

473/02

**HISTORY – HI3**

**UNIT 3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 2**

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

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 6 June 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 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.

‘Unlike the supporters of the King, Parliamentarians were not united in pursuit of a particular objective. Indeed, especially after the re-entry of the Scots into English affairs in 1643, there appeared a difference of opinion among MPs and army commanders as to how the war should be concluded. On the one hand, the Political Presbyterians desired to create circumstances in which the King would be compelled to assent to some sort of compromise agreement. On the other hand, the Political Independents were determined to defeat the King militarily and then impose harsh terms along the lines of the Nineteen Propositions of 1642. This division of Parliament and its forces into ‘peace’ and ‘war’ factions was at least in part the cause of both the failure to consolidate success after defeating the northern Royalist forces at the Battle of Marston Moor (July 1644) and the draw from a winning position at the second Battle of Newbury (October 1644). Indeed, Cromwell later alleged that the Earl of Manchester, the Commander of the Eastern Association, had been slow in ending the war ‘by the sword’. Even the Earl of Essex was accused of indecision, leading some MPs to demand his replacement by Sir William Waller.’

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

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘the Nineteen Propositions of 1642’ (line 7). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about Parliament’s attitude towards the King? [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.*

‘Whereas Parliaments rightly constituted are the foundation of the hopes and freedom of the people it is resolved to insist that a law be made whereby the people shall meet in Parliament once in every two years on a day agreed at which time there shall be elected the representors of the people. And that all the freeborn over the age of 21 years and upwards be electors. That the Parliament so  
5 elected shall have a certain period of time set where they shall deal with matters of law and government and they may not be dissolved by the King or any other except by themselves.

Whereas all power is originally and essentially in the whole body of the people of this Nation, and whereas their free choice or consent by their representors is the only foundation of all just government. That the supreme power of the people’s representors, or Commons assembled in  
10 Parliament, be clearly declared as their power to make laws or repeal laws as also their power to call to account all officers of the Nation for their neglect in their trust for the people’s good. This power of Commons in Parliament is the thing against which the King hath contended and the people have defended with their lives and therefore ought now to be demanded as the price of their blood.’

[From the Leveller pamphlet, *The Case of the Armie Truly Stated* (1647)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘Commons assembled in Parliament.’ (lines 9 – 10). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the Levellers? [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

‘That your Majesty will likewise be pleased to remove from your council all such as persist to favour and promote any of those pressures and corruptions wherewith your people have been grieved; and for the future, your Majesty take such to be near you in counsel and in minister only those your Parliament may have cause to confide in.’

[From *The Petition Accompanying the Grand Remonstrance*,  
presented by Parliament to the King (1641)]

Source B

‘That for the choice of our councillors it were to debar us that natural liberty which all freemen have, and as it is the undoubted right of the Crown to call such persons to our secret counsels as we think fit, so we are very careful to make selection of such persons against whom there can be no just cause of exception.’

[From *The King’s Answer to the Petition Accompanying the Grand Remonstrance* (1641)]

Source C

‘I know not what to think of our army. The men that are pressed run so fast away and are so mutinous that I have no doubt we shall lack a very great part of our number; and those that remain will be readier to draw their swords upon their officers than against the Scots.’

[From Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, commander of the king’s army,  
in a private letter to Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester (1640)]

Source D

‘Attempts at a negotiated settlement failed and in August 1640 the Scottish army marched on England. Charles, without the money to raise a strong army, was forced to sign a peace treaty with Scotland. Charles agreed that in future he would not try to interfere with religion in Scotland.’

[From John Simkin, an historian and specialist in seventeenth century Welsh history,  
writing in *The Civil War in Wales* (1995)]

## Source E



[A contemporary illustration showing the demonstration inside St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, against the use of the English Prayer Book (1637)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting views of the King's rights and prerogatives? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Bishops' Wars? [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

‘And whereas it is found that the office of a king in this nation is burdensome and dangerous, the office shall not reside in or be exercised by any one single person, any future law notwithstanding.’

[From the *Act for the Abolition of the Kingly Office in England* passed by Parliament in 1649]

##### Source B

‘The Puritan faction of England has in its doctrine and practice laid the foundation of the slavery of this country. And what may be expected from such zealous and fiery professors of an adverse religion but the ruin and destruction of ours.’

[From Viscount Gormanston, a pro-Royalist Irish Catholic peer, in a speech to the Irish House of Lords (c. 1649)]

##### Source C

‘That the supreme legislative authority of the Commonwealth shall reside in one person, the Lord Protector. That the Lord Protector shall summon Parliaments which shall not be adjourned without their consent during the first three months of sitting.’

[From Oliver Cromwell’s decree, *The Instrument of Government* (1653)]

##### Source D

‘Ireland had not been reconquered since the rebellion of 1641. Irish Royalists were holding out, in an uneasy alliance with the Roman Catholics. They disliked each other, but hated the Republicans more. Cromwell’s success at Drogheda and Wexford made him, in Irish eyes, the symbol of English oppression.’

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

Source E

[From a contemporary Dutch drawing depicting Oliver Cromwell as a king complete with crown and sceptre (c.1653)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C show contrasting views of the structure of government? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying England's relationship with Ireland? [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.)*