



**GCE A LEVEL**

1100U20-1



S19-1100U20-1

**HISTORY – A2 unit 4**

**DEPTH STUDY 2**

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE 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 **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

At the battle of Roundway Down, it was my good fortune to charge Sir Arthur Heselrig, commander of the Parliamentary forces on the right. He discharged his rifle first and I then discharged mine; I'm sure I hit him, for he staggered off from his party and ran from the battle. I pursued him and in one hundred yards I came up to him, and discharged my pistol at him. I am sure I hit his head, but he was too well armoured all over for a pistol bullet to do him any hurt, having a coat of mail over his arms and a headpiece that was full metal and musket proof. I then tried to kill his horse by cutting it in several places whereupon the horse began to faint with bleeding, and Sir Arthur fell off. Before I could take his head for a trophy, a group of well-armed troopers, a motley band of roundhead curs in full retreat, charged and rescued him. The victory was ours but it matters not that we triumphed but that I did miss the opportunity to kill one whom had shown such disloyalty to our sovereign. His death alone would have been satisfaction enough for me.

[Richard Atkins, a Captain in the Royalist army, writing in his official report of their victory at the battle of Roundway Down (1643)]

## Source B

**Q.** *What side are you on, and for whom do you fight?*

**A.** I am for Parliament; or in plainer terms; I fight to recover the King out of the hands of a Popish Malignant Company, that have seduced His Majesty with their wicked Counsels and have withdrawn him from his Parliament. I fight for the laws and liberties of my country, which are now in danger of being overthrown by them who have long laboured to bring into this Kingdom an Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government. I fight for the preservation of Our Parliament, which, under God, consists of the glory and welfare of this Kingdom. I fight in defence of the true Protestant Religion, which is now violently opposed.

**Q.** *But is it not against the King that you fight in this Cause?*

**A.** No, yet many do abuse the world with this base and absurd accusation: our only aim is to rescue the King out of the hands of his and the Kingdom's enemies and to maintain his honour and just Prerogatives. We endeavour to defend that which the King is bound to defend, both by his Oath and his Office. We take up arms against the Popish enemies who, in His Majesty's name, do make war against the Church and People of God.

[Extract from a pamphlet entitled *The souldiers catechisme: composed for the Parliaments Army*, issued by Parliament to its soldiers in 1644]

**Source C**

Good Sir, it is commanded of me to give the thanks of our City of Bath, and all its inhabitants, to you for your care and concern in providing your own company to come here, and thereby preventing such disorder as does often happen under soldier-like quarterings. Your troop behaved well, as your good direction did so endeavour they should. Major Hewlet got in the levies as commanded, in such manner as the rate observed all over the west. Many citizens had no money ready and were threatened with pillage. Eighteen horses were provided at the market house, and delivered up, as you desired; but the men required were excused on your desiring, nor was any seizure made, or plunder, except in liquors and bedding. The town house was filled with troops that came from Marlborough in their march westward. Our meal was taken by the Marlborough troop, but they shared it out to many of the poorer sort. Our beds they occupied entirely, but no greater mischief has happened as yet. We have had no divine service as yet because the Churches are full of troops, furniture and bedding. God preserve our Kingdom from these sad troubles much longer.

[Robert Jones, Alderman of the City of Bath, writing in a letter to Captain John Harington of the New Model Army (1646)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the conduct of the armies during the Civil War in the period from 1643 to 1646. [30]

**Answer either question 2 or question 3**

**Either,**

2. How far do you agree that dissatisfaction with the rule of the Major Generals was mainly responsible for the restoration of the monarchy by 1660? [30]

**Or,**

3. To what extent did the Leveller movement have the most significant impact on the growth of radicalism in the period from 1642 to 1660? [30]

**END OF PAPER**