



GCE AS/A LEVEL

2100U20-1



S19-2100U20-1

HISTORY – AS 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

MONDAY, 20 MAY 2019 – AFTERNOON

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 **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

Our honour is ruined, our ships are sunk, our men perished; not by the sword, not by the enemy, not by chance, but by those we trust. Enterprise after enterprise, at home and abroad, meets with disaster. They were all undertaken by that great lord, the Duke of Buckingham, who has exhausted and consumed the treasures of both King and subjects. The King must be made to realise that he cannot have this man in his government and retain the loyalty of his long-suffering subjects. The people hereabouts demand the Duke's resignation or else Parliament might be used to encourage the King to dismiss him from royal service. The King has been mistaken in favouring the Duke whose affection for popery is well attested by those who have witnessed his friendship with the Queen. She favours him too well and is much disliked for her influence over the King.

[Sir John Eliot, MP and Vice-Admiral of Devon,
writing in a private letter to John Carville MP, a fellow critic of Buckingham (1626)]

Source B

My Lords, the arrears of Ship Money have been collected and lost by my predecessor, John Scourfield. He drowned in Oxfordshire on his way to London with the arrears of £45 which lie at the bottom of the river Thames at Eynsham. The freeholders of the county cannot make good this deficit and, if pressed, would likely refuse to meet His Majesty's demands. I must inform your Lordships that the tax is unpopular and is a cause of much discontent. The gentlemen of these parts are likely to resist any future demands for Ship Money unless it can be shown that the money collected is spent on the upkeep of the navy. Many do call for a Parliament to discuss the matter of Ship Money, Distraint of Knighthood, Forest fines and others of the King's prerogatives.

[Sir John Wogan of Wiston, Sheriff of Pembrokeshire,
writing to the Privy Council about their demand for the payment of arrears of Ship Money (1635)]

Source C

On 23 July 1637, being Sunday, the Service Book was begun to be read in St Giles Church, Edinburgh, where I was present with many of the King's council, the archbishops and bishops, the magistrates of Edinburgh, and a great gathering of people. At first there appeared no sign of trouble, but no sooner was the book opened by the Dean, than a number of the meaner sort, most of them women, with clapping of their hands raised such a barbarous hubbub that nobody could either hear or be heard. The bishop tried to appease the tumult by reminding them of where they were and by calling on them to desist from that horrible disrespect. He was met with violence and, if the stool thrown at him had not been diverted, the life of that bishop would have been endangered, if not lost. The provost and bailiffs of the city council were forced to come down from the gallery and thrust out of the church these disorderly people. The outcries, rapping of the doors, throwing of stones at the windows by the crowd outside was so great that the bailiffs were forced to deal with the rage of the people.

[Walter Balcanquhall, Dean of Durham and royal commissioner in Scotland, writing in a report to the King about issues in Scotland (1637)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the challenges facing the King in the period from 1626 to 1637. [30]

QUESTION 2

Study the extracts below and answer the question that follows.

Interpretation 1

Charles I's decision to recall Parliament in 1640 was a panic measure brought on by developments north of the border. Enraged by the King's religious policies, the Scots resented what they saw as royal interference in their affairs. Charles was the unwitting tool of his ambitious advisers, Wentworth and Laud, who between them pushed for reforms in Scotland because it served their personal interests. The impact of Laud's religious reforms was significant because his imposition of the Prayer Book led to the Scots declaring war on their own King. It is likely that Charles did not fully comprehend the scale of the bitter opposition his meddling had caused. The violence of the Scottish reaction pushed the King into recalling an institution he despised. Charles was caught between two potentially destructive forces; to defeat the one he needed the financial power of the other. A recalled Parliament would assist him in funding an army to crush the Scots.

[David Stevenson, an academic historian and specialist in Scottish political history, in his book, *The Scottish Revolution 1637-1644* (1973)]

Interpretation 2

Charles I did not decide to recall Parliament: his ministers did. In truth, it was the impact of events in Ireland that motivated the recall of Parliament. The King and his ministers feared Irish Catholicism, and the rising tension in Ireland was thought to be a serious threat to the peace and stability of the kingdom. Charles was persuaded to believe that a recalled Parliament might be able to help pacify the Irish by force of arms. A fully equipped and well-funded army would deal with the Irish question once and for all. The Protestant landowners in Ireland were agitating for war and they brought pressure to bear on their aristocratic relatives in England. The King reluctantly agreed to follow the advice offered by the very men responsible for the crisis in Ireland: Laud and Wentworth. Wentworth believed that he could manage a potentially hostile Parliament by appealing to their sense of patriotism and their common fear of Roman Catholicism.

[Michael Perceval-Maxwell, a revisionist historian and specialist in Irish political history, in his textbook, *The Outbreak of the Irish Rebellion 1641* (1994)]

Historians have made different interpretations about the reasons for the recall of Parliament in 1640. 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 Charles I's decision to recall Parliament in 1640 was motivated mainly by events in Scotland? [30]

END OF PAPER