

473/02

**HISTORY – HI3**

**UNIT 3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 2**

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

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 7 June 2006

(1 hour 30 minutes)

**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 and quotations used in the 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.

*‘Evidence of Cromwell:*

I did freely declare that I thought the Earl of Manchester was most in fault for most of those miscarriages of the war as did occur at Edgehill and Marston Moor and the ill consequences of them. And because I had a great deal of reason to think that his Lordship’s miscarriage in these  
5 particulars was neither through accidents nor through his lack of care only, but through his backwardness to all action, and that backwardness was not merely from dullness or disinclination to engagement, but from unwillingness to have this war prosecuted unto a full victory, and a design or desire to have it ended by accommodation, and that on such terms to which it might be disadvantageous to bring the King too low.

10 *Evidence of Sir Arthur Haselrig:*

The Earl of Manchester said “that if we beat the King ninety and nine times yet he is King still, and so will his descendants after him, but if the King beat us once we shall be all hanged, and our descendants made slaves”. These were the very words as this examinant remembers.’

[From evidence presented at the inquiry into the conduct of the Earl of Manchester as commander of the Parliamentary forces (1644)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘those miscarriages of the war’ (lines 2-3). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about Parliament’s chances of winning the war? [8]
- (c) How useful is this 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.*

‘In the beginning of time the Great Creator made earth to be common treasury, to preserve beasts, birds, fishes and man, the lord that was to govern this creation. For man had domination given to him over the beasts, birds and fishes. But not one word was spoken in the beginning that one branch of mankind should rule over another. But the earth (which was made a common treasury of relief for all, both beasts and men) was hedged into Enclosures by the rulers, and the others were made servants and slaves; and that earth, that is within this creation made a common storehouse for all, is bought and sold and kept in the hands of a few, whereby the Great Creator is mightily dishonoured, as if he were a respecter of persons, delighting in the comfortable livelihood of some, and rejoicing in the miserable poverty of others.

10 And the reason is this. Every single person, male and female, is a perfect creature of himself. And the same Spirit that made the globe dwells in man to govern the globe; so that the flesh of man, being subject to Reason, his maker, hath him to be his teacher and ruler within himself, and therefore need not run abroad after any teacher and ruler without himself.’

[From Gerrard Winstanley’s tract, *The True Levellers’ Standard Advanced* (1649)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘hedged into Enclosures by the rulers’ (line 5). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the views held by the Levellers about 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, 1637-1642.**

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

Source A

‘We are so many frightened people; for my part if I hear but a door creak I take it to be a drum, and am ready to run out of what little valour I have. I wish all were well ended, for I can see no good to this conflict especially as we can make no money from our coalpits.’

[From Mistress Eure, wife of a pro-Parliamentary landowner, in a private letter to her nephew Ralph Verney (1642)]

Source B

‘Charles was no autocrat in his political beliefs, but he lacked a firm grasp of political reality and suffered from a dangerous combination of naivety and determination. Because he had no plans to destroy Parliament he was incapable of understanding the fears he generated. Faced with opposition for which he could see no justification, he assumed that it was maliciously intended.’

[From Angela Anderson, an academic historian and specialist in political history, writing in a specialist history book, *Stuart Britain 1603-1714* (1999)]

Source C

‘I would not have the king trample on the Parliament, or the Parliament lessen him so much as to make a way for the people to rule us all. But if war comes I will take up arms willingly and fight, with a good heart, for the cause of right.’

