GCE A LEVEL

1100U20-1

S23-1100U20-1

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE 2023 – AFTERNOON

HISTORY – A2 unit 4
DEPTH STUDY 2
Royalty, rebellion and republic c.1625–1660

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

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

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

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example | **0** | **1** | .

Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

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

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

Question 1 (compulsory)

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying attempts to reach a political settlement during the period from 1642 to 1647. [30]

Source A Charles I, responding to Parliament's attempts to reach a political settlement, in the pamphlet *His Majesties Answer to the Nineteen Propositions of Both Houses of Parliament* (June 1642)

It was not my fault that … [you did not pass an Act of Parliament] to clear the Lord Kimbolton, and the five Members of the House of Commons. It was your fault. You inserted objections into both the Preamble and Act, perhaps persuaded to it by some who wish not to settle with me. You have wounded my Honour and my conscience … by declaring "That no Member of either House, upon any accusation of Treason, could be seized without the consent of that House". However, the known law be "That privilege of Parliament extends not to Treason", for if it did, any Member, no matter how treasonable his Intentions, would be free from me [the King] who would be unable to prevent it …

To conclude, I demand that you allow me my rights and my share in the Legislative Power. I will no more part with my just rights than with my crown, lest we enable others to take that from me.

I shall be willing to grant a pardon, with such exceptions as I shall think fit.

Source B Sir John Berkeley, negotiating on behalf of the King, describes his encounter with Cromwell and Ireton in *An Account of the negotiation with Generals Cromwell and Ireton, for restoring King Charles I to the Exercise of the Government of England* (1647)

I had free communication [with Cromwell and Ireton] and inquiring what opinion they had of the Army as to an agreement with the King, they replied that they did believe it was desired by the Officers, and … [that] for the present, the whole Army is in favour of it. I let them know that I thought that there would be great difficulties which would obstruct the agreement. They assured me that his Majesty would be pressed in none of these [difficulties], and that there was a draft of Proposals which Ireton had drawn up, and which would be voted on by the whole Army, and if his Majesty would consent to them, there would be an end of all difficulties. They thought the sooner his Majesty did it, would be the better, because there was no certainty in the temper [mood] of the Army, which they had observed to have altered more than once already. I assured Ireton that I would endeavour to [persuade] the King to accept the Proposals and make an end of all differences. I also impressed upon him that while his Majesty was concerned to come to a speedy agreement with the Army, he was also concerned that they intended not to agree with him, and in that case his Majesty should secure his escape.

Source C Robert Baillie, a leading Scottish Presbyterian minister living in London, writing in a letter to William Spang, his friend in Edinburgh (July 1647)

These matters of England are so extremely desperate, that now twice they have made me sick. The cowardice of the better part of the City [of London] and Parliament has permitted a company of silly rascals, which consists of no more than fourteen thousand horse and foot [the New Model Army], to make themselves masters of the King, Parliament and City, and [thus] of all England; so that now the disgraced Parliament is a committee to act at their [the army's] pleasure … I know the people of England are long weary of the Parliament, and always hated the sectaries [religious sects]. On the other part, the King is much pitied, so if they [the army] do not give him contentment, he will overthrow them. If he and they agree, our hands are bound: we will be able, in our present posture, to do nothing; and whom do we go to help, when no-one calls but the King? Parliament and the City … are ready to declare against us [Presbyterians]. But, if the King would call, I do not doubt we could raise the best army ever for the crushing of these serpents [Parliament and the City], enemies to God and man.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

0 2 Evaluate the reaction in Wales to religious change during the period from 1642 to 1660. [30]

0 3 To what extent was Oliver Cromwell's approach to government responsible for the challenges he faced between 1649 and 1658? [30]

END OF PAPER