



GCE A LEVEL

1100U20-1



HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 2

Royalty, Rebellion and Republic c.1625-1660

**Part 2: Civil War, Commonwealth and Protectorate
c.1642-1660**

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or 3**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend up to 60 minutes on Question 1 and up to 45 minutes on either Question 2 or 3.

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.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

UNIT 4

DEPTH STUDY 2

Royalty, Rebellion and Republic c.1625-1660

Part 2: Civil War, Commonwealth and Protectorate c.1642-1660

Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

Since we are assured of our creation in the image of God, and of an interest in Christ equal unto men, and also of a fair share in the freedoms of this commonwealth, we cannot but wonder and grieve that we should appear so despicable in your eyes as to be thought unworthy to petition or represent our grievances to this Honourable House. Have we not an equal interest with the men of this nation in those liberties and securities contained in the Petition of Right and other good laws of this land? Are any of our lives, limbs, liberties or goods to be taken from us more than from men, by due process of law and conviction of twelve sworn men of the neighbourhood? And can you imagine us to be so stupid, or not to be so sensible as not to realise that daily these strong defences of our peace and welfare are broken and trampled underfoot by force and arbitrary power? Would you keep us at home in our houses when our friends are fetched out of their beds and forced from their houses to the Tower? No, far be it from us. Let it be accounted folly, presumption, madness or whatever, for whilst we have breath we will never cease to petition you.

[Katharine Chidley, a Leveller and author of a petition presented to Parliament, *A Petition of Women* (1649)]

Source B

Master Whitelocke, you have observed some officers of the army joining particular factions, and to murmurings that they are not rewarded properly, that others who have risked least have gained most, and they have neither profit, nor promotion, nor place in government, which others hold who have undergone no hardships nor hazards for the Commonwealth. As for the Members of Parliament, the army begins to have a strange distaste against them, and I wish there were not too much cause for it, but really it is their pride and ambition and self-seeking, taking all places of honour and profit to themselves and their friends, and their daily breaking forth into new and violent parties and factions. Their delays of business are designed to perpetuate themselves, to continue the power in their own hands. These things give too much ground for people to open their mouths against them and to dislike them. Nor can the members of the Commons be kept within the bounds of justice and law or reason, they themselves being the supreme power of the nation, liable to give no account to any, nor to be controlled or regulated by any other power; there being none superior to manage them. Unless there be some authority and power so full and so high as to restrain and keep them in better order, it will be impossible to prevent our ruin.

[Oliver Cromwell, in conversation with a friend Bulstrode Whitelocke, a lawyer and MP, who recorded the encounter in his diary (1652)]

Source C

Last week before leaving the city banquet Protector Cromwell knighted the Lord Mayor, giving him the sword he was wearing. On his way home his Highness Cromwell not only missed the popular applause which he expected but received proof of a very different sentiment. A large stone was suddenly flung at him from a window, though fortunately it fell a short distance from his coach without hurting anyone. Efforts were made instantly to discover the author of this daring act, but owing to the confusion caused by the crowd and the darkness of the night it was impossible to find out any particulars. Yet the incident served to give Cromwell an idea of the spirit of the malcontents and induced him to be more cautious for the future in placing himself at the mercy of the populace, which, if intimidated into submission, certainly bears him no love. Indeed, despite the pains and penalties proclaimed against those who conspire against the person and rule of Cromwell, ten persons have recently been arrested simultaneously on a charge of bearing ill will against the present government and Cromwell in particular. They are accused of abusing him and drinking to the health of the King in exile and to the downfall and confusion of the Protectorate.

[Lorenzo Paulucci, the Venetian ambassador in England, writing in a secret diplomatic dispatch to the republican government of Venice (1655)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the challenges facing the government during the period 1649-1655. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3

Either,

2. 'Parliament's control of London was mainly responsible for its victory in the Civil War by 1648.' Discuss. [30]

Or,

3. To what extent was the Fifth Monarchy movement the most significant development in radicalism and dissent in the period 1645-1660? [30]

END OF PAPER