



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 15 May 2019 – Afternoon

AS Level History A

Y138/01 The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War
1603–1660

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

SECTION A

The Execution of Charles I and the Interregnum 1646–1660

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 Use your knowledge of the political situation in 1659 to assess how useful Source A is as evidence of the seriousness of disorder in England in 1659. [10]
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the main concern of most by 1660 was to establish a free parliament. [20]

Source A: A London newsletter comments on the disorders in the capital.

A petition was on foot by the apprentices to be delivered to the Council. When the petition came to the knowledge of the Committee of Safety, they made a Proclamation against it. This was proclaimed yesterday morning in Cheapside by some troopers, who were beaten back by the apprentices. This occasioned the bringing in of all the horse and foot of the army into the City, who came with their swords drawn and pistols cocked against a multitude of unarmed men, and killed six or seven, and wounded more; but that did not quieten them. About 5 o'clock the Lord Mayor made proclamation that they should all depart, the soldiers being withdrawn, some of them being killed and wounded.

A London newsletter, December 1659

Source B: A Petition from Devon in December 1659.

Since the death of the King [Charles I], we have been governed by tumult; bandied from one faction to the other, this party up today, that tomorrow – but still the nation under, and prey to, the strongest. So long as this violence continues over us, no other government can settle the nation than that which pleases the universality of it. You speak of the necessity of a republic. We say it is not necessary, not even effectual, but if it were both, a free parliament ought to introduce it. The consent of the people must settle the nation.

Petition of the Gentlemen of Devon, December 1659

Source C: A summary of a petition presented to General Monck.

1. That as they were freeborn people and subjects of England, that it was a privilege that knights and burgesses ought to be present in Parliament for the good of their country and in many places in the country are wholly left out, either by death or seclusion.
2. That all places vacant by death may be supplied, and those that were secluded in 1648 may be admitted.
3. That no unusual, previous or forerunning oaths may be put upon any man that is to sit in Parliament.
4. That the fundamental laws of the land, the privilege of Parliament, the liberty of the subject, the property of goods may be asserted and defended.

Petition from the County of Oxfordshire, January/February 1600

SECTION B

The Early Stuarts 1603–1646

Answer **ONE** question.

3* How successful was Personal Rule, 1629–40? **[20]**

4* Assess the reasons why the Parliamentarians won the First Civil War. **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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