

Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY**9769/55**

Paper 5e Special Subject: The Reign of Charles I, 1625–1649

October/November 2020**2 hours**

You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
Section A: answer Question 1.
Section B: answer **one** question.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- You will be marked on analysis and critical evaluation in your answers. You should also show an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods, where appropriate.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has **4** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section A

Nominated Topic: The Levellers and radicalism

1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting on the documents it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

A *A long-serving Church of England minister in London describes the situation once Church authority had broken down and different sects emerged.*

Many preachers are merely tradesmen, one from a stable, grooming horses, another from his stall where he works cobbling shoes. They take it upon themselves to reveal the secrets of God, to open and shut heaven, to save souls. Alas, what heresies we have! And most of them are subdivided into many sects. There are about twenty sorts of Anabaptists. Every day brings forth a new opinion and, once having forsaken the truth, the people wander from one error to another. They agree only in one thing: to do mischief to the Church of God. We have Independents who dream that they have a perfect model of Church government, which Almighty God kept secret from the patriarchs, priests, prophets and doctors of the Church, and now lately revealed to them. We have Sabbatarians who affirm the old Jewish Sabbath should be kept and not the Lord's Day. We have also anti-Sabbatarians who would have no special Sabbath day at all, affirming every day to be a Sabbath to a Christian man.

Ephraim Pagitt, *A Description of the Heretics and Sectaries of these Latter Times*, 1645.

B *A Parliamentarian, the son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, challenges the Levellers at the Putney Debates.*

You say that by the right of nature one man has an equal right with another in the choosing of him that shall govern him. Then, by the same right of nature he has an equal claim to any goods he sees. He has the right to meat, drink, clothes to take and use them for himself. He has freedom to take the land, the ground and to farm it. He has the same freedom to anything that anyone else considers to be their property. If you insist that everyone has equal rights which are paramount over all existing laws, then I would gladly have any man show me where it will end. Why should you not take away all property?

Henry Ireton, Speech at Putney, 1647.

C *The widow of a Parliamentary colonel gives her view about the Levellers in 1648.*

In London things were in a very sad state, but certain public-spirited men stood up and declared against the ambitions of the nobles. The lords claimed many privileges which set them above the reach of common justice, which these good-hearted people believed should belong to the poorest as well as to the mighty. For this and for other such honest declarations, they were known as Levellers. Afterwards, there rose up a people with that same name who aimed for the levelling of all estates and qualities. In contrast with this second group, the first group of Levellers were never guilty of desiring this, but were men of just and sober principles, of honest and religious ends. They were, therefore, hated by all the scheming self-interested men of the second group.

Lucy Hutchinson, *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, written about 1670.

- D** *A citizen of London in a hostile pamphlet outlines the beliefs of William Walwyn, one of the Leveller leaders.*

William Walwyn said that things will never be well until all things were common. It being replied, 'will that be ever?', he answered that then there would be no need of government, for then there would be no thieves, no deceiving or abusing of one another and so no need in a commonwealth for either permanent officers or for judges. If any cases arise, or any crime be committed, then take a cobbler from his seat or a butcher from his shop, or any other tradesman that is an honest and just man, and let him hear the case himself and determine the same and then return himself to his work again.

John Price, *Walwyn's Wiles*, 1649.

- E** *Oliver Cromwell addresses the Council of State, on the occasion when John Lilburne and other Levellers were brought before it.*

I tell you, sirs, you have no other way to deal with these men but to break them or they will break you! They will frustrate and make void all the work that – with so many years' industry toil and pains – you have done. All rational men in the world will see you as the most contemptiblest generation of silly, low-spirited men on this earth. You would be broken and overthrown by a despicable and contemptible generation of men. To avoid this, I tell you again, it is necessary to break them.

Council Meeting, March 1649.

- (a)** To what extent does Document D corroborate the evidence in Document B about the aims and views of the Levellers? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the Levellers and radicals were a substantial threat to stability? In making your evaluation you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Section B

Answer **one** of the following questions. Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied, as well as contextual knowledge.

- 2 Assess the importance of the role of Pym in the years 1640–1642? [30]
- 3 Assess the view that it is military factors which best explain the defeat of Charles I in the First Civil War. [30]
- 4 ‘The Second Civil War was the reason for the execution of Charles I.’ Was it? [30]

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