



**GCE AS/A Level**

2100U20-1 – **NEW AS**



S16-2100U20-1

**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**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 25 May 2016

1 hour 45 minutes

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

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

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **both** questions.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

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

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

**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**

*Answer both questions.*

**QUESTION 1**

Study the sources below and answer the question that follows.

**Source A**

Some make inquiry into the proceedings of one that is most near to me, namely His Grace, the Duke of Buckingham. When he was to the fore in challenging Spain, you considered him worthy of all the honour bestowed upon him by the late King, my father. Since then he has done nothing but what arose out of that policy, and has used his own resources in pursuit of it. I would not have the House to question my servants, much less one that is so near to me. I therefore demand you desist from your criticisms and do treat my servant with the respect he deserves. Heed my advice for if you do not then I will deal harshly with those who dare challenge the will of their Sovereign.

[Charles I's hand-written instruction regarding the attacks on Buckingham, given to the Speaker of the House of Commons to read out to MPs (1626)]

**Source B**

Spain and France are joining together to root out our religion. They have a large number of soldiers ready to invade us. The great business of providing money for ships is too heavy for the port towns and neighbouring shires to bear alone, therefore the Council have counted up the whole charge of the fleet, and have divided it among all the counties of the Kingdom. Given the scale of the danger that confronts the Kingdom we marvel at your inability to collect and deliver the assessed sum for your county. The sum of £20 collected thus far is an affront to our dignity. We charge you to make a list of those gentlemen and others who have not paid. Make haste with your list for we intend to pursue and prosecute those who defy us in this matter of Ship Money.

[Charles I, writing in an official letter to Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr, the Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, demanding the payment of Ship Money (1637)]

**Source C**

The people of this realm have been well served both by the King and his government. As God's representative on earth the King needed not the advice of Parliament or Council; his wisdom, prudence and goodwill was enough to guide this Kingdom through choppy waters. You will find no Kingdom in Europe better governed than England. Those who demand the return of Parliament do so in defiance of the King. He will not discuss the recall of that infernal place and will punish those who dare to speak of the Commons. Based on his experience over many years it is the opinion of the King that the lower House contains disreputable men of the meaner sort who plot treason and plan rebellion.

[Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the King's Secretary of State, writing in an official memorandum to the Earl of Manchester, a former senior member of the House of Lords (1638)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the problems faced by Charles I before 1640. [30]

**QUESTION 2**

Study the extracts below and answer the question that follows.

**Interpretation 1**

Charles was ultimately responsible for the outbreak of war by 1642 because he always took the view that Parliament could not be trusted. This view became self-fulfilling. He upset and alienated the more moderate members by taking stern measures against opponents, such as appointing leading critics as sheriffs in order to exclude them from the 1626 Parliament. Within a year after his accession his impatience led him to explore means to make non-Parliamentary government viable, notably the Benevolence and the Forced Loan. By 1629 he was determined to rule alone, unencumbered by what he perceived to be the disloyal and disrespectful members of the Commons. He was about to put his Divine Right theory into practice and the seeds of conflict were sown.

[G. E. Seel and D. L. Smith, academic historians and specialists in Stuart political history, writing in their specialist text book, *The Early Stuart Kings 1603-1642* (2001)]

**Interpretation 2**

There can be little doubt that Parliament, more specifically the Commons, was responsible for the outbreak of war by 1642. The Short Parliament broke up because the majority of MPs were obstinate and stubborn in their refusal to compromise with the King. Inspired by John Pym's speech on the abuse of power by the Crown and its ministers during the Personal Rule, the Commons voted to refuse the Crown's request for subsidies unless its list of grievances was addressed. In short, King Charles was being blackmailed by his own Parliament. No monarch could put up with this intolerable situation. The tension between Crown and Commons came to a head in the Long Parliament when Charles was forced to deal with an increasingly aggressive and belligerent institution. The King was effectively goaded into declaring war by the attitude of Parliament.

[Roger Lockyer, an academic historian and specialist in early modern political history, writing in his general text book, *Tudor and Stuart Britain 1471-1714* (1985)]

Historians have made different interpretations about responsibility for the outbreak of the Civil War. 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 Parliament was mainly responsible for the outbreak of civil war by 1642?  
[30]

**END OF PAPER**