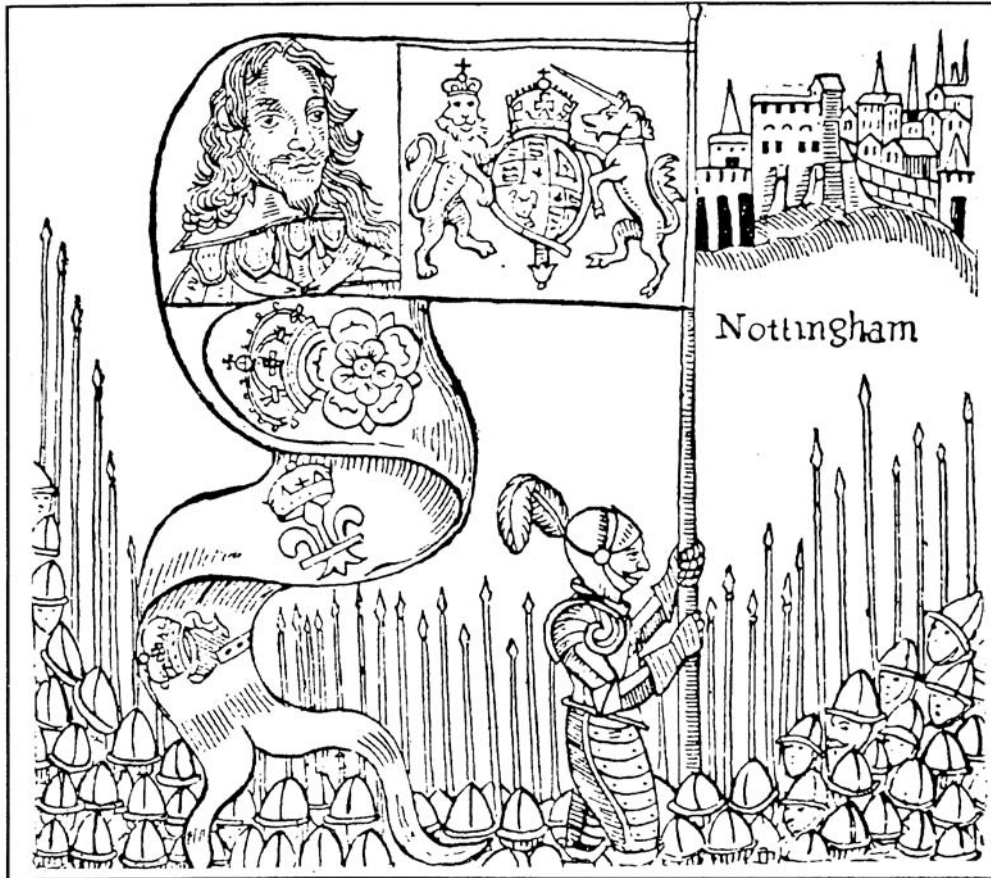
[From Lord Saville, a pro-Royalist landowner, in a private letter to his friend the Earl of Lindsay (1642)]

Source D

‘Unburdened by dissent or opposition on the part of the Commons, His Majesty ruled with the willing consent of his loyal subjects. Yea, the King’s rule in the 1630s, was the most serene, quiet and peaceful time that could possibly be imagined.’

[Lord Falkland, a Royalist army commander, in a draft of a speech, recorded by a fellow officer in 1641]

## Source E



[A contemporary illustration showing King Charles raising his standard at Nottingham (1642)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C show contrasting views about the prospect of war? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying Charles's personal rule? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1642? [24]  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)*

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

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

##### Source A

‘I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgement of God upon these barbarous wretches, who have buried their hands in so much innocent blood; and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future, which are the satisfactory grounds to such actions.’

[From Cromwell’s letter to the Speaker of the Rump Parliament, reporting on events at Drogheda (1649)]

##### Source B

‘All such persons as are godly, orthodox and well-affected to the present government please come to assist in the great work for the propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in Pembrokeshire. They shall have £100 per annum and their food.’

[From a government newsletter published in Milford Haven in 1650]

##### Source C

‘While his behaviour was undoubtedly and uncharacteristically harsh, Cromwell’s treatment of the garrison at Drogheda was well within the rules of war used at the time, in which a garrison that had refused to surrender was at the mercy of the victors if it was subsequently taken by storm.’

[From Angela Anderson, an academic historian and specialist in political history, writing in a specialist history book, *An Introduction to Stuart History 1603-1714* (1999)]

##### Source D

‘The government appointed 71 commissioners to implement the Act for the Propagation of the Gospel. The commissioners interviewed the Welsh clergy to discover whether they deserved to remain in their posts. As a result of their investigations, 278 clergymen lost their livings.’

[From John Simkin, an academic historian and specialist in political history, writing in a specialist history book, *The Civil War in Wales* (1995)]

## Source E



[From a contemporary pamphlet entitled *Cromwell and his henchmen*, showing members of ruling council at work (1650)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C show differing views of the massacre at Drogheda? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying religious development in Wales in this period? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-1653? [24]  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)*