



AS HISTORY

UNIT 2

DEPTH STUDY 2

ROYALTY, REBELLION AND REPUBLIC c.1625 – 1660

**PART 1: THE PRESSURE ON THE MONARCHY AND
THE DRIFT TO CIVIL WAR c.1625-1642**

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 **both** the questions on the paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are advised to spend around 50 minutes on each question.

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.

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PART 1: THE PRESSURE ON THE MONARCHY AND THE DRIFT TO CIVIL WAR
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Answer **both** the questions on the paper.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A contemporary illustration attacking Archbishop Laud by suggesting he is about to eat the ears of William Prynne. Prynne had been convicted in Star Chamber of libel and sedition against the religious policy of the King for which he suffered a fine, imprisonment and mutilation (1637)]

Source B

On Sunday 23rd July 1637, the service book was begun to be read in St Giles Church, Edinburgh, where there were present many of the King's Council and a great gathering of all sorts of other people. There appeared no signs of trouble, but no sooner was the book opened by the Dean than a number of the meaner sort, most of them women, by clapping their hands raised such a barbarous hubbub that nobody could either hear or be heard. The Bishop of Edinburgh then stepped into the pulpit intending to appease the public by putting them to mind that the place was holy ground but he was treated with as much irreverence as the Dean and with more violence. If a stool that was aimed at him had not, by the providence of God, been diverted by the hand of one present, the life of the reverend Bishop would have been endangered, if not lost.

[Walter Balcanquhall, Dean of Durham Cathedral and King's Commissioner in Scotland, writing in an official report for the King, entitled *A large declaration concerning the late tumults in Scotland* (1639)]

Source C

I beseech you gentlemen let not us be led on by passion to popular and vulgar errors. We all agree that a Reformation of the Church is most necessary but not so that we strike at the root nor that we attempt a total alteration. I am afraid that for every Bishop we put down in a diocese we shall set up a Pope in every parish. Too much change too soon will strike fear in to the hearts of the people who may feel compelled to rise up and protest. Let us lay aside thoughts of removing bishops but reduce them to their proper standing and have them advised by assemblies of their clergy.

[Lord George Digby, a moderate critic of Laud and of royal policy, in a speech given in Parliament during the debate over the Root and Branch Petition (1641)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the significance of religion as a cause of the Civil War.

[30]

QUESTION 2

Study the extracts below and answer the question that follows.

Interpretation 1

In January 1642, Charles attempted to impeach six of his leading opponents for high treason – Pym, Hampden, Haselrig, Holles and Strode from the Commons and Mandeville from the Lords. Failing to secure the co-operation of the two Houses in their arrest and detention, the King accompanied by 300 heavily armed troops, went to the Commons himself to arrest the Five Members. To the utter dismay of the Parliamentarians present, sitting quietly on the benches, the King forced his way in and conducted a sweep of the chamber. After the initial shock of the King's entry into the debating chamber some MPs recovered their composure and began to loudly voice their disapproval of the King's arbitrary action. Seeing that 'the birds had flown' he determined then and there to destroy Parliament once and for all.

[John Wroughton, a modern historian and specialist in seventeenth-century English history, writing in a general textbook, *The Stuart Age 1603-1714* (1997)]

Interpretation 2

Faced with the prospect of a popular uprising the King felt he had no choice but to offer up Strafford in the spring of 1641 as a sacrifice to preserve the peace and secure the Crown. He still wished to avoid a conflict with his opponents in Parliament. In the event his attempt to show a willingness to co-operate failed. Given the King's aggressive behaviour prior to his abandonment of Strafford, it is likely that this sacrificial act was nothing more than a 'gesture'. This episode served to further undermine the Crown because the remaining royal advisers trusted Charles a little less while his adversaries in Parliament hated him a little more. The mistrust between the two sides was such that armed conflict was almost inevitable. Both sides waited patiently for the spark that would ignite the predicted war.

[M.F.Keeler, a modern historian and specialist in seventeenth century political history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Long Parliament, 1640-1641* (1954)]

Historians have made different interpretations about the relationship between the King and Parliament up to 1642. Analyse, evaluate and use the two extracts above and your understanding of the historical debate to answer the following question:

How valid is the view that up to 1642 the King was prepared to co-operate with Parliament? [30]