



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level History A

Unit Y138

The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War 1603–1660

Sample Question Paper

Version 0.16

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None



First name											
Last name											
Centre number							Candidate number				

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

Section A

The Execution of Charles I and the Interregnum 1646–1660

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 Use your knowledge of religious issues during the Protectorate to assess how useful Source A is as evidence for religious attitudes.

[10]

- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the policies of Cromwell's Protectorate were designed to heal divisions.

[20]

Source A: The Constitution of the Protectorate establishes rules concerning religion.

The Christian religion as contained in the scriptures shall be declared the official faith of these nations.

No—one shall be compelled by penalties to accept the official faith, but attempts shall be made to win them by sound doctrine and example.

Those differing in Christian doctrine, worship or discipline shall be protected in the exercise of their religion; this liberty should not extend to civil injury of others, disturbance of the peace or Popery. They shall keep to the accepted codes of behaviour.

All laws contrary to such liberty shall be null and void.

The Instrument of Government, 1653

Source B: Cromwell justifies the system of Major–Generals which had replaced the Justices of the Peace in the counties.

When making laws for good government, some laws are weak and others observed. Simply following the letter of the law and waiting for MPs to make a new law, allows opponents of the nation to cut its throat. It has been pitiful to see that our government, in extraordinary circumstances, has had to go beyond the law to preserve itself and yet has been shouted at. Royalists justly paid the cost of the Major–Generals, invented to heal divisions after Penruddock's Rising. Major–Generals have behaved themselves well in their work, are of known integrity and faithfulness and have given their lives for peace. I say that they are justified. They have effectively removed wickedness, and settled religion.

Oliver Cromwell, speech to the Second Protectorate Parliament, 17 September 1656

Source C: Cromwell replies to a delegation of 100 officers and ex Major–Generals, who feared that the Humble Petition and Advice might pave the way for a return of Charles Stuart.

Cromwell said curtly that he had already refused the title 'King', a feather in a hat, of as little value to him as to them. He said that they and he had failed to in settling the nation using schemes they insisted upon. Their Protectorate Parliaments and Major–Generals had failed. The nation was tired of uncertainty and wished to come to a settlement. The Instrument of Government needed mending. There might be a use for a House of Lords or some other check on Parliament – see what they did with James Nayler! This might be someone else's case one day.

Oliver Cromwell, speech to the hundred officers, 27 February 1657

Section B

The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War

Answer **ONE** question.

EITHER

3* How far were James I's financial problems of his own making?

[20]

OR

4* 'The breakdown of Charles I's Personal Rule in 1640 was sudden and unexpected.' How far do you agree?

[20]

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Copyright Information:

Source A: Modernised from The Instrument of Government. December 16, 1653. Old Parliamentary History, xx. 248.

Source B: Thomas Carlyle, Oliver Cromwell's letters and Speeches, Harper & Brothers Publishers, p. 274, 1868.

Source C: Thomas Carlyle, Oliver Cromwell's letters and Speeches, Harper & Brothers Publishers, p. 274, 1868.

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