



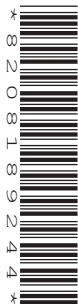
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 18 May 2022 – Afternoon

AS Level History A

Y138/01 The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War
1603–1660

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

The Execution of Charles I and the Interregnum 1646–1660

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 How useful is Source A as evidence to explain why the New Model Army defeated the Scots in the Second Civil War? [10]

- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the Second Civil War was the main cause of the execution of Charles I in 1649. [20]

Source A: Oliver Cromwell writes of the New Model Army's victory against the Scots at Preston in August 1648.

Surely this victory is nothing but the work of God, because wherever anything in this world glorifies itself, God will pull it down. This is the day when He alone will be glorified. It is not for me to give you advice, more than to pray you to glorify Him, and not hate His people, who are the apple of his eye; and that you would take courage to do the work of the Lord God in fulfilling your responsibilities, in seeking the peace and welfare of this land.

Oliver Cromwell, letter to Parliament, 20 August 1648

Source B: An officer in the New Model Army recalls the decisions taken by the army at the prayer meeting at Windsor in April 1648, just after the Second Civil War had begun.

We reviewed our actions and realised that we had departed from the Lord God and provoked Him to depart from us, by reason of those cursed sinful negotiations which our own fears and want of faith had prompted us the year before to hold with the king and his party. Now God directed us in prayer that it was our duty, with the forces we had, to go out and fight against those powerful enemies, with a humble confidence in the name of the Lord God, and destroy them: and that it was our duty, if ever the Lord God brought us back again in peace, to call Charles Stuart, that man of blood, to account.

William Allen, A Faithful Memorial, published 1659

Source C: Charles I, at his trial, questions the legal authority of the Court.

I am your King. I have a trust committed to me by God. I stand more for the liberty of my people than any here that sitteth to be my judge. It is not my case alone; it is the freedom and liberty of the people. And do you pretend what you will, I must justly stand for their liberties. For if a power without law may make law, may alter the fundamental laws of the kingdom – I do not know what subject he is in England can be assured of his life or anything he can call his own. I do plead for the liberties of the people of England more than any of you do.

Charles I, speech to the High Court, January 1649

SECTION B

The Early Stuarts 1603–1646

Answer **ONE** question.

- 3*** 'The Puritan threat to James I was greater than the Catholic.' How far do you agree? **[20]**
- 4*** How serious was opposition to Charles I's financial policies during the Personal Rule from 1629 to 1640? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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