



GCE AS/A level

1232/02

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

REBELLION AND REPUBLIC, c. 1629-1660

P.M. TUESDAY, 22 May 2012

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 marking 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

‘Spain and France are joining together to root out our religion. They have a large number of soldiers ready to invade us. The great business of providing money for ships is too heavy for the port towns and neighbouring shires to bear alone, therefore the Council have totalled up the whole charge of the fleet, and have divided it among all the counties of the kingdom.’

[King Charles in a letter to the Sheriff of Montgomery demanding the payment of Ship Money (1637)]

Source B

‘Without a Parliament to call upon the King was forced to write to almost every county official, no matter how petty or insignificant, to explain his policies, including Ship Money. This was slow, cumbersome and inefficient. Contemporary critics were moved to declare that royal government had been reduced to begging because of the King’s stubbornness.’

[A.H. Dodd, a modern historian and specialist in the history of Stuart Wales, writing in a general textbook, *Studies in Stuart Wales* (1972)]

Source C

‘The King treats the common people like sheep, like lambs to the slaughter, for they blindly follow him on the path of war and destruction. Conflict with Parliament is inevitable, for the King is a bloodthirsty, warmongering tyrant who will stop at nothing to have his way in all things.’

[Rice Powell, a Pembrokeshire landowner who later became a colonel in the Parliamentary army, writing in a private letter to his brother-in-law, Richard Cuney of Pembroke (1642)]

Source D

‘Charles I was deceptive and manipulative, a man who could not be trusted. He thought nothing of deceiving the nation if it gained him an advantage. In public he denied making war on Parliament but in private he boasted of it, stating that were he to be given his time again he would do the same but with greater success.’

[C.V. Wedgwood, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth century history, writing in her specialist book, *A Coffin for King Charles: The Trial and Execution of Charles I* (1964)]

Source E

‘The Regicide had little to do with Cromwell, much less with Fairfax and everything to do with the power and influence of political and religious radicals. The Levellers and Fifth Monarchists conspired together to pressure the army into executing the King.’

[David Underdown, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth century history, writing in a specialist textbook, *Royalist Conspiracy in England 1649-1660* (1960)]

- (a) Study Source E. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the term “Levellers”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of Ship Money. [8]
- (c) Study Sources C and E. How reliable are Sources C and E in explaining opposition to the King? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of King Charles given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding the causes and events of the Civil War? [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

‘As the war reached a conclusion, the differences between Cromwell’s trusted military leaders and the county gentry came to a head. There were accusations that some senior commanders in Parliament’s New Model Army took advantage of the war to intimidate the gentry, forcing some of them to pay additional ‘taxes’ and ‘supply rates’ to feed and clothe the troops. Cromwell, it seems, turned a blind eye to such unfair and corrupt demands.’

[J.R. Phillips, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh political history, writing in a specialist history textbook, *Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches* (1874)]

Source B

‘Major-General Rowland Laugharne is a good commander who has put the interests of his men before his own. He is no traitor but an honest man, but he has been branded a criminal for refusing to disband his army until his troops receive the wages promised them by Parliament.’

[Marchamont Needham, a journalist, publisher and pamphleteer during the Civil War, writing in a political pamphlet (1648)]

Source C

‘Laugharne was a corrupt and disloyal officer. He may have served the Parliamentary cause with distinction but he enriched himself in the process. For defying his superiors and refusing to disband his army and hand over Pembroke Castle he deserved to be called a traitor. The death penalty that was pronounced on him by Cromwell and his military committee was fair and just.’

[J.F. Rees, an academic historian and specialist in the political and social history of Pembrokeshire, writing in a general history textbook, *Studies in Welsh History* (1947)]

Source D

‘General Cromwell speaks of freedom and equality but he practices the opposite. His cruelty and tyranny has no limits. He punishes the honest who defy him and protects the corrupt who serve him. God protect us from such a man.’

[Sir John Birkenhead, a royalist supporter, writing in the weekly broadsheet, *The Mercurius Aulicus* (1647)]

Source E

‘After the encounter, the local commoners found five men badly hurt. They took them to safety in their village and dressed all their wounds with such success that they were all cured. Captain Palmer of the Parliamentary army told them that they should not have helped the enemies of God. I replied that these good people had a duty to treat them as men and not as enemies.’

[Lucy Hutchinson, a volunteer nurse serving with the Parliamentary army, writing in her journal after the Battle of Nottingham (1644)]

- (a) Study Source A. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “New Model Army”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of the role of senior officers in the New Model Army. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and D. How reliable are Sources A and D in explaining the policies of Oliver Cromwell? [16]
- (d) Study Sources B and C. How far does Source B support or contradict the interpretation of Rowland Laugharne given in Source C? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding the causes and events of the Civil War? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to evaluate the sources for their utility and provide appropriate background knowledge.)