



**GCE AS/A level**

1232/02



S15-1232-02

**HISTORY – HY2**

**UNIT 2**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 2**

**Rebellion and Republic, c. 1629-1660**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 May 2015

1 hour 20 minutes

1232  
020001

### **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 **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

### **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.**

**UNIT 2****IN-DEPTH STUDY 2****Rebellion and Republic, c. 1629-1660**

*Answer either question 1 or question 2.*

**QUESTION 1**

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

**Source A**

The Crown was dependent on parliamentary finance and MPs knew it. Pym used this as a stick to beat the King and his ministers. The period of the Personal Rule had shown that the Crown had insufficient funds to run the kingdom. The scene was set for conflict because neither side would back down.

[D. Veall, an academic historian and specialist in early modern British legal history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Popular Movement for Law Reform, 1640-1660* (1970)]

**Source B**

I will not pay and the King cannot force me to pay. The people of the county of Montgomery have not and never shall contribute to the King's demand for Ship Money. I say it is an unfair tax and to demand its payment will surely lead to conflict between His Majesty and his subjects.

[Matthew Price of Llanidloes, a gentleman and landowner, giving evidence in the Court of Great Sessions in defence of his refusal to pay Ship Money (1635)]

**Source C**

Wentworth must cease his persecution of us, the Protestant landlords for, if he does not, who will defend the Crown's rights in Ireland? The Irish do delight in the way the landlords are treated and they take it for a sign that the King trusts them more. His Majesty will regret how Lord Deputy Wentworth has treated his Protestant subjects for the papists will rise up and destroy the government of that troubled realm.

[Sir William Graham, an absentee Scottish Protestant landowner in Ireland, writing in a private letter to William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle (1638)]

**Source D**

Wentworth's treatment of the Scottish Protestant landowners in Ireland was deplorable but Wentworth had no choice. He felt the Scottish settlers were guilty of corruption and of oppressing their Catholic neighbours. Relations between the Scots and Irish had become so tense that Wentworth realised that the Crown's intervention was necessary if trouble was to be avoided.

[J.C.D. Clark, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth-century Scottish history, writing in *The Historical Journal* (1989)]

**Source E**

We have engaged in this kingdom and ventured our lives, and it was all for this: to recover our birthrights and privileges as Englishmen. The King has betrayed us, he and those who now negotiate with him are traitors. Be done with him or war will come again.

[Edward Sexby, a Captain in the New Model Army, presenting the case for the Levellers at the Putney Debates (1647)]

**Source F**

We all agree upon this, that a Reformation of Church government is most necessary but not to strike at the root nor to attempt a total alteration. I am confident that for every Bishop we put down in a diocese, we shall set up a Pope in every parish.

[Lord George Digby, a critic of Laud and of religious policy, in a speech delivered in the House of Lords during the debate on the Root and Branch Petition (1641)]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “he and those who now negotiate with him are traitors”? [8]

*In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.*

- (b) How important were financial disputes as a cause of the Civil War? [16]

*Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.*

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that Protestant landlords were responsible for causing the Irish rebellion? [24]

*Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.*

- (d) How useful are Sources C, E and F to an understanding of the causes and events of the Civil War? [32]

*In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.*

**QUESTION 2**

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

**Source A**

In your conflict with the English Parliament, we of the Catholic Confederation offer our support but in return we demand self-rule and freedom of worship. If your Majesty will consent to these demands we will raise £500 and send 1,500 troops to help settle your account with the rebels in Scotland.

[Sir Felim O'Neill of Kinard, leader of the Irish Catholic Confederation, writing in a private letter to the King (1643)]

**Source B**

We, your loyal subjects of Berwick, have heard that your Majesty now intends to employ Irish troops against our neighbours. If this be true we implore your Majesty to think again and desist from this foolish enterprise. The wild Irish cannot be trusted and they are likely to move south into England once they have laid waste the Scottish lowlands.

[The Mayor of Berwick on Tweed, an English city on the Scottish border, writing in a petition to Charles I (1643)]

**Source C**

The Council of Wales was deeply unpopular. It was seen as a tool of the Crown with the sole purpose of exploiting the wealth of the Welsh gentry to fill the depleted coffers of a financially embarrassed King. As in England, laws were applied rigidly and often harshly, with the main emphasis on recovering unpaid taxes. The head of the Council, Sir John Egerton, took advantage of the situation to line his own pocket. Others did the same.

[Caroline Skeel, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Council in the Marches of Wales* (1904)]

**Source D**

We have pleasure in informing your Majesty that the scheme to recoup Ship Money has been very successful. We have instructed our servant to deliver to your Exchequer the sum of £2000. Only £300 of the unpaid tax we have failed to recover but I trust you will be satisfied with the work of your humble servant here in Wales.

[Sir John Egerton, the Lord President of the Council of Wales, writing in an official letter to the King (1638)]

**Source E**

Spain and France are joining together to root out 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 counted up the whole cost of the fleet, and have divided it among all the counties of the kingdom.

[King Charles issuing instructions to the sheriff of Montgomery demanding the payment of Ship Money (1637)]

**Source F**

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. This was slow, cumbersome and inefficient. Contemporary critics were moved to declare that the King's government had been reduced to beggary because of the King's stubbornness.

[A.H. Dodd, an academic historian and specialist in Stuart Wales, writing in a general textbook, *Studies in Stuart Wales* (1972)]

- (a) What does the author of Source B mean by the phrase "your Majesty now intends to employ Irish troops against our neighbours"? [8]

*In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.*

- (b) How significant was the role played by the Irish in the Civil War? [16]

*Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.*

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the King's officials in Wales and England in the 1630s were corrupt and inefficient? [24]

*Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.*

- (d) How useful are Sources B, E and F to an understanding of the causes and events of the Civil War? [32]

*In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.*

**END OF PAPER**

**BLANK PAGE**

**BLANK PAGE**