



GCE AS/A level

1232/02

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

Rebellion and Republic, c. 1629-1660

P.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

1 hour 20 minutes

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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

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, an academic historian and specialist in political history, writing in a general textbook, *Stuart England 1603-1714* (1997)]

Source B

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, Lord Newark, commander of the armies of the Scottish government, writing in a private letter to Archibald Campbell, Marquess of Argyll, head of the Scottish government (1646)]

Source C

I never did begin the war with the two Houses of Parliament: they made war upon me. If anybody will look at the dates of what happened they will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles, not I. Therefore I tell you that I am the martyr of the people.

[Charles I on the scaffold, addressing the people prior to his execution. The address was printed later that year in a news sheet and distributed across England (1649)]

Source D

Charles I was deceptive and manipulative, a man who could not be trusted. He thought nothing of deceiving his captors 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, writing in her specialist book, *A Coffin for King Charles: The Trial and Execution of Charles I* (1964)]

Source E

The trial and execution of Charles I was not the travesty of justice some have claimed. The King was tried lawfully by a legally appointed court and his case was dealt with fairly and he was treated courteously and, some might argue, leniently.

[James Harvey Robinson, an academic historian and specialist in seventeenth-century European history, writing in a general textbook, *Readings in European History* (1906)]

Source F

Unchallenged by dissent or opposition, His Majesty rules with the willing consent of his subjects. Yea, the King's rule is the most happy and quiet that could possibly be imagined.

[Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, a royalist supporter, writing in his journal during the Personal Rule (c. 1636)]

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase 'Unchallenged by dissent or opposition, His Majesty rules with the willing consent of his subjects'? [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 Scots in defeating the royalists 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 Charles I was responsible for causing the Civil War? [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

On Sunday 23 July 1637, the service book was begun to be read in St. Giles Church, Edinburgh, where there were present many of the King's Council and a great gathering of all sorts of people. There appeared no sign of trouble, but no sooner was the book opened by the dean than a number of the meaner sort, most of them women, with clapping of their hands raised such a barbarous hubbub that nobody could either hear or be heard.

[Walter Balcanquhall, Dean of Durham and King's Commissioner in Scotland, writing in a report to the King, *A large declaration concerning the late tumults in Scotland* (1639)]

Source B

We all agree that a Reformation of the Church 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. Too much change too soon will strike fear in the hearts of the people who may feel compelled to rise up and protest.

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

Source C

The events of 1648 – when Charles I, by now a prisoner on the Isle of Wight, managed to assemble a coalition of his subjects in all three kingdoms and to conjure up the so-called Second Civil War – destroyed the image that the officers and men of the New Model Army had previously built up of themselves as champions of the English nation.

[Mark Stoye, an academic historian and specialist in the Civil War, writing in a specialist textbook, *Soldiers and Strangers: An Ethnic History of the English Civil War* (2005)]

Source D

I offer my unconditional support to your Majesty whom I trust to serve again in your just war against Parliament. Not content with their success in the recent war they now seek to begin another for the express purpose of extinguishing the monarchy.

[George Goring, a royalist general in exile in France, writing in a private letter to the king offering his services (1648)]

Source E

The Scottish alliance proved to be a burden that Parliament could ill afford to carry. Parliament needed well-trained troops led by men with proven leadership abilities. What it got was a rabble of ill-disciplined clansmen led by incompetent commanders.

[David Stevenson, an academic historian and specialist in military history, writing in a specialist textbook, *Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Scotland 1644-1651* (1977)]

Source F

I knew that nothing good would come of recalling 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 rock-strewn 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, in a letter to a fellow radical MP, John Eliot (1640)]

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase 'I knew that nothing good would come of recalling Parliament'? [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 religion 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 Charles I was responsible for the outbreak of the Second Civil War in 1648? [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.

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