# GCE A LEVEL

1100U20-1

S25-1100U20-1

**FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 2025 – 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 the reasons for the Restoration. [30]

**Source A** John Thurloe, Secretary of State, in a letter to Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland (7 September 1658)

May it please your Excellency,

I must inform you of the sad condition we are in here [in England] by the loss of his Highness your father, whose death is lamented by all and can be repaired by none but God himself. The bearer of this letter, Mr Underwood, is a very sober gentleman, and was a servant of the bedchamber to his late Highness and attended him in all his sickness. He can give Your Excellency a full account of all that happened in this sad occasion.

It hath pleased God to give his Highness, your brother [Richard], a very easy and peaceable path to government. Oh Lord! Give him a just and understanding heart, that he may know how to govern this great people, whose peace and liberty he is entrusted with.

But I must acquaint Your Excellency, that there are some secret murmurings in the army, as his Highness was not a general of the army as his father was. They may not accept him, and think that the conduct of the army should be in other hands. I am not able to say what this will come to, but I think the thought of any such thing is dangerous. If anything of this kind spreads further, you shall have an account of it.

Your Excellency's most humble and faithful servant,

John Thurloe

**Source B** Francesco Giavarina, Venetian ambassador in England, in a confidential dispatch to the Doge and Senate of Venice (26 September 1659)

After parliament had considered and discussed the question of establishing the present government in some permanent manner, and thought the debate to be nearing the end, after devoting so much time to the subject, we hear this week that it is to be referred to a committee for more thorough discussion. The committee has instructions to examine carefully suggestions on the subject from 1648 onward and prepare something for presentation to Parliament, reporting before 20 October next so that the assembled members may be able to decide what is proper.

Meanwhile, everyone is anxiously waiting to see what direction will be given to this government, which certainly needs it, since it cannot possibly go on as it is. What this direction may be is unknown, for the rulers themselves do not know what to decide. Some want an aristocracy, some democracy, some other forms of government. ... The government is apprehensive of some disturbance, and we shall soon see what will happen … since all are sick of the present rule.

In this climate one cannot believe anything that is said, so used are they to lying and change. Besides the numerous arrests following the late conspiracy, they have sent to London from Yorkshire [Thomas Belasyse] Lord Fauconberg, Oliver Cromwell's son in law. He was immediately placed under guard like the other persons of rank brought to London, as they suspect them all.

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**Source C** Extract from the diary of the Reverend Ralph Josselin, vicar of Earls Colne in Essex (1658–1660)

3 Sep. 1658 Cromwell died, people not much minding it.

23 Apr. 1659 Heard the army had dissolved the Parliament against the consent of the Protector [Richard], and seized Thurloe, and some others it looks, sadly.

27 Apr. Assured that the Protector had consented to the army to dissolve both houses of Parliament.

30 Apr. Heard a sad account of things at London, the Protector is deserted and the army is divided. This self-seeking deceitful crew are likely to receive the rewards of their deceits which they have brought upon themselves.

8 May Matters very quiet in England, Cromwell's family are much hated for their tyranny.

25 Jan. 1660 When I look back into the world, I find nothing but confusions … poor England unsettled, and her politicians leading her into deep waters. Cromwell's family cast down with scorn to the ground, none of them in command, with the nation looking more to Charles Stuart, out of love to themselves not him. As to the end of these things God only knows.

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

**0 2** "The Ranters had the most significant impact on the growth of radicalism between 1642 and 1660." Discuss. [30]

**0 3** Examine the reasons for the victory of Parliament in the Civil War. [30]

**END OF PAPER**

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