



GCE AS/A level

1232/02

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

REBELLION AND REPUBLIC, c. 1629-1660

A.M. THURSDAY, 19 May 2011

1½ hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in 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 assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 2
IN-DEPTH STUDY 2
REBELLION AND REPUBLIC, c. 1629-1660

Answer one question.

1. *Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.*

Source A

‘The Personal Rule has been aptly entitled the “Eleven Years Tyranny”. It was a disaster for the monarchy and for the country. Government ground to a halt, the level of crime and disorder increased and the Church lost its way.’

[C.V. Wedgwood, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth-century political history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The King’s Peace* (1955)]

Source B

‘The Short Parliament demonstrated that the King could not or would not trust his MPs. Charles considered them, at best, arrogant and, at worst, traitors, for daring to question his policies, let alone for demanding of him certain guarantees about his support for the principle of free speech in the Commons chamber.’

[David Stevenson, an academic historian and specialist in Scottish history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Scottish Revolution 1637-1644* (1973)]

Source C

‘This court is illegal. Show me in the Bible or in the constitution of the kingdom where it states you are empowered to try me. This is not a matter to be taken lightly. I have sworn to keep the peace and I have a duty to God and my country. Be sure of your authority and right in this matter or you will have to answer to God and the country.’

[Charles I, giving evidence at his trial (1649)]

Source D

‘I knew that nothing good would come of the calling of this Parliament and I have been proved correct. We question and are ignored, we demand and are attacked, we refuse and are arrested. The King listens to no man save those few he favours. We are on the rocky road to ruin. The King must be forced to listen to Parliament: even against his will.’

[John Hampden, a radical MP in the Short Parliament, writing in a letter to a fellow radical MP, John Eliot (1640)]

Source E

‘Since 1629 the people of this realm have been well served both by the King and his government. As God’s representative on earth the King needed not the advice of Parliament or council. His wisdom, prudence and goodwill were enough to guide this kingdom through choppy waters. You will find no kingdom in Europe better governed than England.’

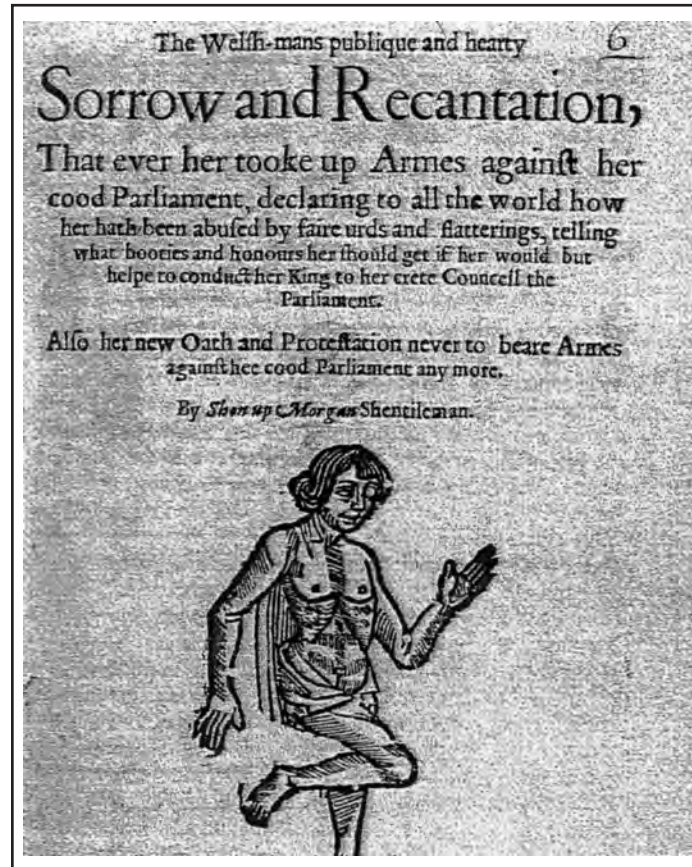
[Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the King’s Secretary of State, writing in a letter to the Earl of Manchester who was showing some sympathy for the Parliamentary cause (1638)]

- (a) Study Source A. Use the source and **your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Personal Rule”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. Use these sources and **your own knowledge** to explain the significance of the Short Parliament. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and C. How reliable are Sources B and C in explaining the conduct and attitude of the king? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and E. How far does Source E support or contradict the interpretation of the Personal Rule given in Source A? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the relationship between Crown and Parliament? [32]

(In your answer, you are advised to evaluate the sources for their utility and provide appropriate background knowledge.)

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A



[A propaganda pamphlet issued by the Parliamentarians poking fun at the Welsh soldiers serving in the royalist forces. The Welsh soldiers are addressed as 'her' and are depicted as weak and unreliable (c. 1643)]

Source B

'Inspired by the news of events in Scotland, the Catholic Irish peasants of Ulster rose up in armed rebellion against the hated Protestant landowners. This rebellion was bloodier than the mainly politically driven Bishops' Wars which was a conventional conflict with lofty ideals fought with volunteer armies that did their utmost to avoid civilian casualties.'

[David Stevenson, an academic historian and specialist in Scottish history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Scottish Revolution 1637-1644* (1973)]

Source C

'The Welsh were among the most reliable troops the King had in his armies. They were loyal, trusting and courageous, and could be trained up quickly to march wherever the King needed them. They were respected by their parliamentarian foes and were not the cannon fodder some contemporaries would have us believe.'

[Arthur Leach, a Welsh local historian, writing in his book, *The History of the Civil War in Pembrokeshire and its Borders* (1937)]

Source D

‘Laud associated the Church with support for divine right monarchy thus confirming the connection between Roman Catholicism and absolutism. Therefore, by 1640, the majority of MPs had the gravest suspicions about the direction of Court policies.’

[David Sharp, an academic historian, writing in an A-level textbook,
England in Crisis, 1640-1660 (2000)]

Source E

‘The King does take us for fools if he thinks that we will sit meekly and let him dismantle our Presbyterian Church in favour of the ideas of the English Church. We, the leaders of our Church, shall live and die by our beliefs and not take a backward step in our quarrel with His Highness.’

[From the first draft of the Scottish National Covenant issued by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in defence of the Kirk and in opposition to the imposition of the ‘Laudian’ Prayer Book (1638)]

- (a) Study Source D. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “divine right monarchy”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources D and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of religion as a cause of discontent. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and E. How reliable are Sources B and E in explaining the causes of the Bishops’ Wars? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and C. How far does Source A support or contradict the interpretation of Welsh troops in the Civil War given in Source C? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the causes and events of the Civil Wars? [32]