



GCE A LEVEL

1100U20-1



S24-1100U20-1

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 2024 – 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

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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.

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 problems facing the government in the period from 1651 to 1657.

[30]

Source A Michiel Morosini, the Venetian Ambassador to France, in a diplomatic dispatch to the Doge [ruler] and Senate of Venice (October 1651)

I must impart the news recently arrived from the camp at Worcester. His Majesty marched to Liverpool, which surrendered immediately. Proceeding to Warrington he fought with Cromwell's army of over 20 000 men, and after a sharp engagement, lasting a day and a half, secured the army's passage, killing 4 000 of the enemy and taking 2 000, including many of their principal men, and capturing 10 000 arms. Pushing on, his Majesty was met by Earl Howard, captain of Cromwell's guards, who changed sides and joined his Majesty's service with his regiment. His Majesty went on to Worcester, four days from London, with 36 000 men. The garrison of 4 000 wished to resist but were all killed by the inhabitants and the town surrendered. While he was at Worcester, the town and port of Plymouth – the metropolis of Cornwall – declared in the King's favour, having released all the prisoners whom the enemy had imprisoned there. Wherever his Majesty has passed he has met with demonstrations of joy and he has offered pardon to all who return to their obedience within a stated time, except those who sat in judgment on his royal father.

Source B Major Ralph Knight, an officer in the army, in a letter to General Monck (September 1656)

Right Honourable,

This day most of the officers that were appointed to wait on his Highness [Cromwell] met at Whitehall, where his Highness hinted to us the reason for us meeting now; Charles Stuart had 8 000 men in Flanders ready to ship to England, and had written to his friends here not to act till he was upon the coast, and that Colonel Sexby had promised the King of Spain that he would betray [hand over] a considerable garrison in England to Stuart, and that many here would join with him.

Also there is a new plot – by the Fifth Monarchy men – discovered, which was far advanced. Considerable persons involved include Sir Henry Vane, Harrison, Rich, Okey, and Vice-Admiral Lawson. On Thursday night there were 24 persons taken in one room while they were at prayer, and there were found a great many arms and provisions for war, with a declaration of the reasons for their rising, and of a form of Government, all in print, and a flag with this motto, 'Who shall rouse him'. The Fifth Monarchy men and others did try to force us into bloody conflict ...

I hope this meeting will much strengthen and bolster the army.

Source C William Bradford, a former soldier in the New Model Army, in a petition to the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell (March 1657)

I perceive there are a number in Parliament that voted Kingship for you. I likewise perceive that there is a number there (though less) that voted against it, and that the greatest part of the army are against it. I beg and beseech your Highness, again and again, with tears and prayers, that you consider what you are doing after so many declarations willingly followed by most of the people now subject to you, and after the Instrument [of Government] signed and sworn by yourself. Consider my Lord, and weigh between those two parties: those that are for a crown, I fear you have little experience of them; those who are against a crown, who have shared in your greatest battles. The divisions amongst us are like to make us unhappy, unless God prevent it; a divided nation cannot stand. I am of that number, my Lord Cromwell, who still loves you and greatly desires to do so; I have gone along with you from Edge Hill to Dunbar. The experiences you have had of the power of God ... should make you think again and refrain from taking the crown.

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

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Examine the impact of political and religious radicalism on Wales and England during the period from 1642 to 1660.

[30]

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To what extent was dissatisfaction with the rule of Oliver Cromwell responsible for the restoration of the monarchy in 1660?

[30]

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