

476/14

HISTORY - HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

THE GREAT REBELLION, c. 1637 - 1658

A.M. FRIDAY, 23 June 2006

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

The sources or quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

Candidates are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in their answers.

UNIT 6

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

THE GREAT REBELLION, c. 1637 - 1658

Answer **one** question.

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.

1. Royalist and Parliamentary relations with Scotland, c. 1637 - 1658.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘Charles brought matters to a head by issuing a proclamation making protests against the new prayer book an act of treason. The Scots now had to choose between loyalty to the King and loyalty to the Presbyterian Church. A document called the Covenant was drawn up to which hundreds of thousands of Scots subscribed, swearing to resist to the death the innovations in religion. Charles sent the Marquess of Hamilton to negotiate a peaceful end to the matter.’

[Katherine Brice, an academic historian and specialist in English political history, writing in her general history book, *The Early Stuarts 1603-1640* (1994)]

Source B

‘I expect nothing can reduce that people to obedience but force only. In the meantime, your care must be to dissolve the multitude, and (if it be possible), to possess yourselves of Edinburgh and Stirling (which I do not expect), and, to this end I give you leave to flatter them.’

[Charles I in a letter to his representative in Scotland, the Marquess of Hamilton (1638)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting Royalist relations with Scotland in this period? [80]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Source A is reproduced with the kind permission of Hodder and Stoughton.

2. Royalist and Parliamentary government, c. 1637-1658.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘A pack of weak, senseless fellows; much the major part of them consisted of inferior persons, of no quality or name, craftsmen of the meanest trades, known only by their gifts in praying and preaching. They sat, they prayed and they did nothing.’

[The pro-royalist Earl of Clarendon, describing members of the Republican government in his book, *History of the Rebellion* (1667)]

Source B

‘What is surprising to those accustomed to the image of the Barebones Parliament as a complete flop is both the efficiency with which it went about its business and its practical achievements. In some respects it acted more efficiently than normal Parliaments. In just over five months it passed over thirty statutes and many more bills were in the pipeline when it ended in December 1653.’

[Barry Coward, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth century history, writing in a general history book, *The Stuart Age: A History of England 1603-1714* (1994)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting Parliamentary government during this period? [80]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Source B is reproduced with the kind permission of Pearson Education Ltd.