GCE A LEVEL

1100U20-1

Z22-1100U20-1

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

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 answer, 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 the changes in government in the period from 1648 to 1652. [30]

Source A Giovan Battista Nani, Venetian ambassador with responsibility for English affairs, in a diplomatic dispatch to the Doge [ruler] and Senate of Venice (1648)

The military having required General Cromwell to suspend all discussions with the King as destructive of the liberty bought with their blood, he convened the Council of war on the subject. After deliberating for several days they declared that the King had been the origin of all the mischief and that the negotiation begun with him was pestilential [harmful] to the republic. Accordingly, they decreed: (i) that discussions be broken off and that the King receive due punishment, as the cause of so much bloodshed, as he himself has confessed; (ii) that a date be given to the Prince of Wales that if he does not surrender by that time he shall be declared incapable of any share in the government, banished for ever and condemned as traitor and enemy of the country... (vii, b) that henceforth there be no king save by election of parliament, which represents the people, without any other authority than that of chief of the people, and without any vote in parliament.

When the King was informed of these proposals, he was resolved to die rather than lay any further burden on his conscience. Meanwhile the King no longer receives the title either of King or Majesty, and is merely called Charles Stuart, so that in putting him to death the victim may not be the King, the act being too abominable, but the private individual so called.

Source B A transcript of the exchange between Lord President Bradshaw and Charles I during the King's trial, written by a Parliamentary clerk and published in *A Journal of the Proceedings of the High Court of Justice* (1649)

King—Sir, I say again, that so I might give satisfaction to the people of England of the clearness of my proceedings, not by way of answer, not in this way but to satisfy them that I have done nothing against the trust that hath been committed to me, I will do it; but to acknowledge a new Court against their privileges is to alter all the fundamental laws of the kingdom [that exist for the benefit of the people], Sir, you must excuse me. This I intended to speak in Westminster Hall on Monday, 22 Jan., but against reason was hindered to show my reasons.

Lord President—This is the third time that you have publicly disowned this Court and put an affront upon it. How far you have preserved the fundamental laws and the freedom of the subject your actions have spoken it, for truly, Sir, men's intentions are used to be shown by their actions; you have written your meaning in bloody characters throughout the whole kingdom. But, Sir, the Court understands your meaning. Clerk record the default, and gentlemen, you that brought the prisoner, take him back again.

King—I have one word to you…

Lord President—Sir, you have heard the pleasure of the Court, and you are, though you will not understand it, before a court of justice.

King—Well, Sir, I find I am before a power.

Source C Gerard Winstanley, an opponent of Cromwell and leader of the Diggers, writing in his pamphlet *The Law of Freedom* (1652)

And now you, Master Cromwell, and you, members of Parliament, have the power of the land in your hands, you must do one of these two things. First, either set the land free to the oppressed commoners, who assisted you in war against the King, and paid the Army their wages; and then you will fulfil the Scriptures and your own promises, and so take possession of your deserved honour. Or secondly, you must remove the Conqueror's power out of the King's hand into other men's who may use it wisely. Institutions are by their nature corrupt, nature tells us that if water stands long it corrupts, whereas running water keeps sweet and is fit for common use. When public officers remain long in power they will degenerate from the bounds of humility, honesty and tender care of their brethren and make common cause with the clouds of covetousness [greed], pride and vainglory [vanity]. The earth must be planted and the fruits reaped and carried into barns and storehouses by the assistance of every family. And if any man or family want corn they may go to the storehouses and fetch without money. If they want a horse to ride, go into the fields in summer, or to the common stables in winter, and receive one from the keepers. This be the true meaning of Commonwealth.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

Either,

0 2 To what extent was the Royalist defeat in the Civil War due to the actions of Charles I? [30]

Or,

0 3 How successful were the new experiments in government during the period from 1653 to 1660? [30]

END OF PAPER

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