



GCE AS/A level

1232/02 – **LEGACY**



S16-1232-02

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

Rebellion and Republic, c. 1629-1660

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 25 May 2016

1 hour 20 minutes

1232
020001

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 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 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

Mr Speaker, the General Council of Officers has unanimously agreed upon a Remonstrance to be presented to you in which we earnestly entreat you to cease all negotiations with the King. The freedom, rights and privileges of Parliament are too important a matter to be discussed with a man who has proven time after time to be an enemy of the people. We urge your members to consider putting the King on trial so that the world may witness his ungodly deceit. We will accept nothing less than your compliance or else we shall be forced to purge the membership of this House.

[Henry Ireton, an MP and a Colonel in the New Model Army, presenting the Speaker of the House of Commons with a manifesto entitled *The Remonstrance of General Fairfax and the Council of Officers* (1648)]

Source B

As for Colonel Hutchinson, he was firm in his judgement concerning the trial of the King but being called to an extraordinary action whereof because of the conduct of the King, many were of divided minds, he addressed himself to prayer. After serious debate with his own conscience, and with other upright and unbiased persons within the ranks of the army, he found a confirmation that it was his duty to act as he did. Thus he proceeded to sign the sentence of death against the King and then cast himself upon God's protection.

[Lucy Hutchinson, the wife of Colonel Hutchinson, recording her experiences during the Civil War and published in her *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson* (1660)]

Source C

We have, with unspeakable grief of heart, long beheld the disobedience of this Our Parliament: Our very soul is full of anguish until We may find some remedy to prevent the miseries which are ready to overwhelm this whole Nation by a Civil War. All Our endeavours tending to the composing of those unhappy differences between Us and Our two Houses of Parliament (though pursued by Us with all sincerity), have been without the success We hoped for. Yet such is Our constant and earnest care to preserve the public peace, that We shall not be discouraged from using any means to lay a firm foundation of peace and happiness to all Our good subjects. I call upon this Parliament to set aside its determination to bring war to this Kingdom.

[Charles I, in a written message, delivered to the Speaker of the House of Commons (1642)]

Source D

England's problems stemmed from having a strong monarchy but a weak monarch. Charles was a wholly incompetent monarch. He alienated powerful figures amongst the peerage and gentry by interfering in the lawcourts, by breaking his solemn word when it suited him, and by blundering away his political advantages in a self-imposed war with the Scots. But his greatest folly was to put himself at the head of a faction in the Church whose aims clashed with the beliefs of the greater part of his subjects. Charles's government was profoundly unpopular, above all for its religious policies. What made civil war possible in 1642 was a crisis of religion caused by the King.

[J Morrill, an academic historian, writing in a specialist book,
The Nature of the English Revolution (1993)]

Source E

We rejoice in the glory of God, and uphold the honour and liberty of Parliament, for which we make war without seeking to further our own interests. I profess I could never satisfy myself on the justness of this war but when I think upon what the King has done, and continues to do, I am persuaded that it is necessary. If your men ask why we fight tell them that it is because we must protect the rights and privileges of Parliament. It is in this cause I hope to prove myself an honest man and single-hearted.

[Oliver Cromwell, a general in the New Model Army, writing in a letter to
Colonel Valentine Walton (1644)]

Source F

In the time before the wars the King did not tolerate dissenters in religion especially those that might challenge his divine will and question the authority of his Church. Private meetings were molested and many pastors of congregations imprisoned and threatened. By traitorous design and betrayal of God the persecution did continue and the anger among the people did grow. The King has gone and the war is over but how much has changed? In these uncertain times there is in the country a spirit of fear and helplessness.

[William Walwyn, a Puritan and founder-member of the Levellers, writing in defence of religious freedom in a pamphlet, *Just Defence* (1649)]

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase “In these uncertain times there is in the country a spirit of fear and helplessness.”? [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 the conduct of the King in bringing about his execution in 1649? [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 Parliament was mainly responsible for causing the Civil War? [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 C, E and F to an understanding of the causes and events of the Civil War to 1649? [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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QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

I will not pay and I will tell you why I will not pay. His Majesty does not consult Parliament, he does not ask or request and nor does he offer any reason. His Majesty resorts to force and uses the good laws of this kingdom to threaten those who refuse to yield on point of principle. My conscience is clear and if I be brought to the King's Court I will express my opinion and defend my rights.

[Sir Roger Mostyn, a JP and the former MP for Flintshire, writing in a private letter concerning Ship Money, addressed to Sir John Trevor, a fellow Welsh landowner (1636)]

Source B

The government, religion and defence of this kingdom are a matter for the King and the King alone. The King governs by means of his conscience in communion with God who guides and informs his every action. Do not presume to question His Majesty because to do so will incur the wrath of God. The King's will is not to be obstructed or opposed, it is to be followed and obeyed. Have a care and dismiss your sympathy for Henry Burton for he is among the disobedient and his punishment is deserved.

[William Laud, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a sermon given in Canterbury Cathedral which was later printed for distribution (1637)]

Source C

Truly I desire the people's liberty and freedom as much as anybody, but I must tell you that their liberty and freedom is best served by having a government that guarantees those laws by which their lives and their goods may be protected. The people need not have a share in that government to earn that protection. I never did begin the war with the two Houses of Parliament: they made war upon me.

[Charles I, giving a speech on the scaffold prior to his execution. It was printed later that year in a news-sheet and distributed across England (1649)]

Source D

Divine Right did for the King because he refused to accept that anything else was possible. Government of the people did not equate with government by the people. With this in mind the King's death was not only inevitable but, for the majority of Englishmen, desirable. He had to pay for the years of death and destruction wrought by the civil war of his own making.

[Charles Carlton, an academic historian, writing in a specialist book about the Civil War, *Going to the Wars* (1992)]

Source E

The great amount of plundering of the country makes most people hate the very name of a soldier. A number of people in Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, who call themselves neutrals, have armed themselves to withstand the plundering. The common people would join us if only Parliament would at least try to restrain the army from its plundering and punish those commanders who refuse to conform.

[Thomas Myddleton of Chirk, an army officer in the New Model Army, writing in a report for the Speaker of the House of Commons (1645)]

Source F

The people of this realm have been well served both by the King and his government. As God's representative on earth the King did not need the advice of Parliament or council; his wisdom, prudence and goodwill was enough to guide this kingdom through choppy waters. You will find no kingdom in Europe better governed than England.

[Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the King's Secretary of State, writing in a letter to the Earl of Manchester, a leading Parliamentarian (1638)]

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase "As God's representative on earth the King did not need the advice of Parliament or council"? [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 Personal Rule in the government of the kingdom? [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 Charles I was mainly responsible for causing the Civil War? [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 1649? [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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