



A LEVEL HISTORY

UNIT 4

DEPTH STUDY 2

ROYALTY, REBELLION AND REPUBLIC c.1625-1660

**PART 2: CIVIL WAR, COMMONWEALTH AND
PROTECTORATE c.1642-1660**

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or 3.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend up to 60 minutes on Question 1 and up to 45 minutes on either Question 2 or 3.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

UNIT 4

DEPTH STUDY 2

ROYALTY, REBELLION AND REPUBLIC c.1625-1660

PART 2: CIVIL WAR, COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE c.1642-1660

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or 3.

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

We, the free People of England, to whom God hath given hearts, means and opportunity to effect the same, do with submission to his wisdom, in his name, and desiring the equity thereof may be to his praise and glory; agree to ascertain our Government to abolish all arbitrary Power, and to set bounds and limits - both to our Supreme, and all Subordinate Authority, and remove all known Grievances. Accordingly do declare and publish to all the world, that we are agreed as followeth.

That the Supreme Authority of England and the Territories therewith incorporate, shall be and reside henceforth in a Representative of the people consisting of four hundred persons, but no more; in the choice of whom (according to natural right) all men of the age of one and twenty years and upwards (not being servants, or receiving alms, or having served the late King in Arms or voluntary Contributions), shall have their votes.

[John Lilburne, Richard Overton and William Walwyn, leading Levellers, writing in the preamble to the third draft of *The Agreement of the People* in May 1649).
The authors were in prison at this time]

Source B

Rainsborough: 'I think that the poorest man that is in England hath a life to live as the greatest man; and therefore truly, Sir, I think it's clear, that every man that is to live under a Government ought first by his own consent to put himself under that Government; and I do think that the poorest man in England is not at all bound in a strict sense to that Government that he hath not had a voice to put himself under. I do not find anything in the law of God, that a Lord shall choose 20 Burgesses, and a Gentleman but two, or a poor man shall choose none.'

Petty: 'I conceive the reason why we would exclude apprentices, or servants, or those that take alms, is because they depend upon the will of other men and should be afraid to dispense them. For servants and apprentices, they are included in their masters, and so for those that receive alms from door to door; but if there be any general way taken for those are not so bound to the will of other men it would do well.'

[Extracts from the speeches by leading figures at the Putney Debates (1647)]

Source C

In the beginning of time, the great Creator, Reason, made the earth to be a common treasury, to preserve beasts, birds, fishes, and man, the lord that was to govern this creation. For man had domination given to him over the beasts, birds and fishes. But not one word was spoken in the beginning, that one branch of mankind should rule over another. And the reason is this. Every single man, male and female, is a perfect creature of himself. And the same Spirit that made the globe dwells in man to govern the globe; so that the flesh of man, being subject to Reason, his Maker, hath Him to be his teacher and ruler within himself, therefore needs not to run abroad after any teacher and ruler. And hereupon the earth, which was made to be a common treasury of relief for all, both beasts and men, was hedged into enclosures by the teachers and rulers, and the others made servants and slaves. And that the earth that is within this creation made a common storehouse for all, is bought and sold and kept in the hands of a few. The work we are going about is this: to dig up George's Hill and the waste ground thereabouts, and to sow corn, and to eat our bread by the sweat of our brows. And the first reason is this. That we may work in righteousness, and lay the foundation of making the earth a common treasury for all, both rich and poor. That every one that is born in the land may be fed by the earth. For by this work, we are assured, and reason makes it appear to others, that bondage shall be removed, tears wiped away and all poor people by their righteous labours shall be relieved and freed from poverty and straits.

[The Diggers, Everard and Winstanley, writing in their pamphlet,
The True Levellers (1649)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the growth of radical ideas during the Civil Wars in the 1640s [30]

ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR QUESTION 3

2. How far do you agree that the main reason for Parliament's victory in the Civil Wars was the strength of the New Model Army? [30]

3. 'Oliver Cromwell's failures contributed more than anything else to the restoration of the monarchy in 1660.' Discuss. [30]