



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level History A

Unit Y108

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

Sample Question Paper

Version 0.15

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None



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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 Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 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 four sources and then answer Question 1.

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

[30]

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: The Major-Generals are given instructions for the improvement of people's moral behaviour in the counties.

Allow no horse-races, cock-fighting, bear-baitings, stage plays or any other unlawful assemblies. There, treason and rebellion are usually contrived against the state and much wickedness committed.

Discourage all blasphemy and ungodliness and enforce the laws against drunkenness and swearing. Punish those who take the name of God in vain and those who do not observe the Lord's Day.

Suppress gaming houses and brothels.

Allow no licensing of alehouses except those of good repute which are necessary to lodge travellers.

Oliver Cromwell and the Council of State, October 1655

Source C: 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 D: 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 too 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

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

[20]

OR

3* '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: Modernised. An original version can be found at: from An Historical and Critical Account of the Life of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth England, Scotland and Ireland, William Harris, A. Millar, 1762, The original ordinances can be found at: Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642-1660, ed. C H Firth and R S Rait (London, 1911), British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/acts-ordinances-interregnum>

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

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

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