

473/02

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

THE GREAT REBELLION, c. 1637-1658

P.M. FRIDAY, 12 January 2007

(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 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.

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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 Causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1642.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘A widespread anger at what many perceived to be Charles I’s lack of respect for the law sapped many Englishmen’s resolve to fight for their King. This made a significant contribution to English failure in the Second Bishops’ War, and perhaps the first also. The military prerogative of the Crown had already come under attack since the Act permitting the Crown to demand the services of the militia had been allowed to lapse in 1604, so there was no legal basis left for the militia except for the prerogative. Charles also created suspicion and concern as to what his real intentions were because of his obvious reluctance to call Parliament, the only forum in which members of the political nation could air their grievances in the hope that they would be redressed by the Crown. When Charles mobilised his forces in 1639 it was the first time the Crown had attempted to wage war without the support of Parliament since 1323. It was a decision that weakened the royal offensive against the Scots. When, ultimately, Charles was persuaded by Strafford to meet with a Parliament called in the spring of 1640, Charles showed himself to be dangerously out of sympathy with members of both Houses.’

[From G.E. Seel, an academic historian, writing in *The English Wars and Republic 1637-1660* (1999)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase “the Second Bishops’ War” (line 3). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the power of Parliament? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1642? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

2. The Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-1653.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘The Commonwealth attempted to puritanize Wales by the passage of the Act for the Better Propagation and Preaching of the Gospel in Wales which appointed seventy-one Commissioners, most of them prominent officials who had been loyal to the cause of Parliament, to investigate complaints against the clergy and to eject those whom it considered unfit. A second group of twenty-five Approvers was set up by the Act to select ‘godly and painful men’ to fill the vacancies of those ejected. Although the Puritan ‘Saints’ met with considerable success, complaints against the Commissioners became rife in Wales. A number of vocal pamphleteers such as Alexander Griffith attacked them calling the Commissioners ‘rulers of oppression’ and the ministers they appointed to Welsh livings as ‘shameful tinkers and rogues’. Many Welshmen felt that they were living under an alien oppressive regime; the shadow of Cromwell’s army lay across the campaign of the Commissioners. Many Puritan leaders in Wales became committed Fifth Monarchy men and they criticized the government especially after Cromwell’s adoption of the title of Lord Protector in 1653.’

[From J. Graham Jones, an academic historian, writing in
A Pocket Guide to The History of Wales (1998)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘Fifth Monarchy men’ (line 11). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the strength of Republicanism in Wales? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-1653? [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 Civil Wars, 1642-1649.

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

Source A

‘Having possessed themselves of the town, they ran into every house, cursing and damning, threatening and terrifying the poor women most terribly, setting naked swords and pistols to their breasts.’

[From an anonymous description of the sacking of Birmingham by Royalist cavalry under the command of Prince Rupert (1643)]

Source B

‘Armed with a list of MPs whom the army were sure would never vote for a trial, Colonel Pride kept out some 110 MPs and held them overnight under house arrest. Another 250, seeing which way the wind was blowing, either withdrew or did not even attempt to enter the House of Commons. This left a rump of some 60 MPs who would support a vote to try Charles.’

[From David Sharp, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth century English history, writing in *England in Crisis 1640-1660* (2000)]

Source C

‘The Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, being chosen by and representing the people, has the supreme power in this nation and that whatsoever is enacted or declared for law by the Commons has the power of law. Since he [the King] falls within their power, they will proceed in judgement against him.’

[From a Parliamentary ordinance for the setting up of a High Court of Justice to try the King (1649)]

Source D

‘The Royalist army consisted of motivated volunteers, especially among the cavalry regiments under Rupert. They were professionals and models of restraint and good discipline.’

[From Eliot Warburton, a novelist and historian, writing in *Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers* (1849)]

Source E



[A contemporary Royalist broadsheet with an illustration showing Parliamentary troops attacking a church (1648)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and D. How do Sources A and D show contrasting views of the behaviour of royalist cavalry? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and C. How reliable are Sources B and C as evidence to an historian studying the impact of Pride's Purge? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the Civil Wars, 1642- 1649? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)

4. Radicalism and the Protectorate.

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

Source A

‘We have in Staffordshire, Cheshire and in Lancashire put into proper execution the ordinance for ejecting scandalous ministers and school-masters. The Quakers abound much in these counties to the great disturbance of the best people. I have done and shall do what I can.’

[From Major-General Charles Worsley in a report to Oliver Cromwell (1655)]

Source B

‘Horse stealers, robbers and other condemned rogues lie in the gaols. To continue them there is a charge to the country; to give them liberty is to make more trouble. The last instructions, to clear rogues by deportation, will be very difficult for us to put into execution.’

[From an anonymous letter by a Major-General to Cromwell’s Secretary of State,
John Thurloe (1656)]

Source C

‘The license of preaching and printing increased to that degree that all pulpits were freely publishing the most seditious [rebellious] and scurrilous [abusive] pamphlets that their wit and malice could invent.’

[From the pro-royalist Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon,
writing in his *History of the Rebellion* (c. 1660s)]

Source D

‘The life of the sincere Puritan was essentially religious. Religion entered every part of it. His code was rigid: pleasures and amusements were restricted because they distracted the mind from serious things. Sunday observance was enforced and no shops and works were allowed to open; no travelling was permitted except in an emergency.’

[From Arthur Turberville, an historian and specialist in seventeenth century English history,
writing in *Commonwealth and Restoration* (1936)]

Source E



[From a seventeenth-century print, believed to be of the Army Council at the Putney Debates. The officers are sitting while the Levellers and Agitators stand (undated)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views of the work of the Major-Generals? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying religious radicalism? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Radicalism and the Protectorate? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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