



**GCE A LEVEL – NEW**

1100U20-1



S17-1100U20-1

**HISTORY – A2 unit 4  
DEPTH STUDY 2**

**Royalty, Rebellion and Republic c.1625-1660**

**Part 2: Civil War, Commonwealth and Protectorate  
c.1642-1660**

**FRIDAY, 16 JUNE 2017 – MORNING**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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**

The people hereabouts do complain bitterly about the oppressive rule of Rowland Dawkins, lately appointed deputy to Major-General Berry. No-one is safe from his malice particularly those gentlemen of wealth and good lineage whom he distrusts. He has little regard for his social superiors and takes every opportunity to humble them. He has undermined the authority of my office by releasing from prison those whom I have arrested claiming they have been unfairly dealt with. I can assure you that they are criminals but they gain their freedom by appealing to Dawkins's love of the coin. The Lord Protector is at fault for sending such men to rule over us here in Wales but he will not be persuaded to change his mind. It seems that we have exchanged one dictatorship for another but I know which one I prefer. Such men as Dawkins would never have been appointed to positions of power by the late King. Perhaps it is time to think the unthinkable and consider the restoration of kingship. The rule of a young prince is surely preferable to that of a Lord Protector who promotes low-born scoundrels who behave as if they were the Lord Almighty.

[James ap Rhys, Sheriff of Pembrokeshire, writing in a confidential letter to Herbert Perrot, JP of Haverfordwest, complaining about deputy Major-General Rowland Dawkins (1655)]

**Source B**

I have been much distracted by the events of the past few weeks and am earnest in my desire to help settle the affairs of this kingdom. It chanced to happen that my prayers were answered and I am now clear in what needs to be done. Having a call from God and his people I am determined to march into England to assert and maintain the liberty and being of Parliament. I declare myself ready to defend our ancient constitution, and the freedom and rights of the people of these three nations from arbitrary and tyrannical rule. I will do my utmost to defend the conscience, person and estate of each and every subject lawfully and peacefully inhabiting these three nations. I thus call upon Parliament to hasten into making its decision on the future of this kingdom to arrive at a settlement that protects and benefits all who desire peace and stability. As for myself I do not believe my life to be too precious to risk in the defence of the Supreme Authority, the Parliament of England. The Lord bless your discussions with peace and success.

[General George Monck, writing in a letter to William Lenthall MP, Speaker of the House of Commons. Lenthall was in favour of the restoration (1660)]

**Source C**

The change in the people here is indeed miraculous and a wonder to behold. The King's name is now as much loved, revered and acclaimed as in the past years it was detested and abused. Nothing is desired with greater fervour by all, particularly those of the lower classes, as well as those who live in the capital (London) who have been the most bitter enemies of his Majesty, so that it will be a marvel to see the moment of his coming without the shedding of a single drop of blood. The desire for the King is universal, some wanting rigorous conditions, some more moderate ones and some freely, referring everything to the clemency of his Majesty. The world has indeed turned on its head for there are few who can be found that will admit to their former opposition to the King. The supporters of the late tyrant, Protector Cromwell, have melted away. The experiment in republican government is well and truly ended before it had properly begun.

[Francesco Giavarina, the Venetian ambassador in England, writing in a secret diplomatic dispatch to the ruler of Venice (1660)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Restoration of the Monarchy. [30]

**Answer either question 2 or question 3**

**Either,**

2. 'The Royalist defeat in the Civil War was mainly due to superior Parliamentary resources.' Discuss. [30]

**Or,**

3. How far do you agree that Oliver Cromwell was mainly concerned with the pursuit of personal power? [30]

**END OF PAPER**