



**GCE A level**

476/14

**HISTORY – HI6**

**UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 2**

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

P.M. MONDAY, 16 June 2008

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**

‘The Scots distinguished themselves in the war by helping to extinguish the military threat posed by Newcastle’s army in the north. Parliament’s military position in 1645 would have been that much weaker had the Scots not intervened so decisively.’

[David Leslie, the commander of the armies of the Covenanter Scottish government,  
in a letter to Archibald Campbell, the head of the Scottish government (1646)]

**Source B**

‘Rather than being a major reason for Parliament’s victory in the Civil War, the Scottish alliance nearly helped Parliament to lose it. After 1644 the Scottish contribution to the war effort was slight and its impact was to weaken the Parliamentary cause.’

[Barry Coward, a modern historian and specialist in seventeenth century British history,  
writing in a general survey of the period, *Stuart England 1603-1714* (1997)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting Parliamentary relations with Scotland? [80]

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

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

### **Source A**

‘His Highness [Cromwell] would not hearken to the title of King because it was not pleasing to his army, and because it was a matter of scandal to the people of God, and of great rejoicing to the enemy. Also that it was hazardous to his own person, and of great danger to the three nations. Such an assumption is making way for Charles Stuart to come in again.’

[An entry in the diary of Thomas Burton, M.P. for Westmorland in the second Protectorate Parliament and a strong supporter of Cromwell (1657)]

### **Source B**

‘Many of the Protectorate’s weaknesses, limitations and failures sprang from the fact that, in spite of its civilian appearance, the regime’s authority rested upon the might of the army. The Instrument was hatched by a small group of senior army officers, so that the constitution had no wider standing, endorsement or legitimacy.’

[Robert Paul, an academic historian and specialist in British political history, writing in a specialist history book, *The Lord Protector: Religion and Politics in the life Of Oliver Cromwell* (1958)]

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