
HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/55

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

May/June 2018

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



Section A

**The First Civil War, 1642–1646: political, religious and social impact;
reasons for Royalist defeat**

- 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 Puritan minister in Essex gives an account of his actions at the start of the Civil War.*

About midsummer we began to collect arms privately. I found a musket. The king was beginning to raise an army. We met at Colchester to raise funds and I, for my affection for God and His gospel, paid in £10. When I was in London I provided myself with a sword, powder and match. The drums began to beat and I endeavoured to encourage others to enlist. Some poor people rose up and plundered various houses of Papists and others and threatened to go further, which I endeavoured to suppress. On the news of Edgehill, fought when I was earnestly praying to God for mercy on us against our enemies, the country was raised and I for my part sent out a man to join the army with a month's pay. He returned later, having spent most of my money. The Eastern Association army went forth at great expense and did little or no good. I began now to run short of money.

Ralph Josselin, *Diary*, 1642.

B *A Parliamentarian pamphlet describes Royalist outrages in Birmingham.*

The Royalist soldiers ran into every house, cursing and threatening and terrifying the poor women most horribly. They then fell to plundering the town, picking purses and pockets, searching in holes and corners, wells, pools, vaults and gardens for money or goods. The French among them were outrageously lecherous and boasted of how many women they had ravished. They were revelling all night, and even drinking healths to Prince Rupert's dog. On the next day they marched forth and in every street they did all they could to kindle fire with gunpowder, matches, wisps of straw and burning coals of fire.

Prince Rupert's Burning love to England, discovered in Birmingham's Flames, 1643.

C *The wife of the governor of Nottingham Castle gives an eye-witness account of fighting in Nottingham in 1644.*

The Royalist foot soldiers, in bitter weather, had to wade waist deep through the snow and when they marched into the town they were so numbed with cold that all they wanted was to get warmth into them and were more eager for fires and hot meat than for plunder, which saved many men's goods. The Governor's men chased them and they ran away in disorder. Between thirty and forty of them were killed in the streets, eighty were taken prisoner and an abundance of arms was gathered up. Many of them were so discouraged that they ran away and many of their horses were injured, for there was a great track of blood behind them, which froze as it fell upon the snow.

Lucy Hutchinson, *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, written in the 1660s.

- D** *A Roundhead chaplain from New England, who was well-acquainted with Oliver Cromwell, and who was present at the capture of Basing House, near Basingstoke, gives his version of events.*

In the various rooms there were slain seventy-four men and one woman, who by her railing had provoked our soldiers into a great passion. One of the dead was Major Cuffle, a notorious Papist, slain by the hands of Major Harrison, a gallant and godly gentleman. Eight or nine gentlewomen of rank, who fled out of the house together, were greeted somewhat coarsely by the common soldiers, yet not uncivilly, considering the action at hand. The plunder of the soldiers was such that one had 120 pieces of gold and others had plate and jewels. The soldiers sold the wheat to the country people and after that the household stuff and the people loaded many carts. What the soldiers left was consumed in the fire, which took hold and left nothing but the bare walls and chimneys in less than twenty hours, because of the neglect of the enemy in quenching a fireball of ours at first.

Hugh Peter, Report, October 1645.

- E** *A modern historian suggests that the destruction in the Civil War is difficult to assess accurately.*

It is not possible to corroborate contemporary accounts, particularly partisan ones which allege destruction by the enemy. Not only was there a propagandist element in stressing the destruction caused by the other side, but there was also a tendency for first reports to exaggerate the scale of destruction. In addition, contemporary usages of words like 'destroyed' and 'destruction' were not precise. Some buildings referred to in those terms show considerable survival of pre-seventeenth century elements to this day. A figure for the total number of houses destroyed cannot be aggregated from the information given by all the affected communities, but has to be estimated from those for which reliable evidence exists. From a sample of twenty-seven towns and seven villages, it can be calculated that 11 200 houses were destroyed and approximately 55 000 people made homeless. They constituted little more than one per cent of the population.

Stephen Porter, *Destruction in the English Civil Wars*, 1994.

- (a)** How far is the account in Document B about the treatment of opponents in the Civil War corroborated by Document D? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the First Civil War had a major impact on the people of England? 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 How far was the recall of Parliament in April 1640 the outcome of factors outside the control of Charles I? [30]
- 3 'The Irish Rebellion was the main reason why there was no reconciliation between the two sides in Parliament in 1641–1642.' Discuss. [30]
- 4 To what extent was Oliver Cromwell personally responsible for the execution of Charles I? [30]

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