the Crown’s tyrannical rule after 1629.’

[E.W. Kirby, a modern historian and specialist in seventeenth-century social history, writing in a specialist textbook, *William Prynne: A Study in Puritanism* (1931)]

- (a) What does the author of Source B mean by the phrase “The time has now arrived when either we make war on him or he will make war on us”? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How significant was the execution of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that John Poyer was responsible for causing the Second Civil War in 1648? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources D, E and F in understanding of the causes and events of the Civil War to 1648? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

‘When Charles summoned a Great Council of Peers to York in an attempt to head off calls for a new Parliament, he was faced by a concerted opposition. This was expressed in a petition drafted by Pym and signed by twelve peers. The petition called for a new Parliament, the reform of the Church and the removal of unfair taxes. Charles refused to accept the petition and he dismissed the Great Council.’

[S.R. Gardiner, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth-century English religious radicalism, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution* (1979)]

Source B

‘We beseech your most Excellent Majesty to summon Parliament within some short and convenient time whereby the great grievances of the people may be taken away. We humbly ask that the authors and counsellors of these grievances be called to trial and punished so that the differences between your Majesty and his people be sorted without bloodshed.’

[From the Petition of Twelve Peers, drafted by John Pym and presented to the King by the Earl of Rutland on behalf of his fellow lords (1640)]

Source C

‘Charles attempted to impeach six of his leading opponents for high treason – Pym, Hampden, Haselrig, Holles and Strode from the Commons and Mandeville from the Lords. Failing to secure the co-operation of the two Houses in their arrest, the King with 300 troops went to the Commons himself to arrest the Five Members. Seeing that ‘the birds had flown’ he determined then and there to destroy Parliament once and for all.’

[John Wroughton, a modern historian and specialist in seventeenth-century English history, writing in a general textbook, *The Stuart Age 1603-1714* (1997)]

Source D

‘I look not for vengeance or retribution but justice against those who seek to undermine the God-given power and authority of my sacred office. I wish no harm to come to this House or to those who sit on its benches but I will root out the evil that lurks within. I expect that you, my loyal subjects, will assist me in detaining those who seek to subvert the law of this great kingdom.’

[Charles I, writing in an open letter to the Commons, seeking their aid in arresting the Five Members (1642)]

Source E

‘By his lies and deceptions the King has lost our trust and he has now forfeited the right to negotiate. Therefore we will not allow you to speak with him. Rather we seek to expel you from this House for you are unfit to hold the office that has been entrusted to you by the people. Be gone and come no more to this place.’

[Colonel Thomas Pride, a Parliamentary commander, in a speech in Parliament as he purged nearly 150 MPs (1648)]

Source F

‘What the Commons wanted was a defence against the King. What the King wanted was a defence against the Commons. What the Lords wanted was a defence against both King and Commons. The trinity of Crown, Lords and Commons was hopelessly divided.’

[Conrad Russell, a modern historian and specialist in seventeenth-century political history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Fall of the British Monarchies 1637-1638* (1991)]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “By his lies and deceptions the King has lost our trust and he has now forfeited the right to negotiate”? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was John Pym in the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the King wanted to co-operate with Parliament up to 1642? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources B, E and F to an understanding of the causes and events of the Civil War to 1648? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

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